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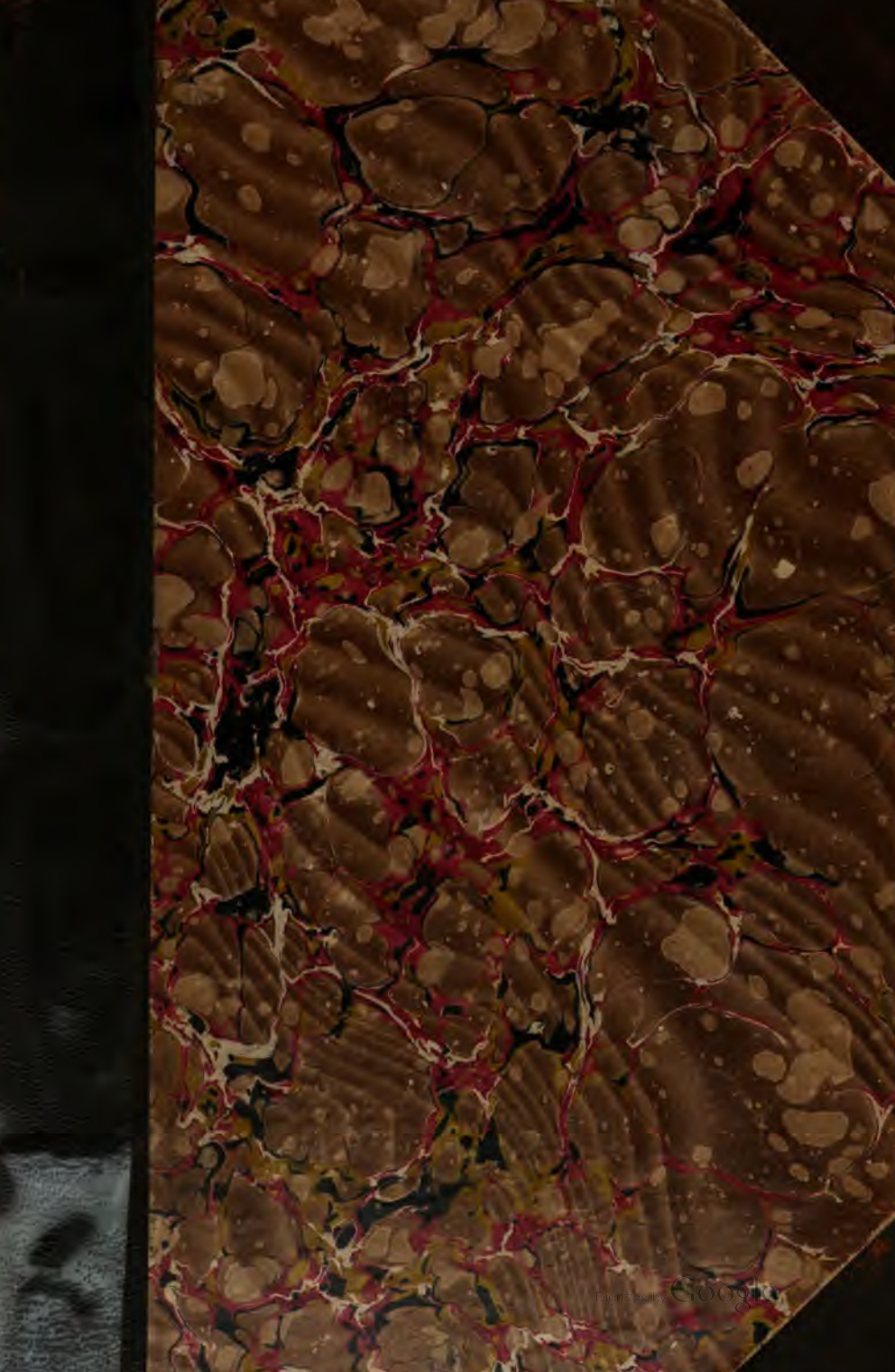
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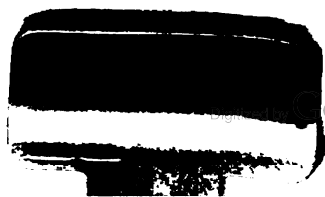
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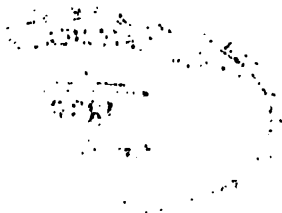
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NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Superintendent of Public Instruction
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN.
1866.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Superintendent of Public Instruction

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1866.

JOHN G. McMYNN,

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

MADISON, WIS:

ATWOOD & RUBLEE, STATE PRINTERS, JOURNAL OFFICE.

1867.

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OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

MADISON, December 10, 1886.

To His Excellency, LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,

Governor of Wisconsin :

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the Nineteenth Annual Report from
this Department.

I am Sir, very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

JNO. G. McMYNN,

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

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REPORT.

To the Legislature :

GENTLEMEN : In conformity with section 67 of the laws relating to common schools, I have the honor to submit the Nineteenth Annual Report of the Department of Public Instruction.

The following statement, compiled from the official reports for the past two years, exhibits the more important facts relating to the Public Schools of the state, and shows at a glance the progress made during the year, ending August 31, 1866 :

Whole number of school districts in 1866,	3,848
do do do 1865,	8,806
Increase in 1866,	42
Whole number of districts reported in 1866,	3,647
do do do 1865,	3,685
Decrease in 1866,	38
Number of parts of districts in 1866,	1,740
do do do 1865,	1,738
Increase in 1866,	2
Number of parts of districts reported in 1866,	1,656
do do do 1865,	1,678
Decrease in 1866,	22
Whole number of children over 4 and under 20 years of age in 1866,	352,004
do do do do 1865,	339,024
Increase in 1866,	12,980
Whole number attending school in 1866,	234,265
do do do 1865,	223,067
Increase in 1866,	11,198

Total number of days attendance in 1866,	15,637,529
do do do 1865,	14,681,167
Increase in 1866,	956,362
Per centum of number registered drawing public money in 1866,	.665
do do do do do 1865,	.658
Increase in 1866,	.007
Whole number of schools reported in 1866,	4,612
do do do 1865,	4,579
Increase in 1866,	33
Average number of days schools were taught in 1866,	128
do do do do 1865,	134
Decrease in 1866,	6
Per centum of average number attending of whole number registered in 1866,	.521
do do do do do 1865,	.490
Increase in 1866,	.031
Per centum of average number attending of whole number drawing public money in 1866,	.846
Per centum of average number attending of whole number drawing public money in 1865,	.823
Increase in 1866,	.023
Average cost of tuition per day, including all expenses, in 1866,	7.6 cts.
do do do do 1865,	7.2 cts.
Increase in 1866,	0.4 cts.
Average cost of tuition per month (of 22 days) in 1866,	\$1,672
do do do 1865,	1,584
Increase in 1866,	\$88
Average cost for each scholar registered in 1866,	\$5 08
do do do do 1865,	4 73
Increase in 1866,	35
Average amount expended for each person over 4 and under 20 years of age in 1866,	\$3 38
Average amount expended for each person over 4 and under 20 years of age in 1865,	3 11
Increase in 1866,	27
Whole number of teachers in 1866,	7,879
do do 1865,	7,532
Increase in 1866,	347

Whole number of certificates granted in 1866,	6,114
do do do 1865,	7,082
Decrease in 1866,	968
Number of certificates granted to male teachers in 1866,	1,308
do do do 1865,	2,090
Decrease in 1866,	782
Number of certificates granted to female teachers in 1866,	4,806
do do do 1865,	4,992
Decrease in 1866,	186
Average wages of male teachers in 1866,	\$38.63
do do do 1865,	36.45
Increase in 1866,	\$2.18
Average wages of female teachers in 1866,	\$24.05
do do do 1865,	22.24
Increase in 1866,	\$1.81
Taxes levied for teachers' wages in 1866,	\$557,368.96
do do do 1865,	338,627.76
Increase in 1866,	\$118,741.20
Taxes levied for building and repairing in 1866,	\$216,676.82
do do do 1865,	90,649.84
Increase in 1866,	\$126,026.98
Taxes levied for libraries and apparatus in 1866,	\$6,778.11
do do do 1865,	5,100.19
Increase in 1866,	\$1,677.92
Paid on old indebtedness in 1866,	\$77,068.27
do do do 1865,	30,146.32
Increase in 1866,	\$46,916.95
Taxes levied by town meetings in 1866,	\$86,301.50
do do do 1865,	61,804.04
Increase in 1866,	\$24,497.46
Taxes levied by boards of supervisors in 1866,	\$131,786.71
do do do 1865,	108,775.44
Increase in 1866,	\$27,961.27
Amount apportioned from income of School Fund in 1866,	\$152,560.80
do do do do 1865,	151,816.84
Increase in 1866,	\$744.46

Money on hand August 31, 1866,	\$233,568.80
do do do 1865,	179,342.96
Increase August 31, 1866,	<u>\$54,225.84</u>
Expended for building and repairing in 1866,	\$174,903.97
do do do 1865,	86,420.05
Increase in 1866,	<u>\$88,483.92</u>
Expended for libraries and apparatus in 1866,	\$4,590.97
do do do 1865,	6,637.69
Decrease in 1866,	<u>\$2,046.62</u>
Expended for salaries of male teachers in 1866,	\$229,952.23
do do do 1865,	189,614.89
Increase in 1866,	<u>\$40,337.34</u>
Expended for salaries of female teachers in 1866,	\$416,941.85
do do do 1865,	471,257.60
Decrease in 1866,	<u>\$54,315.65</u>
Expended for school furniture, records, etc. in 1866,	\$12,066.81
do do do 1865,	9,915.96
Increase in 1866,	<u>\$2,150.35</u>
Whole amount expended for support of public schools in 1866,	\$1,075,572.95
do do do do in 1865,	913,222.85
Increase in 1866,	<u>\$162,350.10</u>

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

While the number of districts in the state is 42 more than in 1865, the number reported is 38 less. The consolidation of districts offsets the number of new districts formed; hence the number organized during the year is probably larger than is indicated by the reports.

The town boards of supervisors very generally seek to unite districts whenever practicable, and thus to promote efficiency and economy in the management of school affairs. There are, however, instances in which the ability to employ a good teacher and to support a good school is sacrificed to the supposed advantage of residing near the school house.

In many of our villages and thickly settled towns a union of districts that would render it possible to grade the schools, would be advantageous. With primary schools conveniently located, and a central school of higher grade established, the benefits of the graded system may be made availa-

ble. Until the adoption of the "Township system of school organization," special legislation must be sought by those localities desirous of securing the benefits resulting from the method of managing schools that has been found so effective in our cities and larger villages.

ATTENDANCE.

The following table shows, (1), the total number of children in the state over four and under twenty years of age; (2), the total number having attended the public schools some portion of the year; (3), the per cent. of attendance as compared with the whole number of school age; and, (4), the average number of days schools have been taught for each year since the present school system went into operation:

YEAR.	Total number of children in the State over four and under twenty years of age.	Total number who attend- ed school some portion of the year.	Average number in school a portion of the time, of each hundred of school age.	Average number of days schools were taught.
1849,.....	70,457	32,147	45	71
1850,.....	92,047	61,507	66	74
1851,.....	111,431	78,944	70	74
1852,.....	124,783	88,042	71	75
1853,.....	138,279	97,835	69	75
1854,.....	155,125	103,933	65	77
1855,.....	186,960	122,462	64	84
1856,.....	213,886	134,353	64	99
1857,.....	241,545	153,613	60	
1858,.....	264,077	171,885	63	122
1859,.....	278,871	188,477	64	121
1860,.....	288,984	194,357	67	136
1861,.....	299,133	198,443	66	132
1862,.....	308,056	191,366	62	109
1863,.....	320,965	215,163	67	120
1864,.....	329,906	211,119	64	120½
1865,.....	339,024	223,067	66	134½
1866,.....	352,004	234,265	66½	128

If to the number registered as attending the public schools, we add those reported as in attendance at the other schools in the state, we have at least 247,500, which is about 70 per cent. of the whole number over 4 and under 20 years of age.

The number of children less than 4 years of age, who have attended the public schools some portion of the past year, is 2,176 or 9 more than

were reported last year. This fact is creditable to neither the judgment of school officers, nor the humanity of those parents who permit their children to attend school at so early an age. The restraint and routine of the school room are not adapted to the growth of either the body or mind of a child less than six years of age. Listlessness, apathy and disgust are the certain consequences of the parental folly that denies to a child the freedom of movement required by his body, and the variety of objects demanded by his mind. That provision of our State constitution which precludes us from excluding from the public schools children under six years of age, is, in the opinion of most teachers and school officers, unwise and unfortunate.

The number over 20 years of age, attending the public schools is 1818, or 295 more than last year. The subject of evening schools is attracting attention, and deserves the consideration of Boards of Education in our cities. There are many persons so situated in our large towns, as to be unable to attend school during the day, who would gladly avail themselves of evening schools to learn reading, writing and book-keeping, were instruction provided in these important branches. To render these schools useful, and to make them successful, they should be placed in charge of the best teachers, and they should be free.

By the amendment of section 19, of chapter 155 of the General Laws of 1863, five months school is made necessary to entitle a district to share hereafter in the apportionment of the income of the school fund. The wisdom of this provision is generally conceded.

In the following statement are given, (1), the census of 1865 by counties; (2), the number of children reported over four and under twenty years of age; (3), the whole number reported as attending school, and (4), the number for each hundred of school age, who have been registered as attending the public schools some part of the past school year.

COUNTIES.	Census of 1865.	Number of persons over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Number reported as attending school some portion of the year.	Per cent. of No. attending of number of school age.
Adams,	5,698	2,187	1,911	87
Ashland,	256	187	300	1.61
Bayfield,	269	143	52	37
Brown,	15,282	6,725	3,561	53
Buffalo,	6,776	2,445	2,098	81
Burnett,	171	77	41	53
Calumet,	8,638	3,749	2,654	71
Chippewa,	3,278	1,420	880	62
Clark,	1,011	494	278	56
Columbia,	26,112	10,340	8,442	81
Crawford,	11,011	4,307	2,936	68
Dane,	50,192	20,283	13,873	68
Dodge,	46,841	16,961	11,366	67
Door,	3,088	1,182	702	60
Douglas,	532	193	185	96
Dunn,	5,170	2,041	1,482	73
Eau Claire,	5,281	1,944	1,605	83
Fond du Lac,	42,029	17,672	12,140	69
Grant,	38,618	13,884	10,026	72
Green,	20,646	8,319	7,041	85
Green Lake,	12,596	4,781	3,706	77
Iowa,	20,657	9,071	6,769	75
Jackson,	5,631	1,915	1,509	78
Jefferson,	30,597	14,374	7,456	52
Juneau,	10,013	4,180	3,319	79
Kewaunee,	7,039	3,014	1,296	43
Kenosha,	12,676	3,547	2,583	73
La Crosse,	14,834	5,400	3,499	65
La Fayette,	20,368	8,714	6,212	71
Manitowoc,	26,762	11,708	6,821	58
Marathon,	3,678	1,288	950	74
Marquette,	7,827	2,945	2,192	74
Milwaukee,	72,320	27,201	11,584	43
Monroe,	11,652	4,829	3,783	78
Oconto,	4,858	1,718	1,065	62
Outagamie,	11,842	5,329	3,783	70
Ozaukee,	14,882	6,850	3,610	53
Pepin,	3,002	1,339	1,077	71
Pierce,	6,324	2,410	2,042	85
Polk,	1,677	680	604	96

STATEMENT OF CENSUS, &c.—continued.

COUNTIES.	Census of 1866.	Number of persons over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Number reported as attending school some portion of the year.	Per cent. of No. attending of number of school age.
Portage,.....	8,145	3,297	2,604	79
Racine,.....	22,886	8,700	5,656	65
Richland,.....	12,186	5,824	4,325	74
Rock,.....	36,033	13,862	8,373	64
St. Croix,.....	7,255	3,228	2,511	78
Sauk,.....	20,154	8,336	6,318	76
Shawano,.....	1,369	470	286	61
Sheboygan,.....	27,671	11,961	7,517	63
Trempealeau,.....	5,199	2,197	1,465	67
Vernon,.....	13,644	5,798	4,068	70
Walworth,.....	25,773	9,646	7,380	76
Washington,.....	24,019	10,351	5,443	53
Waukesha,.....	27,029	10,598	7,856	74
Waupaca,.....	11,208	4,762	3,635	76
Waushara,.....	9,002	3,968	3,026	76
Winnebago,.....	29,767	12,580	7,824	62
Wood,.....	2,965	1,086	870	80
	868,937	352,004	234,265	67

It is obvious that the returns from Ashland county are incorrect, or that a large number comparatively, not residing in the county, have attended the public schools.

The counties showing an attendance of less than 50 per cent. are Ke-waunee, and Milwaukee; and those showing an attendance of more than 75 per cent. are Adams, Ashland, Buffalo, Columbia, Douglas, Eau Claire, Green, Green Lake, Jackson, Juneau, Monroe, Pierce, Polk, Portage, St. Croix, Sauk, Walworth, Waupaca, Waushara and Wood.

The number attending private schools, incorporated Academies, Colleges and Universities, and the number receiving instruction in the various benevolent institutions in the state, are nearly as follows :

Number reported attending private schools,.....	9,959
“ “ “ Academies,.....	1,645
“ estimated as attending Colleges and Universities,.....	1,200
“ in the State Reform School,.....	209
“ in the Soldiers' Orphans' Home,.....	244
“ in Institute for the Education of the Blind,.....	54
“ in Institute for the Deaf and Dumb,.....	104
“ in Orphans Asylum in Milwaukee,.....	150

Total,..... 13,665

If this number be added to the number reported as attending the public schools, we have 247,830, with a considerable number unreported, who attend denominational and other private schools. The whole number who have received instruction in the schools of the State during the past year, may be estimated at 250,000. If from the number drawing public money we deduct 20 per cent. for those too young to attend school, or having some good reason for their absence, we find 281,604 who ought to have attended school. It thus appears that there are over 31,000 children in the State whose education is entirely neglected.

If in connection with the non-attendance, we consider the irregular attendance, we discover a state of things that no good citizen can contemplate without deep concern. The regular attendance of the whole number registered in the public schools during 1866, for the average time the schools were in session, would give us 29,915,920 days attendance, but the number reported is 15,637,529 days, showing that for the 128 days, or average time the schools were open, there were in attendance, one day with another, only 52 out of each hundred registered. District boards and other school officers may, by the adoption of suitable rules and regulations for the government of the schools under their charge, do much to prevent irregularity; and county superintendents may, by requiring teachers to make monthly reports, and by creating a proper public opinion, succeed in securing a better attendance than the present year shows; still, the terrible fact that *one half of the children registered during the year are daily absent*, and that *there are at least 30,000 children in the State growing up in ignorance* admonishes us that some power more potent than any yet used must be called into requisition before the evil can be removed.

It is for the Legislature to consider whether our laws can be so modified as to afford a remedy for the great wrong society suffers from this evil. Property pays taxes to build school houses, to employ teachers and to educate all. The reason is that education protects property by preventing crime, but we waste the taxes that are paid to educate the youth of the State, and then impose another tax to punish crimes that proper culture would prevent. The direct results of irregular attendance are scarcely more deplorable than the indirect. It weakens our whole school system. It prevents those attending regularly from making progress in their studies, and it is the never failing source of disorder in schools and of discord in neighborhoods.

TEACHERS.

Of the 6,114 certificates granted during the past year, 65 were *first grade*, 151 *second grade*, and 5,898 *third grade*. The number of first grade certificates is 6 more than last year.

The teachers in most of our city schools are examined by city superintendents, and no report of the grade of certificates granted is made to this office.

The names of those who, during the year ending August 31, 1866, received the highest or *first grade* certificate, on examination in Orthœpy, Orthography, Reading, Penmanship, Intellectual and Written Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Physiology, Physical Geography, Algebra, History of the United States, Natural Philosophy, Geometry, and Theory and Art of Teaching, are as follows :

Names.	Counties.	Names.	Counties.
John Shevlin,.....	Brown county..	L. Marie Hinkley,...	Portage.....
E. J. Wilcox,.....	..do.....	H. W. McIntosh,...	Racine.....
E. F. Bingham,.....	Columbia.....	Geo. D. Stevens,,...	Richland.....
Keziah C. Wright,...	..do.....	H. W. Glasier,.....	..do.....
Mrs. L. A. Bingham,...	..do.....	T. Maroney,.....	..do.....
Walter De La Matyr,...	Dane.....	F. M. White,.....	St. Croix.....
W. L. R. Haven,.....	..do.....	Mary L. Cox,.....	..do.....
Mrs. E. K. Hooker,...	..do.....	C. F. Viebahn,.....	Sauk.....
Edwin Marsh,.....	Dodge.....	Elbridge D. Jackson,...	..do.....
Chas. L. Morris,.....	..do.....	H. M. Kottlinger,...	..do.....
G. B. Goldsmith,.....	..do.....	Stephen Littlefield,...	Sheboygan.....
H. A. Wentz,.....	Dunn.....	Wm. O. Butler,.....	..do.....
Martha Kidder,.....	Eau Claire,....	Eliza Graus,.....	..do.....
Elizabeth Denison,...	..do.....	D. W. Gilfillan,...	Trempealeau....
Emelie M. Gleason,...	Fond du Lac....	Gilbert Shepard,...	..do.....
Annett Wilson,.....	Grant.....	Warren D. Parker,...	Walworth.....
P. H. Philbrick,....	..do.....	O. R. Smith,.....	..do.....
Conrad Matter,.....	Green.....	A. J. Cheney,.....	..do.....
H. W. Lander,.....	Green Lake,....	Lucy J. E. Foote,...	..do.....
H. C. Wood,.....	Juneau.....	R. E. Coughlin,...	Washington.....
J. R. Adrian,.....	..do.....	Henry McBride,...	Waukesha.....
Lucius O. Lee,.....	Kenosha.....	Chas. A. Wood,....	..do.....
William Abern,.....	La Fayette.....	Duncan McGregor,...	Waupaca.....
Jas. H. Trowbridge,...	..do.....	T. B. Earle,.....	..do.....
Peter Conlan,.....	Milwaukee.....	Catherine P. Ashman,	..do.....
J. B. Fairchild,....	Oconto.....	G. W. Packard,....	..do.....
D. J. Higgins,.....	Pierce.....	Eliza Bishop,.....	..do.....
Dora Morrison,.....	Portage.....	W. Daggett,.....	Winnebago.....
Laura V. Alban,.....	..do.....	Sam'l Shaw,.....	..do.....
John Megrn,.....	..do.....	W. R. Manning,....	..do.....
Sarah Megrn,.....	..do.....	E. S. Welch,.....	..do.....
Letty Megrn,.....	..do.....		

Ladies,..... 17
Gentlemen,..... 46

Total,..... 63

TEACHERS' WAGES.

The following table shows (1) the monthly wages of male teachers, (2) the monthly wages of female teachers, and (3) the ratio of the wages of female to the wages of male teachers, for the past eighteen years.

Year.	Male.	Female.	Ratio per cent.
1849,	\$15 22	\$6 92	45
1850,	17 14	8 97	52
1851,	17 15	8 35	48
1852,	15 83	8 64	54
1853,	18 17	9 94	50
1854,	18 75	11 00	60
1855,	23 10	12 08	52
1856,	25 38	13 80	54
1857,	24 60	15 16	62
1858,	27 02	14 92	55
1859,	22 93	14 29	63
1860,	24 20	15 30	63
1861,	23 01	14 62	63
1862,	25 82	15 82	61
1863,	27 11	16 81	62
1864,	32 39	19 43	60
1865,	36 45	22 24	61
1866,	38 68	24 05	62

There is a demand in all parts of the state, for teachers who have had the advantages of professional training. Persons qualified to teach are well paid as soon as their fitness becomes known. A necessity, however, exists for permitting those of very limited attainments to teach. Otherwise hundreds of schools would be without teachers. The cause of this is found in the fact, that no facilities for obtaining the training necessary for a teacher have, until recently, existed in our state. The Normal Department of the University and the Normal School at Platteville are doing a small part of much that we hope, ere long, to see accomplished.

The salaries paid in some of the cities of the state, to the principals of high schools, are as follows :

Beloit,	\$1,800
Fond du Lac,	1,600
Janesville,	1,500
Kenosha,	1,200
Madison,	1,500
Milwaukee,	1,200
Oshkosh,	1,500
Racine,	1,800
Sheboygan,	1,200

In many of our villages, teachers, fitted to take charge of graded schools, receive from \$800 to \$1000 per annum. In some of the country districts there is too little importance attached to attainments, tact and experi-

ence, by those who employ teachers; and cheapness is often more carefully considered than qualification. The economy that sacrifices the school for a few dollars, is ill-advised, and the injustice that demands ability, learning and character in a teacher and yet refuses a liberal compensation for them, merits the severest reprobation.

It is, however, proper to remark that some of the best schools in the state may be found in obscure villages or rural districts—schools that in order, discipline and attainments surpass others better known and better appreciated.

SCHOOL TAXES.

The amounts *received* and *expended* for support of public schools, for the year ending August 31, 1866, as compiled from the reports of county superintendents, are as follows :

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Taxes for building and repairing,.....	\$216,676 82	.....
Taxes for teachers' wages,.....	557,368 96	.....
Taxes for apparatus and libraries,.....	6,778 11	.....
Taxes levied by town meetings,.....	86,301 50	.....
Taxes levied by boards of supervisors,.....	131,736 71	.....
Income of the School Fund,.....	143,183 61	.....
From all other sources,.....	113,457 21	.....
For building and repairing,.....	.....	\$174,903 97
For apparatus and libraries,.....	.....	4,590 97
For services of male teachers,.....	.....	229,952 23
For services of female teachers,.....	.....	416,941 85
For old indebtedness,.....	.....	77,063 27
For furniture, registers and records,.....	.....	12,066 31
For all other purposes,.....	.....	160,054 35
Money on hand August 31, 1865,.....	\$1,255,502 92	\$1,075,572 95
Money on hand August 31, 1866,.....	179,342 96	.....
		233,568 80
Error in reports—balance,.....	.....	\$1,309,141 75
		125,704 13
	\$1,434,845 88	\$1,434,845 88

The reports from the county superintendents of Burnett, Columbia, Juneau and Kenosha counties, and the first district of Milwaukee county, were balanced.

There is general complaint in the reports of county superintendents in regard to the defective and, in many cases, utterly unintelligible, returns made by town clerks respecting the financial condition of the school dis-

tricts of their respective towns. Town clerks complain, and with good reason, of the financial statements furnished to them by district clerks. Unless some means can be devised to ensure more correct reports from school districts, we can scarcely hope that our educational statistics will be more than approximations to the facts, upon a knowledge of which the intelligent and efficient management of our school affairs depends. There is needed a simple and uniform method of keeping school accounts, and this can best be secured by furnishing to each district a register for the school, and record books for the clerk and treasurer, with such instructions as will tend to secure greater accuracy in the keeping of accounts and making reports. The matter is respectfully referred to the Legislature for consideration.

The following statement shows (1) the aggregate valuation of property in the state, from 1854 to 1865 inclusive, (2) the amount raised by tax for the support of public schools, and (3) the tax upon a dollar :

Year.	Aggregate valuation.	Amount raised for pub. schools.	Mills on a dollar.
1854.....	\$64,285,714	42,367 02	2.20
1855.....	87,500,000	90,192 57	1.08
1856.....	150,000,000	72,604 88	0.50
1857.....	150,000,000	128,161 04	0.85
1858.....	175,000,000	147,919 56	0.84
1859.....	168,620,233	454,261 42	2.69
1860.....	184,062,536	402,765 23	2.19
1861.....	180,984,354	723,130 25	4.00
1862.....	182,507,222	679,798 94	3.72
1863.....	153,071,773	821,859 78	5.36
1864.....	152,652,752	908,152 04	5.94
1865.....	156,416,297	1,112,319 31	7.11

The reports of amounts raised by tax for the support of public schools previous to 1860 are not reliable.

COST OF INSTRUCTION.

The following statement shows (1) the average tax levied for school purposes for the number of persons drawing public money, (2) the amount expended for each person of school age, including the income of the School Fund, and (3) the amount expended for each scholar in attendance at the public schools for each year since 1849 :

Year.	Average tax per scholar for school purposes.	Am't expended for each scholar of school age.	Am't expended per scholar in attendance.
1849.....	\$1 08	.....	.....
1850.....	1 23	\$1 31	\$1 95
1851.....	1 55	2 05	2 93
1852.....	1 34	1 82	2 56
1853.....	1 25	1 70	2 46
1854.....	1 96	2 68	4 12
1855.....	1 79	2 59	3 98
1856.....	2 13	2 83	4 42
1857.....	2 33	2 99	4 98
1858.....	2 29	3 04	4 82
1859.....	2 38	2 97	4 64
1860.....	2 36	3 00	4 48
1861.....	2 42	2 74	4 21
1862.....	2 31	2 81	4 40
1863.....	2 11	2 55	3 80
1864.....	2 49	2 96	4 62
1865.....	2 65	3 11	4 73
1866.....	2 93	3 38	5 08

SCHOOL HOUSES.

The number of public school houses is 118 more than last year, being 4,456. Of these 410 are built of brick or stone. The number of pupils that can be accommodated is 247,950. The number of buildings reported with outhouses in good condition is 1,626; 629 are without blackboards, and 3,736 are not furnished with outline maps.

The cash value of school houses is.....\$1,763,916 67
 The cash value of sites is.....277,727 30

Total value of school houses and sites,.....\$2,041,643 97

The cities and towns of the state having school houses, valued each at \$10,000 or more, are as follows : Beloit, Delavan, Fond du Lac, Horicon, Janesville, Kenosha, Madison, Milwaukee, Mineral Point, Platteville, Racine and Watertown.

During the past year there has been expended for building and repairing, the sum of \$174,903.04, a sum sufficient to show an intelligent appreciation of the importance of suitable school accommodations. In many of our villages and cities buildings have been erected that reflect great credit not only upon the communities that have built them, but upon the state at large. There are school houses now to be found in Wisconsin, that in their construction, arrangement, style and furnishing would not suffer by comparison with the best in older and wealthier states. The progress, in this respect, made during the past few years, is a source of deep satisfaction to every friend of general education. An elegant school house, conveniently arranged and tastefully furnished exerts a beneficial influence upon all classes of the community. It is both an effect and a cause of intelligence and refinement.

The utter unfitness of some of the school houses in the state for the purpose for which they are designed, and this too in districts entirely able to provide suitable school buildings, suggests the propriety of such legislative action as will secure to the children residing in such districts the means of education. Were town boards of supervisors required, on complaint made to them by the county superintendent, of the unfitness or lack of school accommodations in any district, to examine and decide as to the ground of such complaint, and the ability of the district to provide the necessary buildings for a good school; and were said boards authorized, in the exercise of a sound discretion, to levy, collect, and expend a reasonable tax for building a school house or for repairing the same, it is believed that such a law would be beneficial to the districts thus taxed, and approved by the people of the state.

The poorest school houses are not generally found in the districts possessing least ability to build better ones. They are evidences of selfishness or ignorance wherever they are found; hence a law of the kind indicated could not be regarded as oppressive.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The following statement is compiled from the reports of the present year :

Whole number of private schools,.....	319
Number of teachers engaged in such schools,.....	890
Number of pupils registered,.....	9,760
Average number in daily attendance,.....	7,692

There is reason to believe that there are more of this class of schools than the returns show, and that county superintendents find it difficult to obtain information concerning them.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

The following statement in regard to school district libraries will show that under existing arrangements very little is done to procure libraries where they are wanting, or to increase them where they exist.

No. of volumes added during the year.....	926
Amount expended for libraries during the year.....	\$1,149 09
Whole number of volumes in the district libraries.....	26,667
Cash value of school district libraries.....	\$21,893

The law now authorizes districts to raise a tax of fifty dollars for library purposes at each annual meeting ; but the above abstract of reports indicates that comparatively few districts avail themselves of the provision.

No argument is needed to convince the Legislature, that the establishment and support of libraries adapted to the wants of the people, is demanded by weighty considerations. Our state constitution recognizes libraries as a part of our common school system, Section 2, article X, provides that the income of the school fund "shall be exclusively applied to the following objects, to-wit

1. To the support and maintenance of common schools in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus therefor."

2. The residue shall be appropriated to the support and maintenance of academies and normal schools and suitable libraries and apparatus therefor."

By act of Legislature approved March 21, 1859, it was provided that "Ten per cent of the school fund income subject to apportionment in the year 1860, and annually thereafter, together with the proceeds of a special state tax of one-tenth of one mill on the dollar valuation, shall be, and hereby are set apart for the purpose of establishing and replenishing town school libraries, the books for which shall be purchased by public authority, and distributed in some just proportion among the towns and cities of the state.

The legislature having made no provision in the act, raising the fund, for its expenditure, it was allowed to accumulate until it amounted to \$88,784.78, of which \$35,418.08 was derived from the income of the school fund, and \$53,366.70 from the tax of one-tenth of a mill on the dollar valuation of the property of the State.

In the annual report from this department in 1861, Hon. J. L. Pickard, Superintendent of Public Instruction says : "I regret that no provision has as yet been made for the distribution of the township library fund. I deem the principle a good one, and one well calculated to advance the educational interests of the state. Owing to the peculiar circum-

stances into which we have been forced by the Southern rebellion, and the consequent demands upon our state for means to prosecute the war, I deem it my duty to advise the suspension of the operation of the law, creating this fund, for a term of three or five years. I would also recommend that so much of the fund as has arisen from the diversion of the ten per cent. of the school fund income, be restored to that income for apportionment; and I would further recommend that so much of the fund as has been produced by the 1-10 of a mill, state tax, be set aside as a permanent library fund, and that for three or five years, the fund so set aside, be invested in state bonds. By this means the state will find a slight temporary relief, and the fund, so cheerfully paid for educational purposes, will be eventually devoted to the purpose for which it was raised."

The legislature instead of endorsing by its action the recommendation of Superintendent Pickard, the wisdom of which, considering the circumstances under which it was made, will not be questioned, repealed the law creating the fund and returned to the general fund of the State the sum of \$53,366.70 and to the income of the school fund the balance, which had been pledged, to establish township libraries.

It seems to be proper to consider at the present time, whether the interests of the state would not be promoted by carrying out, by appropriate legislation, the project that was defeated by the repeal of chapter two hundred and ten of the general laws of 1859. It is believed that an act, appropriating, from the general fund, the amount of the 1-10th mill tax, for founding township libraries, would be regarded by the people as a measure calculated to promote the best interests of the State. It would not be desirable that the whole amount should be used in a single year, and it might be sound policy to use the fund in such a manner as to encourage that local effort that it is always wise to secure.

An act of this kind should provide for the appointment of a State Board of Library Commissioners, to consist of men whose position and character should furnish a guarantee that that the books selected would in all respects be suitable, and that the interests of the people would, in the purchase and distribution of the same, be carefully regarded. It should also provide for library committees in the towns and cities of the state, who should have the custody and control of the town libraries, under such regulations as would secure the preservation of the books, and afford facilities for their use to the people of the several school districts.

The attention of the Legislature is respectfully called to this subject, with

a strong hope, that a measure fraught with so much good, may receive a favorable consideration.

SCHOOL FUND.

The School Fund consists of :

1. The proceeds of all lands granted by the United States for the support of public schools.
2. All moneys accruing from forfeiture or escheat.
3. All moneys paid for redemption from military duty.
4. The clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws.
5. The five per centum of the net proceeds of the public lands.

The amount of productive school fund on the 30th day of September, 1866, was as follows :

Amount due on certificates of sales,.....	\$554,350 74
Amount due on mortgages,.....	192,641 43
Certificates of State indebtedness,.....	1,394,900 00
Due from the State on account of five per centum fund,.....	101,262 33
Total productive fund,.....	\$2,243,154 50

The amount belonging to the productive portion of the School Fund, September 30, 1865, was as follows :

Amount due on certificates of sales,.....	\$675,087 11
Amount due on mortgages,.....	289,122 75
Certificates of State indebtedness,.....	897,000 00
State Bonds,.....	103,700 00
Total,.....	\$1,964,869 86

There is a decrease in the amount due on certificates of sales of \$120,-686.37, and in the amount due on mortgages of \$96,481.32, making the sum of \$217,167.69. The state bonds reported in 1865 as a part of the School Fund have been canceled, and are now represented by certificates of state indebtedness. The amount of these bonds being added to the foregoing items, we have \$320,867.67, as the decrease in certificates of sales, mortgages and state bonds.

On the other hand, there is an increase in certificates of state indebtedness of \$497,900.00, showing an increase in the productive school fund during the year, as reported by the Secretary of State, of \$177,082.31. The sources of this increase do not appear in the account of receipts and disbursements as published from year to year. It would seem desirable to have an annual statement in the report of the Secretary of State, showing the items that go to increase or diminish the school fund, in order that the causes for its increase or diminution may be easily understood.

The receipts and disbursements of the School Fund as given in the State Treasurer's report, for the fiscal year ending September 30th 1866, were as follows :

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Balance in the Fund Oct. 1, 1865.....	\$10,465 05	.....
Payments on lands and loans.....	295,369 39	.....
Taxes on School Land.....	21,363 50	.....
Penalty for nonpayment of int. and adv.....	2,148 83	.....
Fines received from counties.....	2,139 16	.....
United States on sale of lands.....	7,693 18	.....
Trespass penalty on timber lands.....	308 38	.....
Sale of effects of unknown person found dead. in Mississippi river.....	390 00	.....
Invested in Wisconsin bonds.....		\$293,700 00
Invested in certificate of indebtedness No. 7, act of Legislature April 10, 1865.....		100,000 00
Delinquent taxes paid to counties.....		22,827 45
Purchase of forfeited mortgage.....		500 00
Refunded payments.....		2,615 02
Transfer to General Fund, discount on bonds, ....do....Normal School Fund.....		500 00
....do....do.....		328 00
....do....do.....		92 27
....do....University Fund.....		20 00
Overpayment.....	80,703 25	.....
	\$420,580 74	\$420,580 74

If to the productive School Fund be added one fourth of the productive Normal School Fund, the income from which is annually apportioned with the income of the School Fund, the amount of the fund, interest on which at 7 per cent. will be apportioned next June, is \$2,392,904 48, consisting of :

1. Amount due on certificates of sales.....	\$554,350 74
2. Amount due on mortgages.....	192,641 53
3. Amount due on certificates of state indebtedness.....	1,894,900 00
4. Amount due school fund on account of five per cent. fund.....	101,262 33
5. One-fourth of Normal School fund.....	149,749 98

\$2,392,904 48

This is \$279,398 16 more than the amount reported from this department in 1865.

The School Fund, as reported by the Superintendents of Public Instruction for the past eighteen years, is as follows :

1849.....	\$8,500 00
1850.....	538,094 41
1851.....	765,109 49
1852.....	819,200 50
1853.....	1,141,804 28

1854.....	1,670,258 77
1855.....	1,897,269 30
1856.....	1,859,242 82
1857.....	2,007,944 15
1858.....	2,845,846 34
1859.....	2,786,767 03
1860.....	2,339,694 49
1861.....	2,458,351 49
1862.....	2,219,905 59
1863.....	2,262,466 15
1864.....	2,118,423 56
1865.....	2,113,506 32
1866.....	2,392,904 48

It appears from the report of the State Treasurer that the amount of state bonds outstanding is \$440,100. The amount due the state on account of loans to individuals, is as follows :

School fund.....	\$746,992 17
University fund.....	59,230 70
Normal School fund.....	252,999 92
Agricultural College fund.....	2,995 50

Total certificates of sales and mortgages..... \$1,064,218 29

The amount paid into the state treasury, on account of lands and loans, during the year ending September 30, 1866, was, as appears from the report of the State Treasurer, as follows :

School fund payments on lands and loans.....	\$295,369 39
University fund do do do	50,938 68
Normal School, fund do do	77,308 60
Agricultural College lands, do do	2,995 50

Total..... \$326,612 17

Considering the fact that a sum sufficient to take up the \$440,100 of state bonds will probably be paid in within two years, it would seem to be proper for the Legislature to determine the policy of the state in reference to the management of its trust funds. There is now no provision for investing these funds in any public securities other than bonds of this state issued for war purposes.

The magnitude of the interests involved in the proper management of our educational trust funds cannot fail to be appreciated by the Legislature, and a reasonable forecast requires that every security that appropriate legislation can afford, should be adopted, to ensure the prompt payment and apportionment of the income of these funds. Whether such security can be found without an amendment to our state constitution is worthy of careful consideration.

The non-productive portion of the school fund, consisting of 16th sec-

tion lands and the 500,000 acre tract, was, on the 30th of September, 1866, as follows :

State lands forfeited,.....	360,634	87-100 acres.
State lands unsold,.....	102,789	6-100 "
State lands never offered,.....	40	"

Total number of acres,..... 463,463 93-100 acres.

The number of acres forfeited during the year ending Sept. 30, 1865, 25,740 65-100
The number of acres forfeited during the year ending Sept. 30, 1866, 28,516 42-100

Increase in 1866,..... 2,775 77-100

The dues on forfeited mortgaged lands, Sept. 30, 1865, were..... \$144,758 98

The dues on forfeited mortgaged lands, Sept. 30, 1866, were..... \$149,256 15

Increase in 1866,..... \$4,497 17

SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

The amount of income of the School Fund in the State Treasury, and subject to apportionment, on the 10th day of June, 1866, as certified by the State Treasurer, was \$152,560.80. This amount was apportioned by the Superintendent of Public Instruction among the towns and cities of the state, and the apportionment was certified to the Secretary of State on the 20th day of June, as required by Section 1 of Chapter 4 of the General Laws of 1866.

The apportionment was 45 cents per scholar. A statement in detail will be found in the appendix ; table No. 1.

The apportionments from 1849 to 1866, inclusive, are shown by the following statement :

Years.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
1849.....	70,457	
1850.....	92,047	
1851.....	111,481	3 8-10 cents per scholar.
1852.....	124,783	50 .....do.....
1853.....	138,279	48 .....do.....
1854.....	155,125	45 .....do.....
1855.....	155,125	72 .....do.....
1856.....	186,960	80 5-10 .....do.....
1857.....	218,866	70 .....do.....
1858.....	241,545	66 .....do.....
1859.....	264,977	75 .....do.....
1860.....	278,871	64 .....do.....
1861.....	288,984	64 .....do.....
1862.....	299,782	32 .....do.....
1863.....	308,656	50 .....do.....
1864.....	320,965	44 .....do.....
1865.....	329,906	47 .....do.....
1866.....	339,024	46 .....do.....
1866.....	352,004	45 .....do.....

The apportionment for each year is made upon the returns of the preceding year; hence the amount apportioned for any year will be found by multiplying the number of children reported the preceding year by the number of cents per scholar apportioned that year.

Hereafter all expenses incurred by the state for the care and management of the trust funds and all expenses incurred on account of the income of said funds, are to be paid from the general fund, as provided by Chapter 56 of the General Laws of 1866, which act went into effect on the 1st day of last July.

The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the School Fund Income for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1866 :

	Receipts.	Disbursem'ts.
Interest.....	\$165,699 71	.....
Trespass.....	852 86	.....
Sale of Webster's Dictionaries.....	12 50	.....
Sale of timber.....	623 00	.....
Sale of bark.....	21 00	.....
L. Olcott, overpayment refunded.....	1 25	.....
E. Salomon, attorney's fees refunded.....	54 45	.....
Transferred from Normal School Fund Income.....	18,264 87	.....
..... do..... University..... do.....	1,600 00	.....
	\$182,119 64	
Apportionment by State Sup't.....		\$152,560 80
Atwood & Rublee, advertising.....		30 85
Aahon & Relf..... do.....		14 50
L. E. Amidon, clerk protecting lands.....		52 92
Brannan & Turner, advertising.....		26 26
Bliss & Son..... do.....		36 49
Brainard & Watrous .. do.....		17 00
Brackett & Knapp..... do.....		15 50
H. Borchsenius, clerk land department.....		800 00
James A. Bate, chief clerk land department.....		1,350 00
Brown & Smethurst, advertising		25 57
J. R. Bohan..... do.....		25 35
A. O. Brown..... do.....		16 16
W. C. Bradley, clerk treasurer's office.....		225 00
J. W. Brundage, advertising.....		13 60
James M. Bull, clerk secretary's office.....		550 00
J. F. Bryant, clerk protecting lands.....		120 75
C. S. Boardman..... do.....		31 25
H. Beckwith..... do.....		9 88
Conery & Stout, advertising.....		5 50
J. C. Cover..... do.....		10 50
E. C. Carr, clerk land department.....		51 00
H. S. Clapp, clerk protecting lands.....		100 00
B. F. Cram, clerk land department.....		515 32
Edward Decker, advertising.....		19 21
Duncan & Dickenson .. do.....		6 50

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—continued.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
W. H. Davenport, clerk protecting lands.....		\$26 18
D. Dunwiddie,.....do.....		7 05
E. C. DeMoe, clerk land department.....		441 22
W. H. Farnham, advertising.....		86 50
S. S. Fifield,.....do.....		14 10
K. J. Fleischer, clerk treasurer's office.....		225 00
C. M. Foresman, clerk land department.....		500 00
Geo. R. Frank, clerk protecting lands.....		108 62
Gary & Davis, advertising.....		19 45
G. W. Gates, clerk protecting lands.....		42 88
T. W. Gibbs, clerk land department.....		500 00
J. P. Hume, advertising.....		21 11
William Hill,.....do.....		30 60
High & Booth,.....do.....		2 82
C. S. Hart,.....do.....		12 00
J. Harris, advertising.....		6 50
J. J. Hawley, clerk land department.....		183 82
R. S. Hall, clerk protecting lands.....		120 27
C. C. Hood, clerk land department.....		220 18
J. E. Ingraham, advertising.....		2 00
Iberg & Hunner,.....do.....		29 60
C. B. Jackson, clerk protecting lands.....		9 63
Knapp, Stout & Co., advertising.....		4 50
Abel Keyes, clerk protecting lands.....		227 89
Frank Leland, advertising.....		88 42
Richard Lester, clerk secretary's office.....		450 00
H. S. Marsh, clerk treasurer's office.....		209 00
W. J. Martin, advertising.....		20 00
W. S. Monroe,.....do.....		12 39
A. Menges, clerk treasurer's office.....		150 00
W. H. Miller,.....do.....		250 00
Dan Malbon, clerk protecting lands.....		647 46
E. S. McBride, clerk land office.....		500 00
A. J. Manly, advertising.....		8 50
D. L. Noggle, clerk land office.....		450 00
W. J. Park, printing.....		709 98
Pease & Goodell, advertising.....		23 83
S. W. Pierce,.....do.....		21 84
Priest & Nelson,.....do.....		5 30
Arnold Petty, clerk protecting lands.....		23 50
J. B. Redfield, advertising.....		22 00
Rusk, Priest & Nelson, advertising.....		58 00
Robinson & Bro.,.....do.....		26 50
Reed & Hughes,.....do.....		10 37
E. D. Ross,.....do.....		86 10
Rockwell & Upham,.....do.....		24 50
H. N. Ross,.....do.....		24 67
C. E. & L. O. Redfield,.....do.....		17 00
D. Rowe, clerk treasurer's office.....		200 00
James Ross, clerk land department.....		184 00
O. B. Smith & Co., advertising.....		31 26
Scheoff, Winegar, & Co.,.....do.....		14 10
A. C. Sanford,.....do.....		21 06
Seymour & Elwell,.....do.....		35 54
E. Stafford,.....do.....		18 50

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—continued.

	Receipts.	Disbursem'ts.
J. B. & H. M. Stocking, ..do.....		\$8 50
J. B. Stocking,.....do.....		17 00
A. J. Smith,.....do.....		28 90
Edward Salomon, attorney fees.....		1,398 40
A. C. Stuntz, clerk protecting lands.....		130 80
Adolph Sorenson,.....do.....		195 18
D. H. Tullis, clerk secretary's office.....		150 00
Terry & Arnold, advertising.....		16 84
L. A. Taylor,.....do.....		28 00
John Turner,.....do.....		28 10
H. A. Taylor & Co.,.....do.....		78 22
Thomas & Roberts,.....do.....		18 60
G. Van Waters,.....do.....		2 50
J. H. Waggoner,.....do.....		22 00
L. B. Wright,.....do.....		36 31
C. D. Waldo,.....do.....		28 00
T. H. Walker, clerk protecting lands.....		15 00
E. Walber, clerk land department.....		184 00
Refunded.....		18,910 26
Transferred to Normal School Fund Income.....		196 25
.....do.....University.....do.....		7 94
Balance September 30, 1885.....	\$182,119 64	\$180,049 75
.....do.....1886.....	407 94	.....
		2,477 83
	\$182,527 58	\$182,527 58

If from the amount of disbursements, as given in the foregoing statement we deduct the annual apportionment, the sums refunded on account of interest, and transferred to the income of other funds, we find \$13,-374 60 paid from the income of the school fund for expenses incurred previous to July 1st, 1866 on account of care and management of the fund. This is about \$1,000 more than the amount paid for the management of the fund for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1865. The increased expense in 1866 includes some payments for clerk hire which belonged properly to 1865, and nearly \$1,400 for attorney's fees, that will, it is expected, be collected and returned to the income at some future time.

The Legislature, at its last session in relieving the trust funds from charges for their care and management, recognized a specific requirement of the State Constitution, and manifested an intelligent interest in the prosperity of the public schools. However, while abandoning a policy that no one attempted to defend, they made no provision for returning to the income of the school fund the amounts that, year by year, have been taken from it contrary to sound policy and the Constitution of the State. Jus-

tice demands that every dollar taken from the school fund income for any other purposes than those specified in section 2 article X of the Constitution, should be refunded. There are sound reasons of public policy for such a step, that will readily occur to those who realize the importance of our system of public schools. In all legislation affecting our educational institutions, the largest liberality is the wisest statesmanship. With a population rapidly increasing, and a school fund that has nearly reached its limit; with a large territory yet to be settled by those who are not instructed in our language or laws, we cannot afford to do or suffer to be done anything that shall retard or hinder the development of our system of common schools.

The attention of the Legislature is earnestly called to this subject.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENCY.

The improvement in methods of instruction that may be noticed in many of the schools of the state, is mainly due to the efficient efforts of county superintendents. These officers have generally co-operated with this department in all measures calculated to advance the interests of education.

In the few cases where dissatisfaction exists in regard to the manner in which the duties of the office have been discharged, it will be found that there has been less care exercised in the selection of officers than the importance of the office demands. The system ought not to be condemned on account of mistakes made by those who administer it. It cannot be denied, that in a few instances, the persons selected as county superintendents have shown little interest in the position, or fitness for it; but in every county in the state men may be found, if they are sought, who will do their duty intelligently, unselfishly and efficiently. It may be that these men cannot always be found at a political caucus, but this ought not to be an insurmountable objection to their nomination or election.

The salaries at present paid to these officers, are with a few exceptions, too small to secure the talent and ability which they ought to possess. As the minimum salary fixed by the legislature has great influence in determining the amount actually paid, and as the law limiting the compensation of these officers was passed six years ago, a change of the law so as to encourage the payment of larger salaries, and to provide for the printing, etc., necessary to a proper discharge of the duties of the office, is recommended.

It would also seem to be proper, that the county superintendent should have an office room furnished him at the county seat, where the records of his office shall be kept, and where he may be found at convenient times by those who have business to do with him.

The following is a list of the names of County Superintendents of Schools in office on the 1st day of January, 1867 :

County.	Name.	Postoffice.	Salary.
Adams,.....	William Risk,.....	Easton,.....	\$ 350
Ashland,.....	James A. Wilson,.....	Odanah,.....	
Bayfield,.....	O. K. Hall,.....	Bayfield,.....	
Brown,.....	Edward Hicks,.....	Green Bay,.....	600
Buffalo,.....	James Imrie,.....	Maxville,.....	480
Burnett,.....	G. W. Forsell,.....	Wood River,.....	15
Calumet,.....	Ira S. Graves,.....	Gravesville,.....	475
Chippewa,.....	Rodman Palmer,.....	Chippewa Falls,.....	250
Clark,.....	John S. Dore,.....	Neillsville,.....	
Columbia,.....	D. W. Rosenkrans,.....	Columbus,.....	1,000
Crawford,.....	P. I. Adams,.....	Prairie du Chien,.....	700
Dane, 1st district,.....	O. O. Stearns,.....	Leeds, Columbia Co.,...	750
Dane, 2d district,.....	N. E. Goldthwait,.....	Mazomanie,.....	750
Dodge, 1st district,.....	Charles Allen,.....	Mayville,.....	600
Dodge, 2d district,.....	Lorenzo Merrill,.....	Burnett,.....	600
Door,.....	William H. Warren,.....	Sturgeon Bay,.....	350
Douglas,.....	Irwin W. Gates,.....	Superior,.....	25
Dunn,.....	Carroll Lucas,.....	Waneka,.....	700
Eau Claire,.....	A. Kidder,.....	West Eau Claire,.....	600
Fond du Lac,.....	I. N. Cundall,.....	Rosendale,.....	1,500
Grant,.....	D. Gray Purman,.....	Lancaster,.....	800
Green,.....	W. C. Green,.....	Monroe,.....	800
Green Lake,.....	A. A. Spencer,.....	Berlin,.....	400
Iowa,.....	Samuel Parks,.....	Avoca,.....	700
Jackson,.....	J. A. Watrous,.....	Black River Falls,.....	250
Jefferson,.....	Geo. W. Bird,.....	Jefferson,.....	800
Juneau,.....	George P. Kenyon,.....	New Lisbon,.....	400
Kenosha,.....	L. W. Briggs,.....	Kenosha,.....	500
Kewaunee,.....	Lyman Walker,.....	Kewaunee,.....	300
La Crosse,.....	J. E. Atwater,.....	La Crosse,.....	650
La Fayette,.....	Chas. B. Jennings,.....	Darlington,.....	
Manitowoc,.....	Jere Crowley,.....	Manitowoc,.....	800
Marathon,.....	J. Jacob Hoffman,.....	Wausau,.....	300
Marquette,.....	H. S. Miller,.....	Harrisville,.....	450
Milwaukee, 1st district,.....	James F. Devine,.....	Lamberton, Racine Co.,	500
Milwaukee, 2d district,.....	Anson W. Buttles,.....	Good Hope,.....	250
Monroe,.....	O. W. Kellogg,.....	Tomah,.....	500
Oconto,.....	John Fairchild,.....	Marinette,.....	550
Outagamie,.....	John Stephens,.....	Appleton,.....	400
Ozaukee,.....	P. K. Gannon,.....	Cedarburg,.....	600
Pepin,.....	J. K. Hanan,.....	Durand,.....	150
Pierce,.....	Daniel Thurston,.....	Beldenville,.....	400
Polk,.....	R. H. Clark,.....	Falls St. Croix,.....	200
Portage,.....	W. R. Alban,.....	Plover,.....	550
Racine,.....	L. D. Coombs,.....	Rochester,.....	800
Richland,.....	George D. Stevens,.....	Richland Center,.....	500
Rock, 1st district,.....	J. I. Foot,.....	Footville,.....	600
Rock, 2d district,.....	O. Mortimer Treat,.....	Clinton,.....	600
St. Croix,.....	A. H. Weld,.....	River Falls, Pierce Co.,	550
Sauk,.....	Robert B. Crandall,.....	Baraboo,.....	750
Shawano,.....	A. P. Knapp,.....	Shawano,.....	200

Names of County Superintendents of Schools—continued.

County.	Name.	Postoffice.	Salary.
Sheboygan,.....	Edward Dreury,.....	Plymouth,.....	800
Trempealeau,.....	S. S. Luce,.....	Galesville,.....	450
Vernon,.....	Hartwell Allen,.....	Viroqua,.....	550
Walworth,.....	Orville T. Bright,.....	Elkhorn,.....	750
Washington,.....	Frederick Regenfuss,...	West Bend,.....	1,000
Waukesha,.....	Isaac N. Stewart,.....	Waukesha,.....	800
Waupaca,.....	E. G. Furlong,.....	Rural,.....	500
Waushara,.....	John Austin,.....	Berlin, Green Lake Co.,	
Winnebago,.....	J. E. Munger,	Oshkosh,.....	600
Wood,.....	James W. Harris,.....	Grand Rapids,.....	300

A meeting of County and City Superintendents was held at Portage City, August 29th, 1866. The following is a condensed report of the proceedings. The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M. Supt. Cundall moved that Mr. McMynn be the permanent chairman, which was carried. Supt. Stewart, of Waukesha, was then elected secretary, and Supt. Rosenkrans, of Columbia, assistant secretary. On motion, the secretaries were constituted a financial committee. The chairman then addressed the Convention as follows :

GENTLEMEN :—The number of County Superintendents here assembled, is a guarantee, that the great interest they are appointed to guard, is receiving attention, and we may hope that by a comparison of views and an interchange of opinions, we may render our official action beneficial to the people.

We could scarcely desire to see perfect uniformity of action. Our social condition does not demand, and will not tolerate a system that is perfectly mechanical. Whatever plans we may devise, or whatever method we may pursue, there must be left room for the play of conflicting opinions, and individual characteristics. With us, government is made for the people and *by* the people. It is the instrument with which they accomplish their will. It must always be subordinate to the happiness of those who create it. We should keep in sight the actual condition of the community for which we legislate, for laws adapted to one people and a particular time, are quite unfitted to another people and a different time.

In general, the more comprehensive and complete we render our methods, the greater the number of exceptions that fall under them, hence the necessity for prudence, skill and charity, in the administration of educational affairs.

There are various topics, exciting more or less interest at this time, that will naturally claim your attention. Some are of special importance to us as citizens and school officers of this State, and others are more general in their nature. Among the subjects of special interest to those here assembled, may be mentioned :

1. *School Statistics and Records.*—The necessity for uniformity, correctness and promptness, in the collection of statistics, is obvious to all. But this, under existing circumstances, is unattained, and perhaps unattainable. The starting point is the school. If the teacher's register is not adapted to the purpose for which it is designed, our statistics are unreliable and comparatively useless. Among the subjects, then, deserving your consideration, will be found school records, and particularly the *teacher's register*. In connection with this subject may be considered the propriety of having the state furnish all blanks used by school officers and teachers in the discharge of their official duties.

2. *A System of monthly reports complete*, extending from the teacher to the State Superintendent, through the County Superintendent, is very desirable, but not yet

perhaps attainable. The publication of an abstract of such reports for each county, by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, would exert a powerful influence on our educational interests.

3. *The Examination of Teachers.*—Heretofore, this examination has been principally a written one, and conducted by the County Superintendent alone. It may be proper to consider whether it may not be somewhat popularized. If it should be made to partake more of an oral character, and the Superintendent should associate with him, those who are fitted by character and attainments, in conducting it, there would obviously arise certain advantages that are not now in all cases secured. The method of conducting that part of the examination relating to "Theory and Practice of teaching," a subject now embraced in the requirements of a third grade certificate, is deserving of attention at this time.

4. *The Means of Interesting the People in Education.*—That a greater interest in our schools is now felt than ever before, will not, perhaps, be doubted, but much of this interest is unintelligent. The feeling is right, but it must be guided by reason and the results of experience. The distribution of circulars and educational tracts, the judicious use of the newspapers, and addresses to the people from time to time, are the well tried and efficient agencies that should be used with tenfold vigor in time to come.

6. *A Course of Study for our Common Schools.*—Some uniformity in the studies pursued, is practicable and very desirable. The amount and kind of oral instruction to be given, the subjects that should be studied, the relative importance of the different branches, and the period when scholars can profitably commence the study of the different branches of the school course, these are all of more or less importance, and deserve your consideration.

Among the subjects of a more general character may be mentioned :

1. *The Qualifications that should be possessed in order to secure admission to our Normal Schools.*—It is the intention of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, to open the school located at Platteville, immediately. It is, doubtless, their desire to extend the benefits of this, and the other schools they have established, as widely as possible. To prevent these schools from becoming academies instead of training-schools for teachers, will require care in their management. The influence that these schools shall exert, and the good they shall accomplish, will very much depend upon the sympathy you extend toward them, and the confidence you feel in them. Such suggestions in regard to their management, organization and scope, as your observation and experience fit you to make, would exert an influence on the action of the board controlling these institutions, favorable to the interests of our public schools.

In connection with these schools, it is believed there may be held institutes from time to time, that shall tell favorably upon the character and attainments of our teachers, and it is believed that the legislature could, with great propriety, authorize the annual expenditure of a portion of the income of the normal school fund, in holding teachers' institutes until such time as schools are established in sufficient number to do the work, that for some time to come, the institute alone can perform.

2. *A more Economical and Efficient System for the Management of our Public Schools.* With little or no provision made for the education of those who need instruction beyond the studies merely elementary, the inquiry naturally arises, whether some change in our system that shall secure gradation and a more extended course of study for our country towns, may not be secured. This has been proposed in what is known as the township system. The subject is one deserving of attention.

3. *Greater Attendance at school.*—You need not to be reminded that thousands of our youth are growing up vicious and ignorant. How far laws may be made to aid us in removing an evil that is threatening the public weal, is a matter of practical importance. You understand the temper of the people and nature of our institutions, and your opinion as to the practicability of legislation in connection with this matter, should and would have great weight.

There are other subjects that will suggest themselves for your consideration. We have much to encourage us at this time. The public mind is receptive. Recent legislative action in this state has drawn toward us the attention of the whole country.

The development of our normal school system must result in great good to all our educational interests. The reorganization of our state university, it is hoped, will

secure the benefits that such an institution ought to confer upon the people. Our high schools, academies and colleges are making progress, and our educational future is more hopeful than ever before.

Superintendent Alban suggested the appointment of a committee to whom should be referred the chairman's address, letters from the various superintendents, and general business, with instructions to report the assignment of the different subjects to suitable committees. Superintendent Rosenkrans moved the appointment of such committee. Carried; and the chair named Superintendents Rosenkrans, Cundall, Alban, Stearns and Hoffman, as such committee. The reading of letters from superintendents in the hands of the chairman was called for. A number of letters were read, embodying valuable suggestions and recommendations. The convention then took a recess.

Convention was called to order. Superintendent Rosenkrans, from the business committee, reported the following partial assignment of subjects: On examination of teachers, Superintendent Hooker, and Prof. C. H. Allen of the normal school; on compensation of county superintendents, Superintendents Alban and Harris; on school houses and appendages, Superintendent Rosenkrans and Prof. C. H. Allen; on means of interesting the people, Superintendents Cundall and Hooker; on course of study for common schools, Prof. C. H. Allen and Superintendent Graves; on Saturday schools and the school month, Superintendents Palmer and Stearns.

Superintendent McMynn then answered several questions which had been submitted to him. Adjourned till half-past two P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention called to order by the chairman. Roll was called. The State Superintendent answered several further questions proposed by superintendents. The general business committee then completed their report as follows:

On school legislation, Superintendents Rosenkrans and Cundall; on teachers' certificates, Superintendents Bright and Crandall; on support of teachers' institutes, Superintendents McMynn and Hooker; on increased attendance of scholars, Superintendents Hoffman and Stearns.

Report adopted.

Superintendent STEARNS submitted a report of the committee on Saturday schools and the school month, as follows:

SCHOOLS ON SATURDAYS, ETC.

Your committee are of the opinion that schools on Saturdays should be discontinued, for the following reasons:

1st. Scholars need one day in the week to make preparations for their attendance during the remainder of the week.

2d. This arrangement would make the attendance more uniform and regular.

3d. The vacation of a day from the duties of the school room in each week, will be for the advantage of the pupils as respects their progress in their studies.

The school month should, we think, be made to consist of twenty days, and teachers ought to be prohibited from making up lost time on Saturdays.

O. O. STEARNS,
RODMAN PALMER.
Committee.

After discussion the report was adopted as the opinion of the convention. Superintendent ALBAN, from committee on compensation of county superintendents, submitted the following report :

COMPENSATION OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS

Your committee, to whom was referred the compensation of county superintendents, respectfully report as follows:

The law creating the office of county superintendent, prescribes his duties as follows: (See sec. 92, p. 47, Code.) It will be seen at once that the law contemplates that the person who is selected as superintendent of schools, should be a man of extra attainments, literary and scientific, in order to enable him to discharge properly the duties of his office.

In addition to this, it will be readily conceded by all whose opinions on that subject are worth anything, that he should be a man who has made the subject of the education of the masses a deep and long continued study, in order that he may be able to advise correctly in relation to all matters pertaining to common schools. Further, coming to the discharge of the duties of superintendent, with all the attainments, literary, scientific and otherwise, which the law appears to contemplate, the superintendent must be a man of progress.

In the absence of all experience on this subject, the bare recital of the duties of county superintendent as prescribed by the laws, shows that the efficient performance of these duties involves a large amount of labor.

In order to determine the question of compensation of superintendents, let us compare their compensation with that received by other county officers, requiring a much smaller amount of scientific and general knowledge, and no more labor. In the county of Columbia, the county which appears to be among the most liberal in this respect of the counties of the state, the county treasurer and the clerk of the board of supervisors receive each a salary of \$1,500, while their accomplished and very efficient superintendent receives \$1,000. In the county of Portage, with a population of 8,000 and about 70 schools, the present incumbent of the office of superintendent receives a salary which nets \$500, while the treasurer and clerk of the board each receive \$1,200. A comparison extending throughout the state would, in the opinion of your committee, show similar results. Your committee, therefore, recommend that this convention adopt the following resolution:

Resolved, That in view of the paramount importance of the subject of common school education, and the beneficial influence of an intelligent and faithful supervision of our public schools, it is the duty of the law making power of our state to so modify the law as to give the county superintendent of schools, such compensation as will enable him to discharge his duties in such a manner as to raise such schools to that point of efficiency which the public good demands.

W. R. ALBAN,
J. W. HARRIS,
Committee.

The resolution was adopted. The convention then took a recess.

Convention was called to order. Superintendent Coombs offered a resolution relative to furnishing schools with outline maps and apparatus, in certain cases. After discussion at some length, it was referred to a special committee, consisting of Superintendents Rosenkrans and Coombs.

Superintendent Cundall, of committee on school legislation, offered a partial report, which was on motion, recommitted. Superintendent Hooker read a partial report from committee on examination of teachers. On motion, the sentiment of the report was adopted, and the committee was instructed to put it in the form of a resolution and perfect the report.

Adjourned till half past seven to meet at the court house.

EVENING SESSION.

Convention was called to order. Superintendent Cundall presented a report from the committee on school legislation, which was adopted, as follows :

SCHOOL LEGISLATION.

WHEREAS, The length of time which will be required to put Normal Schools in operation so that the system will be developed over the whole state, will be so great as to make the demand imperative that some means be adopted to meet the wants of those parts of the state left unprovided for; and

WHEREAS, Normal instruction, such as may profitably be given in Institute exercises, is the pressing need of a large class of the teachers, and the need most pressing in those parts of the state likely to be obliged to wait longest for a supply; therefore,

Resolved, That the educational interests of the state will be subserved by the employment of the Professors in the Normal Schools, with such assistants as may be required, a part of each year in general institute work and by the application of a part of the income of the normal school fund for this purpose; and that we request the legislature to authorize the board of normal school regents to appropriate such portion of the income of the fund as they may deem advisable for this purpose.

Adjourned till half past eight on Friday morning.

MORNING SESSION.

Met according to adjournment. Moved by Supt. Cundall that Prof. O. H. Allen be appointed engrossing committee, to prepare proceedings for publication. Carried. He further moved that all blanks, circulars, &c., used by the different county superintendents be considered common property. Carried. Supt. Hooker, from committee on qualifications for entering normal schools, made a report. An amendment was offered changing the age to "fifteen for females and sixteen for males." Lost. Prof. C. H. Allen moved to change to "sixteen for both sexes," which was lost. Report was then adopted as follows :

QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of "qualifications for admission to the state normal schools," respectfully report :

That, in the opinion of your committee, none but those intending to become teachers, and who possess good health, good minds and good hearts, should be admitted as students in our state normal schools, and that the benefits of these schools be as widely distributed as possible.

The following resolutions are submitted for the consideration of the convention :
Resolved, That this convention learn with great satisfaction that a normal school is soon to be opened, and we pledge our individual co-operation with the regents in their efforts to provide teachers for our public schools.

Resolved, That, 1. Males should be eighteen and females seventeen years of age. 2. Candidates should furnish evidence of good health and of ability to discharge the du-

ties of teachers after leaving the school. 3. They should furnish conclusive evidence of good moral character. 4. They should pass an examination in spelling, writing, reading, arithmetic, geography, and the elements of English grammar. 5. A pledge should be required of all candidates that they will teach at least three years in the state after leaving the normal school.

J. G. McMYNN,
S. L. HOOKER,
Committee.

It was moved by Supt. Stewart that the committee on school legislation be continued, with power to act during the recess of the convention.

Carried. Supt. Hooker presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That I. N. Stewart, J. G. McMynn and D. W. Rosenkrans, be, and are hereby authorized a committee to procure and engross in a suitable form, and in a good and substantial book procured for the purpose, the records of the previous meetings of the county superintendents of the state.

Report of committee on libraries was presented by Supt. Crandall. Report as amended was then adopted as follows:

LIBRARIES.

Your committee on libraries beg leave to report by resolution, as follows:

1st. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this convention, that this matter has heretofore been greatly neglected by the majority of those interested, to the detriment of education throughout the state.

2d. *Resolved*, That libraries, judiciously selected for the use of the patrons and scholars of the several districts, may be made one of the most efficacious means of education that can be devised.

3d. *Resolved*, That the amount authorized by law to be raised by taxation for the purchase of district libraries should be raised to seventy-five dollars.

4th. *Resolved*, That, in addition to the amount above specified, at least ten per cent, of the school fund apportioned yearly to each district, should be set apart for this purpose.

5th. *Resolved*, That the board of regents of normal schools should publish a sufficient and suitable list of books for district libraries; and that district boards be directed to select from this list.

R. B. CRANDALL,
L. B. COOMBS,
Committee.

The following report of Supt. Hoffman, from committee on increased attendance, was received and adopted:

ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOLS.

Your committee on the question "how to increase the attendance on our public schools," would respectfully submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That good school houses, well furnished, and fitted up with pleasant surroundings; parents aroused to the importance of educating their children by earnest addresses on the subject by superintendents and teachers; competent and winning teachers, faithfully performing their duties; energetic superintendents deeply interested in the work of education, together with the earnest co-operation of the state superintendent, will secure to a great extent the desired result.

J. JACOB HOFFMAN,
O. O. STEARNS,
Committee.

Report of committee on examinations, received and adopted:

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Your committee to whom was referred that portion of the president's address relating to the examination of teachers, respectfully report:

That the object of the examination is to determine—

First. What the teacher knows.

Second. What the teacher can do.

To obtain information upon these two points, it seems to us best that the superintendent have recourse to *both* written and oral examinations. Written examinations can hardly be, with profit, superseded by oral examinations for the following reasons:

1. Applicants can prepare their answers with more deliberation, and with less embarrassment.

2. Much more can be done in a given time and more uniform questions can be submitted.

3. The superintendent, having time, can more carefully consider the answers given, and arrive at more correct results.

4. The filing of the written answers constitutes the only protection which the superintendent has against charges of partiality and injustice. Other considerations suggest themselves which your committee do not feel at liberty to discuss, owing to the shortness of our session, but among them may be mentioned the important fact, that the written examination shows to the examiner *much more* than the simple answers to questions submitted. The penmanship, orthography, punctuation and style of an applicant are by no means minor considerations in deciding upon his qualifications. Your committee would, however, by no means discard oral examinations. These, by their nature, better attain the second object of the examination by showing more clearly what the applicant can *do*. We therefore heartily endorse the suggestions of superintendent McMynn in reference to endeavoring to popularize examinations. Our own experience has demonstrated to us that the presence and assistance of qualified persons contribute much to the interest and profit of an examination. The oral examination should not be made up merely of questions and answers, but should consist in part, at least, of demonstration and explanation from maps, globes or blackboard.

Your committee submit the following suggestions in reference to methods of examination.

We are of opinion that an improvement can be made in the matter of the questions submitted.

So far as your committee is aware, the custom has been to submit to the applicant five or ten questions and require him, in order to secure the highest grade upon his certificate, to answer fully all these questions. It seems to us that the results desired might be better attained by submitting 7 or 14 questions, allowing the applicant to elect 5 out of 7 or 10 out of 14, and answer these, thereby obtaining a grade of 100.

It may be urged in favor of this, first, that in many of the subjects upon which examinations are made, there is much of mere technical knowledge required, and the mere temporary inability to recall such knowledge, is *not* an evidence of incompetency. By giving the applicant the election between questions, although they may be of equal difficulty, better justice would be done.

Second, It gives the examiner the opportunity to ask what may properly be called "suggestive, or directing" questions, not so much for the purpose of having them answered, as to point out to teachers subjects or points for future study. This is a consideration by no means to be lost sight of.

The subject of "Theory and Practice of Teaching," also mentioned as a part of examinations, seems naturally to divide itself into two heads. Examinations under either of these must be very limited until more accessible means of qualifications are provided. The applicant's theory can be drawn out by questions pertaining to the various duties of the school room, and to his method of accomplishing certain results. Some knowledge of his philosophy of education (if he has any) may be obtained in this way. At all events, the examiner can find whether the applicant has ever read any educational books or periodicals—information of value in determining his fitness to teach.

If this be found radically wrong his certificate should be annulled.

Your committee submit the following resolutions as a condensed summary of the above report:

1. *Resolved*, That in the examination of applicants, Superintendents must rely chiefly upon the written examination as a test of scholarship.

2. *Resolved*, That by submitting to the candidate an extra number of questions from which he may select a fixed number to answer, more just and satisfactory re-

sults may be reached than by the present custom, and the examiner may thus the more reasonably insist that "the answers be correct in fact and in form."

3. *Resolved*, That as oral exercises enable the examiner the more clearly to judge of the manner, facility of oral expression, clearness of explanation, and *spirit* of the candidates, they should exercise a strongly modifying influence on the result of the written exercises.

4. *Resolved*, That the oral exercises should embrace not only the ordinary questions upon the theory of teaching, but also the ability to use properly, globes, maps, and other apparatus.

5. *Resolved*, That while the Superintendent should be satisfied in regard to the theory of the candidate, yet he cannot judge of the ability to apply such theory until he has seen the teacher in the school room, and therefore the grading of this item upon the certificate should be deferred until the school has been visited.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. L. HOOKER,
C. H. ALLEN,
Committee.

Report of Prof. C. H. Allen, from committee on school houses and appendages, was read and adopted :

SCHOOL HOUSES.

Your committee, to whom was referred the subject of school houses and school house appendages, beg leave to report as follows :

The fact that a large, if *not respectable* minority of the school houses of the state are unfit to be used by man or beast, and that many others are greatly deficient in the requisites for conducting a good and efficient school, shows that there is a necessity for some action, on the part of educators, in this direction. Your committee believe that this action may well be two-fold :

First, The enlightenment of the public mind upon the subject of school houses ; by disseminating more rational views upon plans of construction, convenient out-houses, and good school yards ; that the public should be made to see the practicability, if not the necessity, of making the school the most commodious and attractive house in the district, and that in this field of labor, teachers, superintendents and other friends of education, can find work ever at hand, which they should do with diligence.

Second, Your committee are of the opinion that the same reason which renders it necessary to demand a qualified teacher in a district before participating in the distribution of public funds, at least suggests the propriety of requiring a suitable school house in which to hold the sessions of the school.

We therefore submit for your consideration the following resolutions :

Resolved, That it is the duty of educators to use great diligence in urging upon the public the necessity of constructing large, commodious, well ventilated, comfortable and attractive school houses, with suitable outbuildings and appliances.

Resolved, That the county Superintendent, with the concurrence of the county judge, should have power to *condemn* unsuitable school houses and require the district to repair the old, or erect new houses, and that when this requisition is not complied with in a reasonable time, the district should be deprived of its apportionment of public funds.

D. W. ROSENKRANS,
CHAS. H. ALLEN,
Committee.

Convention adjourned till a quarter to two, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Called to order. Report of committee on teachers' certificates, was presented and adopted as follows :

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

Your committee would respectfully submit the following resolution as their report:

Resolved, That first-grade certificates should be issued by the Board of Normal School Regents and be for the state; and be perpetual, subject only to annulment; and should be given on the recommendation of a county superintendent, showing that the applicant has taught successfully for a period of not less than thirty months, and such examination as said Board may direct.

2d, That the second-grade be made what the first-grade now is.

3rd, That the third-grade be good for the county for one year.

O. T. BRIGHT,
R. B. CRANDALL,
Committee

Prof. C. H. Allen read a report from the committee on course of study for common schools, which was adopted. The report was left with the committee to be re-written for publication. Supt. Rosenkrans reported from the special committee on school apparatus, &c., which was adopted

SCHOOL APPARATUS.

The committee to whom was referred the resolution respecting the means of supplying blackboards, out-line maps and other school requisites, respectfully report, and recommend the adoption of the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, Many of our schools are inadequately provided with blackboards, outline maps and apparatus, and the people and district boards are not opposed to the use of such requisites, but the lack is attributable to negligence,

Resolved, That the county superintendent should be authorized to notify district boards of the need of blackboards, outline maps and other requisites, where such need exists, and if such boards shall neglect to provide such requisites for ninety days, then the county superintendent should be authorized to provide such requisites at the expense of the district, at a cost not exceeding a reasonable percentage of the amount usually expended annually for school purposes.

D. W. ROSENKRANS,
L. D. COOMBS,
Committee.

A resolution was presented by Supt. Hoffman and adopted as follows:

Resolved, That this convention expresses its regret that a number of our co-laborers in the cause of education are not able to be present; and that acknowledging the courtesy shown to the convention by sending in their excuses and suggestions, it earnestly hopes they will be able to unite with this body in its labors at the next session.

Resolution presented by Supt. Alban, and adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are due to Supt. Rosenkrans, for his good offices in procuring suitable accommodations for the members of this convention, while attending it, and procuring free passes to their several homes.

Moved and carried to adjourn, subject to the call of the committee.

I. N. STEWART,
D. W. ROSENKRANS,
Secretaries.

The foregoing recommendations are deserving of careful consideration as being the result of the observation and experience of earnest, thought-

ful and practical men, who know the wishes and reflect the opinions of the friends of public schools throughout the state.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Association was held at Ripon, commencing July 25th and continuing three days. Prof. S. D. Gaylord, of Sheboygan, presided. The Association was welcomed by Hon. A. M. Skeels, Mayor of Ripon, and the citizens of the place spared no effort to make the sessions pleasant as well as profitable to those in attendance. The number of teachers present was larger than usual, and the discussions were earnest and instructive.

The Governor of the State addressed the Association. This recognition of its importance, on the part of General Fairchild, was fully appreciated by those who had labored to promote its prosperity in years gone by.

Lectures and addresses were delivered by Prof. S. D. Gaylord, President of the Association, John F. McMynn, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Alexander Kerr, of Deloit, Prof. Merrill, of Ripon College, Dr. J. W. Hoyt, Secretary of the Wisconsin Agricultural Society, Dr. C. B. Chapman, of Cincinnati, Mr. A. G. Abbott, James McAllister, Esq., and O. M. Baker, of Milwaukee.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Association were the following :

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draw up a memorial to the Senate of the United States, expressing the earnest desire of this association, for the passage of the bill creating a National Bureau of Education, and that said committee be instructed to sign said memorial, on behalf of this association, and forward it to our Senators for presentation to the Senate.

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Public Instruction be requested to embody in the school code, or publish in separate book form, a series of questions and answers, covering points which have arisen under the school law and which are likely to arise.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this association, the evil of non-attendance can only be reached by the strong arm of the law, and that the right of taxation for the support of public schools, implies the right of a judicious and economical expenditure of that money for the public good, and that this can be attained only by the enactment of a law that shall require all the children of the state, over seven and under fifteen years of age, to attend some school at least five months in each year.

Resolved, That this association do request the state legislature to change the time of holding the election for county superintendents from the general election in November to the municipal and town elections in April, for the purpose of avoiding political influence in the choice of these officers.

Resolved, That the salary of county superintendents should be made commensurate with their duties, so that they may be able, without detriment to themselves, to devote their time, talents and energy to the improvement of our common schools.

A communication was laid before the Association from Prof. R. C. Spencer, Principal of the "Spencerian Business College," at Milwaukee, offering a free scholarship in that institution to each person graduating at

the head of his class in any High School, Academy or Collegiate School in this State. The Association tendered its thanks to Prof. Spencer, for his generous offer, and appointed a committee, of which F. C. Pomeroy, City Superintendent of Schools, Milwaukee, is chairman, with instructions to carry out the plan suggested in the proposition.

The officers of the Association for the present year are as follows :

President—O. M. BAKER, Milwaukee.

Vice Presidents— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{J. T. LOVEWELL, Prairie du Chien,} \\ \text{LUCY E. FOOTE, Spring Prairie,} \\ \text{R. A. BURRITT, Manitowoc.} \end{array} \right.$

Secretary—WARREN D. PARKER, Monroe.

Treasurer—ARTHUR EVERETT, Oshkosh.

Executive Committee— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ALEXANDER KERR, Beloit,} \\ \text{S. D. GAYLORD, Sheboygan,} \\ \text{A. J. CRAIG, Madison,} \\ \text{F. C. POMEROY, Milwaukee,} \\ \text{I. N. CUNDALL, Rosendale.} \end{array} \right.$

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

At the date of the last report from this department, proposals for locating State Normal Schools were before the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, but no definite action had been taken.

The following abstract of the bids or proposals, laid before the board for consideration, is interesting as showing a clear appreciation of the benefits to be derived from Normal Schools.

Baraboo offered a site and \$10,000 in cash, together with the Baraboo Collegiate Institute building and grounds. General STARKS, in addition to this, offered 120 acres of wood land, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Baraboo.

Berlin offered a site and \$30,000 in cash.

Fond du Lac offered a site, \$30,000 in cash and the use of the city High School building until the completion of the Normal School building.

Geneva offered to donate the buildings and grounds of Geneva Seminary.

Milwaukee offered an improved site, \$25,000 in annual payments of \$5,000 each, and \$6,000 in annual payments of \$3,000 each, or \$31,000, and the use of a school building until the completion of the Normal School building.

Neenah and *Menasha* offered a site and \$30,000 in cash.

Omro offered a site and \$30,000 in cash.

Oshkosh offered a site and \$30,000 in cash.

Platteville offered the Platteville Academy and grounds, \$1,100 to be used in repairs, and \$5,000 in cash.

Prairie du Chien offered the building and grounds now known as *Prairie du Chien* College.

Racine offered an improved site and \$28,000 in cash.

Sheboygan offered a site and proposed to erect a building according to plans furnished by the Board, free of expense to the State.

Stoughton offered a site, \$35,000 in cash, and 40 acres of woodland near the village.

Wausau offered a site and \$12,000 in cash.

Whitewater offered a site and \$25,000 in cash.

Trempealeau offered a site of five acres and \$11,500 in cash.

The Board, on the 2nd of May last, voted to locate a Normal School at Whitewater, and on the 16th of the same month it was determined to locate another at Platteville. Oshkosh, Stoughton and Sheboygan were designated by the Board as suitable places at which to establish Normal Schools. The school at Platteville was opened on the 9th of October and a report covering its first term, will be found in the appendix. The Board are now erecting the building at Whitewater, and it is hoped that the Normal School there may be opened during the next year. No steps have been taken towards erecting buildings at other points, but the site at Stoughton has been selected.

The Normal Department of the State University is in successful operation, and a report for the year ending June 27 is printed in the appendix.

The Normal School Fund, on the 30th day of September last, was as follows:—

Amount due on certificates of sale.....	\$122,832 42
Amount due on mortgages.....	130,167 50
Certificates of State indebtedness.....	346,000 00
Total productive fund.....	\$598,999 92

The following statement, taken from the State Treasurer's report, shows the transactions in the Normal School Fund for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1866.

Date.		Receipts.	Disbursements.
1865.			
Oct. 1....	Balance in Fund.....	\$4,845 05	
1866.			
Sept. 30...	Payments on lands and loans.....	77,308 60	
.. 30...	Taxes on Normal School Lands.....	4,165 97	
.. 30...	Penalty for non-payment of interest and adv.	810 05	
.. 30...	Trespass penalty on timber lands.....	102 51	
.. 30...	Transfer from School Fund.....	418 27	
.. 30...	Transfer from Drainage Fund.....	226 66	
.. 30...	Invested in Wisconsin Bonds.....		\$66,980 00
.. 30...	Delinquent taxes paid to counties.....		3,574 95
.. 30...	Refunded payments.....		128 80
.. 30...	J. B. Pradt, for services.....		25 00
.. 30...	Printing.....		4 44
.. 30...	Transfer to General Fund.....		1,020 00
.. 30...	Transfer to Swamp Land Fund, being amount due on partition of Swamp Land Fund, under Chapter 537, Laws of 1865.....		2,173 43
.. 30...	*Transfer to Drainage Fund.....		19,417 32
.. 30...	Over payment.....	5,446 33	
		\$93,323 44	\$93,323 44

*\$10,000 of this amount was to reimburse the Drainage Fund for investments in Certificates of Indebtedness in 1865; \$9,409 74 is one-half of the claim of the Drainage Fund on the Normal School Fund, on the partition made under Chapter 537, Laws of 1865; \$7 58 to correct erroneous credit.

The transactions in the Normal School Fund Income, during the year ending September 30, 1866, were as follows :

Date.		Receipts.	Disbursem'ts.
1865			
Oct. 1	Balance in the fund.....	\$10,270 29	.....
1866			
Sept 30	Interest on land and loans.....	18,289 83	.....
.. 30	*Donation from the town of Whitewater.....	20,000 00	.....
.. 30	Trespass penalty on timber lands.....	849 47	.....
.. 30	Transfer from General Fund in payment of interest on State Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness.....	30,455 51	.....
.. 30	Transfer from Swamp Land Fund Income.....	102 46	.....
.. 30	.....do.....School Fund Income.....	196 25	.....
.. 30	.....do.....Drainage ..do.....	37 92	.....
.. 30	Paid Clerks in Land Department.....		\$3,638 00
.. 30	Paid Agents for protecting lands.....		1,995 52
.. 30	Printing and advertising.....		907 04
.. 30	Mileage of Regents.....		316 00
.. 30	Expenses of Regents.....		516 61
.. 30	Refunded payments.....		196 53
.. 30	Paid Architects.....		900 00
.. 30	Attorneys' fees in suits on Loan Notes.....		364 64
.. 30	Transfer to School Fund Income.....		13,254 87
.. 30	.....do.....University ..do.....		624 50
.. 30	.....do.....Drainage ..do.....		37 80
.. 30	.....do.....do.....do.....		9 52
.. 30	Balance in the fund.....		56,940 20
		\$79,701 23	\$79,701 23

The Report of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools made, as required by Section 10, Chapter 116 of the General Laws of 1866, will be found in the Appendix, and to it the Legislature is respectfully referred for "a full and detailed account of the doings of the Board, and of all their expenditures, and of all moneys received," and for such suggestions as their experience leads them to make.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Institutes have been held in twenty-six counties during the year, and they have been attended by more than 1,100 teachers.

* The donation from the town of Whitewater is to be used in the erection of a Normal School Building in the village of Whitewater.

Although it is made the duty of the county superintendent to hold an institute in his county each year, yet there is no provision made for defraying the necessary expenses for instruction, printing etc.

As our normal schools are just going into operation, and as several years must elapse before we can have a sufficient number of well qualified teachers, it would seem to be sound policy in the legislature to authorize the board of regents of normal schools to use a portion of the income of the normal school fund in holding Teachers' Institutes in different parts of the state. The benefits of the income would thus be more equally distributed, and something would be done to support an agency, upon which we must to some extent rely for training and improving the great mass of our teachers.

For particulars in regard to the institutes held reference may be made to the appendix.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

The number on hand at the date of the last report was 99, one copy previously distributed was returned from Pierce county, a mistake having been made in ordering one more than was needed, making one hundred copies, which have been distributed according to law; and there are at the present time several orders on file which it has not been possible to fill.

An appropriation, sufficient to purchase one hundred and fifty copies is recommended.

The following is a statement of the number distributed, together with the names of the counties and towns, and the numbers of the districts to which they were sent :

County.	Town.	No. of District.	No. of Copies
Buffalo,.....	Buffalo,.....	4	1
do	Cross,.....	3, 4	2
Calumet,.....	Brillion,.....	4, 5	2
do	Charlestown,.....	5	1
do	Stockbridge,.....	2, 6, 7	3
Chippewa,.....	Bloomer,.....	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	7
Columbia,.....	Columbus and Hampden,.....	9	1
do	Lewiston,.....	10	1
do	Lodi,.....	8	1
Crawford,.....	Union,.....	6	1
Dane,.....	Bristol,.....	11	1
do	Burke and Westport,.....	5	1
do	Burke, Madison and Westport,.....	10	1
do	Vermont,.....	5, 6	2
Dane and Green,.....	Perry and York,.....	1	1
Dodge,.....	Ashippun,.....	6	1

DICTIONARIES DISTRIBUTED—concluded.

Counties.	Towns.	No. of District.	No. of Copies
Door,.....	Egg Harbor,.....	2	1
Dunn,.....	Red Cedar,.....	7, 9	2
do	Weston,.....	2	1
Eau Claire,.....	Brunswick,.....	2	1
Grant,.....	Boscobel,.....	1	8
do	Lancaster,.....	16	1
do	Muscoda,.....	4	1
Jackson,.....	Alma,.....	10, 11, 12, 13, 14	5
do	Hixton,.....	7	1
Jefferson,.....	Hebron,.....	8	1
do	Watertown,.....	1	5
do	Bangor,.....	1	1
La Crosse,.....	Campbell,.....	4	1
do	Jackson,.....	5	1
do	Washington,.....	4	1
Manitowoc,.....	Bellevue and Eaton,.....	3	1
do	Newton,.....	8	1
do	Schleswig,.....	6, 7	2
Marathon,.....	Texas,.....	4	1
Monroe,.....	Leon and Bangor,.....	2	1
do	Leon and Sparta,.....	9	1
do	Lincoln,.....	2	1
Outagamie,.....	Black Creek,.....	2	1
do	Bovina,.....	6	1
do	Dale,.....	8	1
do	Fredonia,.....	4, 5, 6	3
do	Liberty,.....	4	1
Pepin,.....	Stockholm,.....	1, 2	2
Pierce,.....	River Falls and Martel,.....	3	1
Polk,.....	Stirling,.....	3	1
Portage,.....	Sharon,.....	3	1
do	Stevens Point,.....	1	1
do	Stevens Point city,.....	1	1
Richland,.....	Akan,.....	8, 9	2
do	Westford,.....	7	1
Rock,.....	Beloit,.....	3	1
do	Turtle,.....	3	1
do	Magnolia, Plymouth, Spring Valley, ..	1	1
St. Croix,.....	Pleasant Valley,.....	3	1
Sauk,.....	Freedom,.....	1	1
Trempealeau,.....	Gale,.....	7	1
do	Lincoln,.....	5	1
do	Sumner,.....	4, 5, 6	3
Vernon,.....	Coon,.....	3	1
do	Hamburg,.....	5	1
do	Whitestown,.....	2	1
Walworth,.....	Elkhorn,.....	1	1
do	Whitewater,.....	1	1
Waukesha,.....	Delafield and Merton,.....	3	1
do	Oconomowoc and Summit,.....	3	1
Waupaca,.....	Waupaca,.....	1	1
Waushara,.....	Poysippi,.....	2	1
Winnebago,.....	Nekimi,.....	10	1
do	Neenah,.....	4	1
do	Neenah and Menasha,.....	3	1

Of the 100 copies distributed four were sold to districts which had lost by fire or theft those first supplied,—one copy of the old edition at \$1.50, and three of the new work at \$8, each. The money received for the books sold has been paid to the state treasurer, and by him credited to the income of the school fund.

The account stands as follows :

On hand December 10th, 1865.....	99
Returned from Pierce county,.....	1
Distributed to districts hitherto unsupplied.....	98
Sold,.....	4
	<hr/>
	100 100
	<hr/>

TEXT BOOKS.

The State Superintendent is required by section 63 of chapter 10 of the Revised Statutes, "to recommend the introduction of the most approved text books, and so far as practicable, to secure a uniformity in the use of text books in the common schools throughout the state."

Section 5 of chapter 111 of the general laws of 1866, provides that "the district board of each school district shall have power, and it shall be their duty to determine, under the advice and recommendation of the State Superintendent, what school and text books shall be used in the several branches taught in the school of such district."

The object of these provisions of law is apparent. It is to secure "uniformity in the use of text books." But this object can be attained only by co-operation among the different school officers of the state. This co-operation does not exist. Neither district boards, boards of education nor county superintendents govern their action in regard to text books by the recommendation made by the State Superintendent. District boards generally leave the selection of text books with the teachers they employ, and hence changes are frequent and causeless. Boards of education in our cities, acting under special laws, do not consider themselves bound to regard the recommendations of this department, while county superintendents labor to secure uniformity in their respective counties, but with very little reference to "uniformity in the common schools throughout the state." There is no provision of law requiring them to co-operate, in securing uniformity, with the State Superintendent, or forbidding them to use the influence of their official position in opposition to his recommendation; and hence, when, as is often the case, they differ with him, and with each other, in regard to the merits of particular text books, the result is diversity instead of uniformity. It is but just to remark, that these officers are generally

governed in their action, by a just appreciation of the position with which they have been honored, and of the confidence reposed in them by the people, and that the text books they seek to introduce are such as they honestly prefer.

The books most used in the school districts of the state are given in the following statement :

Number of	Districts using	Sanders' Spellers,.....	2,417
do	do	McGuffey's do	1,298
do	do	Parker and Watson's Spellers,.....	305
do	do	Wilson's do	74
do	do	Webster's do	96
do	do	Sanders' Readers,	2,165
do	do	McGuffey's do	1,373
do	do	Parker and Watson's Readers,.....	472
do	do	Wilson's do	208
do	do	Ray's Arithmetics,.....	1,830
do	do	Thompson's Arithmetics,.....	1,001
do	do	Davies' do	850
do	do	Robinson's do	231
do	do	Goodrich's History of the United States,.....	234
do	do	Willson's do do	83
do	do	McNally's Geography,.....	1,237
do	do	Cornell's do	1,128
do	do	Monteith's do	851
do	do	Mitchell's do	418
do	do	Clark's Grammar,.....	1,807
do	do	Pinneo's do	765
do	do	Green's do	142
do	do	Brown's do	123
do	do	Kerl's do	47
do	do	Cutter's Physiology,.....	111
do	do	Davies' Algebra,.....	180
do	do	Ray's do	149
do	do	Robinson's Algebra,.....	102

The text books used in our cities and larger villages are, in many instances, not reported, so that the above statement is not strictly accurate.

As most of the books in the foregoing list are suitable for our public schools, it is recommended that no changes be made where they are now in use, except so far as the classification of particular schools may require ; and that school officers should, in those cases where no text books have been officially adopted, carefully select from those now in general use in the state, and adopt such as, after due examination, they shall prefer.

The repeal of section 63 of chapter 10 of the Revised Statutes is respectfully recommended.

The following is a list of standard reference books for the use of schools :

Lippincott's Gazetteer of the World.
 Ure's Dictionary of Arts.
 Anthon's Classical Dictionary.
 Appleton's Cyclopedia of Biography.
 Appleton's New American Cyclopedia.

From the following list of educational works, teachers may select such as they may desire for their own use :

Abbott's Teacher.
 American Education. Mansfield.
 American Journal of Education. 16 volumes. Barnard
 American Pedagogy. Barnard.
 Comparative Geography. Ritter.
 Calkins' Primary Object Lessons.
 Dictionary of Mathematics. Davies and Peck.
 English Pedagogy. Barnard.
 Emerson's School and Schoolmaster.
 Five Hundred Mistakes Corrected.
 French Pedagogy. Barnard.
 Graded Schools. Wells.
 German Schools and Pedagogy.
 Letters to a Young Teacher. Thayer.
 Methods of Instruction. Wickersham.
 Normal Method of Teaching. Holbrook
 Normal Training. Russell.
 Observing Faculties. Barton.
 Object Lessons. Welch.
 Papers for the Teacher. Barnard, 7 vols.
 Punctuation. Wilson.
 Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching.
 School Amusements. Root.
 School Economy. Wickersham.
 School Government. Jewell.
 Science of Education. Ogden.
 Study of Words. French.
 Sheldon's Elementary Instruction.
 Sheldon's Model Lessons on objects.
 Teacher's Assistant. Northend.
 Teacher's Examiner. Stone.
 Teacher's Motives. Mann.
 True Order of Studies. Hill.
 Unconscious Tuition. Huntington.

INCORPORATED INSTITUTIONS.

By chapter 27 of the general laws of 1866, it is made the duty of the president of the board of trustees of every incorporated institution in the state, to transmit to the superintendent of public instruction, on or before the 10th of October, in each year, a report for the preceding year ending August 31st, setting forth the value of real estate owned by the institution, the amount of endowments, the yearly income from all sources, number of instructors and their respective salaries, number of students, rates of tuition, course of instruction, etc., in order that the superintendent may be able to lay before the legislature, in his annual report, a fair and full statement of the affairs and condition of such institutions.

A circular containing a copy of the law, and a blank report was sent to the presidents of all incorporated institutions, so far as the names of such schools could be ascertained.

A majority of the academies, seminaries and colleges of the state have

responded, and the statistical reports will be found in detail in the appendix. We do not doubt that fuller reports will be made hereafter, as half the year had elapsed, before it was known that the information called for would be required.

The following is a synopsis of the statistical reports, (which are given in full in the appendix,) relating to academies and seminaries:

No. of pupils attending during the year,.....	1,658
Cash value of land,.....	\$48,700 00
Cash value of buildings,.....	99,800 00
Amount of income except tuition,.....	2,536 98
Amount of tuition fees during the year,.....	88,846 69
Number of institutions reported.....	9

Reports have been received from the State University, Beloit College, Lawrence University and Ripon College. It is to be regretted that the other collegiate institutions have neglected to furnish the information called for by the Legislature.

The following statement embraces the principal facts reported, concerning colleges and universities. The reports are published in full in the appendix:

Number of members of the faculty,.....	29
Whole number of graduates,.....	267
Number of students in the senior classes,.....	22
do students in the junior classes,.....	38
do students in the sophomore classes,.....	53
do students in the freshman classes,.....	98
do in the preparatory departments,.....	688
do of acres of land owned by the institutions,.....	5,597*
Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institutions,.....	\$237,500 00
Amount of endowments and funds except real estate,.....	142,500 00
Amount received for tuition during the current year,.....	10,521 50

The numbers in attendance during the past year show an increasing interest in collegiate education throughout the state. The State University is included in the foregoing. The report of the board of regents is made to the Governor, but, by his permission, is published in connection with the report from this department.

INSTRUCTION, ETC.

In our public schools may be observed modes of instruction and discipline much more rational than those prevailing only a few years ago. The efforts of county superintendents and the influence of teachers' institutes are seen in better teaching and better government.

The blackboard is coming into general use. The teacher who does not explain and illustrate upon the blackboard, with crayon in hand, the lessons

*NOTE—This amount does not include unsold State University lands.

he teaches, is considered as deficient in ability, and cannot long retain his position in an intelligent community. In primary schools the slate is regarded as more important than the primer, and children learn to write in connection with spelling and reading. Indeed, one of the certain signs of progress is the large number of schools in which every exercise is conducted, in part at least, by writing. A merely oral repetition of a lesson does little good. Children who learn to spell by merely pronouncing the letters aloud, require longer time and find the task much more laborious than those who are permitted to write the words upon the slate or the blackboard. Those who learn to use the pencil and crayon in the primary school, can use the pen with facility in the high school. In our best schools, a part of every recitation is conducted in writing. Until a pupil can write a word, an answer or a lesson with accuracy and rapidity, he has not learned them, and cannot recite them creditably to himself or his teacher.

While there is more attention given to the teaching of reading than heretofore, still, the manner of conducting this exercise in some of our schools deserves censure. Vocal culture receives too little attention, and children are allowed to mispronounce words, to misapply emphasis and to mistake entirely the meaning of what they are reading, and are thus injured rather than benefited by the exercise. Indeed, a visitor is often furnished with a book that he may *see* what a class is reading, when he ought to be permitted to *hear*, and the teacher depends upon his eye rather than his ear to determine what has been read. Unless a teacher can utter the elementary sounds and their most difficult combinations correctly, and can drill a class in the usual elocutionary exercises, he cannot teach reading. A person who cannot pronounce the words of his mother tongue with accuracy and read it with facility should never receive a license to teach. Good reading is the culmination of true culture and an evidence of attainments and discipline. It will be found true, as a general rule, that those teachers who succeed best in teaching this branch are most successful in teaching the others. The reading books which we find in the hands of scholars are often illy adapted to their capacity. They cannot understand the metaphysical, philosophical or emotional lessons which the books contain, and hence the thoughtless and soulless reading that prevails. In the selection of reading lessons those should be sought that children can readily comprehend, and that inform and strengthen their minds and purify their hearts. The facts of natural history and the truths of science, clothed in appropriate language, are better adapted to instruct and train the mind, than the puerile stories and stilted nonsense that are often read in our

primary schools, or the Demosthenic periods and Miltonian measures that are attempted in our schools of higher grade.

Our best teachers are giving more attention to the teaching of history and the science of government. This ought not only to be encouraged, but it ought to be required.

The utility of political knowledge to those living under a government like ours, complex in its character and depending upon the intelligence of the people for its efficient and harmonious action, will not be questioned. There should be taught in all our schools what will prepare the youth, who are soon to govern the republic, for their high duties. This no one will deny, and yet it is a singular fact, that in many of our collegiate institutions and in some of our public schools, more time is devoted to the study of the manners, customs and laws of the Egyptians, Grecians and Romans, than to the history and laws of our own country, and the antiquities of nations that have passed away crowd from our academic courses the studies that fit men to do their duty when called to act in positions of public trust and honor.

School officers and teachers should use their power and influence to make our public schools subserve their beneficent purpose, that is to provide instruction in those branches, and to form those habits that fit our youth to be useful citizens. Writing, spelling, reading, book-keeping, arithmetic, geography, history, grammar and political science are the branches that should be taught, and truthfulness, obedience, industry, frugality, purity, love of country and respect for religion, are the virtues that should be cultivated.

In school discipline there are indications of improvement. There is less of that austerity that renders the school room prison like rather than home like, and more of that courtesy towards pupils that contributes so much to success in school government. Frequent resort to corporal punishment is generally regarded, among teachers themselves, as indicative of a lack of mental and moral power, and obedience is secured rather by strength of character than by strength of arm. It is generally conceded that mind is more potent than muscle in the government of a school. The appointment of boards of visitors or committees of examination, who visit and inspect the schools, and publish a report upon their condition and progress has a beneficial effect upon the schools and a salutary influence upon the people. School officers should see that this is done in every district in the state. The weekly or monthly reports, that our best county superintendents require teachers to furnish, of the attendance, classification, etc., of their schools, and a summary of which is published in the

local papers, have great influence in promoting regularity of attendance and good order, and ought to be required by law.

TRAVEL, OFFICE WORK, ETC.

During the past year I have attended institutes held at Darien, Maustqn, Monroe, Stoughton, Waukesha and Wilmot. During the spring I was unable to fill several appointments, on account of illness in my family; and during the summer and fall, business connected with the normal schools claimed attention, and demanded time that would otherwise have been given to holding institutes in the counties, I have not yet visited. Addresses have been delivered in different parts of the state, and I have availed myself of every opportunity to visit and examine schools. In my intercourse with school officers and teachers I have found a desire to cordially co-operate in everything tending to advance the interests of education, and to the people in the places I have visited, I am under obligations for many acts of courtesy and kindness.

The number of appeal cases decided during the past year is thirty, being more than twice the number decided the year before. The correspondence of the office has reached more than fifteen hundred letters received and answered, besides, blanks, circulars, etc., of which a larger number than usual have been distributed. In this connection I desire to return my hearty thanks to Hon. A. J. Craig, Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction, to whom much credit is due for the prompt and systematic manner in which the business of the Department is conducted.

SCHOOL LAWS.

By chapter 67 of the general laws of 1866 the superintendent of public instruction is authorized to procure the publication of a school code. The manuscript was prepared soon after the adjournment of the last legislature, but the state printer, being obliged to do a large amount of other work during the summer, was unable to commence the school code until September. It was therefore thought advisable to postpone its publication until next year, in order that amendments, which may be made at the next session of the legislature, may be incorporated.

The "Township District System," recommended in the reports from this department, in 1863 and 1865, is believed to be required by the best interests of our common school system.

The census of children over 4 and under 20 years of age, as annually taken, is quite unreliable; and, as it is the basis of the apportionment of the income of the school fund, such legislation as will secure greater care and greater correctness in the annual enumeration is recommended.

Chapter 40 of the general laws of 1866, requires the board of county supervisors to levy a tax on each town and ward in their county, for the support of common schools, which shall not be less than *the whole* amount apportioned to such town or ward in the last apportionment of school money. Until 1866 the amount required was not less than *one half* the amount received from the annual apportionment. In several counties, the boards of supervisors have unintentionally failed to levy the amount required by law, although they have raised at least half the amount, so far as returns have reached this office. It is recommended that the state superintendent be authorized to apportion school money, for 1867, to all towns that have raised at least one half the amount received from the apportionment of 1866.

In case the legislature should not deem it expedient to provide records and school registers at public expense, for the use of school officers, explicit authority should be granted to district boards to purchase the same.

Such legislation as may be required to make third grade certificates good for any town in the county in which they are granted, is recommended.

Some legislative action that shall compel district officers to perform duties imposed upon them by law is called for. Instances are known where clerks of districts have refused to hire or contract with qualified teachers, and through their neglect to perform a plain duty, schools, that ought to have been in successful operation, have remained untaught.

Our school laws should require all school officers and other persons, into whose hands funds belonging to school districts may come, to pay the same over to the district treasurer. Besides the foregoing recommendations, others, made in their proper place in this report, together with those made by the convention of county superintendents, and by the state teachers' association, are respectfully submitted to the consideration of the legislature.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the past year, taxes for the support of public schools have been increased; greater liberality in building school-houses, and better taste in furnishing them have been manifested; there has been a greater demand for well qualified teachers; educational meetings have been well attended; a large number of teachers' institutes have been held, and confidence in the utility of our common school system has not been diminished. Methods of instruction and modes of discipline have been improved, and the conviction, that universal education is the only sure support of a free government, has forced itself upon the minds and into the hearts of the people.

The people of this state now pay a direct tax of more than one million of dollars annually, for sustaining their common schools, and there is no other tax voted so readily or paid so cheerfully as this. The neat appearance of many of our school buildings, with their convenient arrangements and tasteful surroundings show an appreciation of comfort and beauty as creditable as it is encouraging, and tell in the plainest language the tone and temper of the communities in which they are found. Even in those districts not yet supplied with suitable school houses, where we find no certain evidences of culture and refinement, the people feel that an apology must be made for their poor school accommodations. They fear that a want of facilities for educating their children will be regarded as a sign of ignorance and selfishness.

The educating power of material things is better understood, and as wealth increases, more attention is given to furnishing and beautifying the school room. Although, in respect to frescoed walls, curtained windows, carpeted floors and costly pictures, very few of our school rooms can be compared to our places of amusement, yet there are some, conveniently furnished, and tastefully provided with charts, busts and engravings. We begin to inquire why we should beautify our hotels, without regard to expense, and adorn billiard halls by the aid of art, and not gratify that keen appreciation of the beautiful that we find in children, by providing those things that will afford them so pure a pleasure. The opinion begins to prevail that the whole community is richer, and therefore abler to furnish all that is necessary for the education of its children, than any portion of it is to provide what is necessary for the education of theirs; and hence that the public school house may be, and should be, a better school house than any private one.

We do not forget that there are many, too many, school houses utterly unfit to shelter children; entirely destitute of all that refinement and even decency demands, but we know that these evidences of a stupid selfishness are annually diminishing, and that a few years more will sweep them away.

The demand for better qualified teachers is earnest and general. Although we may occasionally find in our public schools those who are poorly qualified, acting as teachers, yet they remain in any one school but a short time, while those who possess knowledge and character and are "apt to teach" are sought to take their places. The time has passed when conceit, superficial attainments and indolence could fortify themselves with the deference that was paid to the position of a teacher; and, no one but those who lose by it will deplore the change in public opinion. There has

never been a time when real attainments, and real ability in the teacher would meet with a readier and heartier recognition than now. While the compensation of teachers is still inadequate in many, and perhaps in most instances, yet industry, culture, energy and manliness, in this as in other professions, are sure of obtaining a reward.

A marked feature in the educational history of the past year is the interest shown by all classes in educational meetings. A short notice of an address upon an educational topic, given in any one of our villages or country towns, will bring together a larger and more intelligent audience than can be gathered upon any other ordinary occasion. The press of the state, without exception, it is believed, is always ready to publish anything tending to promote the interests of education, and reports of school examinations, and of educational meetings occupy the most conspicuous places in our newspaper columns. The people no longer need argument to convince them of the utility of our common school system. It is as needless to argue this subject as to demonstrate the existence of solar light, or the power of gravitation. What they now ask is, that the system shall be developed; that its discordant parts shall be harmonized, and that it shall meet the demands of society. They see in our common school system, wisely administered, the salvation of the Republic. The lessons of the last few years have been learned by heart. They know that it was the common school that stood like a wall of iron against the assaults of treason; that wherever it was established it remained the symbol of loyalty and order. They know that the patriotism it teaches is love of country, and that the morality it inculcates promotes the good of all; that the virtues it plants and cultivates are those which render life useful, beautiful and noble, and that it is the instrumentality demanded by Christianity to destroy the fictitious distinctions of birth and wealth and creed and color, and to lay deep and broad the foundations of a government that shall be not less stable than beneficent.

JNO. G. McMYNN.

APPENDIX.

SPECIAL REPORTS OF COUNTY AND CITY SUPERINTENDENTS.

[On the first of August a circular was addressed to County and City Superintendents, requesting them to forward, for publication in the Annual Report from this Department, special written reports upon the condition of schools in their respective counties.

The following are all the reports that have been received:]

ADAMS COUNTY.

The people of this county take an interest in the cause of education, and a large proportion of our teachers are striving to do their work not only *satisfactorily* but *well*. But our teachers, for the most part, are transitory, they emerge from the state of childhood, remain with us a small season and then pass into the state of matrimony, for which I can assign no remedy. The great want is a school or schools to qualify teachers, and as the county is but sparsely settled it is now, and will be for some time, difficult to maintain private schools of a high grade. What we need is help toward the establishment of graded schools wherever they can be maintained.

The township system would cause a great deal of trouble in this county; it would be necessary to vacate all of the towns and reorganize with reference to school centers.

If our school code was amended (it would perhaps require an amendment to the constitution) so as to apportion to each district according to the number of school age only up to a certain maximum, say 40, except the district maintained a graded school, it would be a means of providing for a higher education. I would in this matter rather offer incentives to the people to do, than make laws to compel.

WILLIAM RISK,

County Superintendent.

BURNETT COUNTY.

Two female teachers have been examined during the year and found qualified to teach in our schools. Nearly all the children are Norwegians, and most of them could not speak English when admitted to the schools, thus giving the teachers much labor and trouble. There are no teachers

living in our county, consequently it is difficult to secure permanent ones. I have not held an institute because there are few who understand English, and none who desire to make teaching a profession. Two school houses are in process of erection, but are not yet finished. I have made a few visits to the schools, but have been unable to secure a regular attendance of the pupils. Most kinds of text books have been used in the schools, for the reason, as is stated, that money could not be spared to purchase new ones of one kind. I hope by lecturing and visiting the people to create an interest in the schools on the part of those who, destitute of learning, care very little whether their children are educated or not. I should like to pay more attention to the schools in this county, but my salary is so small, being only fifteen dollars per year, that I must devote most of my time to other duties to support myself and family, leaving but little for educational work.

G. W. FORSELL,
County Superintendent.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

According to request I submit the following special report for the past year from Columbia county :

I.—WORK PERFORMED.

1. *School visitation*—During the past year I have made over two hundred visits to schools, through all the twenty-one towns, and in nearly all the school districts of the county.

2. *Examinations*—I have held eighteen public meetings for the examination of teachers, at which four hundred and twelve candidates were examined, of whom three hundred and ten received certificates, viz : three of the first grade ; five of the second grade ; and three hundred and two of the third grade ; one hundred and thirty five of these last being limited to less than one year. I consider the six months certificate a valuable educational incentive among our young teachers.

3. *Private examinations*.—Believing that properly conducted public examinations have a tendency to improve the teachers, and thereby the schools under their charge, I have avoided applications for private examinations except in cases of apparent necessity. Only thirty one certificates have been so issued, making a total of three hundred and forty one certificates granted during the year.

4. *Improvements*.—I have expended much time and labor in efforts to induce such districts as were backward in the matter to improve their school-houses out-houses, grounds, fences, &c., and to furnish comfortable healthy seats for the pupils, maps, charts and apparatus for purposes of instruction, and above all a sufficient amount of blackboard surface to meet

the wants of all classes in the several schools, under improved systems of instruction. By letters, by circulars, by private personal effort, by consultations with district officers and building committees, by newspaper articles and by public meetings; by every means within my reach, I have sought to induce a public sentiment and co-operative action in this much neglected but vitally essential department of the great enterprise of universal popular education.

II.—TEACHERS.

Teaching is no longer regarded as a mere pastime to be taken up for a short time, for lack of other employment, but as a regular occupation, an earnest work requiring careful and laborious preparation. There has been a marked improvement in the qualifications of teachers, and a gradual but real advance in the character and mode of instruction given in our schools.

III.—SCHOOL-HOUSES.

The work of repairing, enlarging and re-arranging still goes on. A number of good and commodious houses are being built, on improved plans, and I cherish the hope of soon having in each town at least one model school-house from which neighboring districts may safely copy.

I regret to say, however, that in most of our villages the primary departments, (the small children, who most of all need airy, healthy and comfortable quarters,) are cooped up in close, unhealthy and uncomfortable apartments, which are a disgrace to the good sense, and (on other subjects) energetic habits of our people. Especially is this the case in Poynette, Párdeeville, Kilbourn City, Fall River and Doylestown.

IV.—THE ANNUAL DISTRICT MEETINGS.

Furnish the only occasion in the year, when the superintendent has an opportunity of communicating with, or delivering a message to the mass of the voters in their several districts. My message to the district meetings this fall,

1. (*School law.*) Recites the principal recent amendments to the code.

2. (*Employment of teachers.*) Recommends that teachers be employed by the year rather than by the single term. This plan has already been adopted in several districts.

3. (*Division of school terms.*) Proposes a revised school calendar with three terms instead of two, leaving vacations at the dog-days and at the holidays, when the work of keeping school in session is very difficult, as well as comparatively profitless.

4. (*Saturday schools.*) Urges the small, backward districts to adopt the rule prevalent in the larger and more enlightened neighborhoods, prohibiting Saturday schools altogether.

5. (*School houses.*) Proposes improved plans.

6. (*Outhouses.*) Quotes Mr. Pickard's true and forcible remarks on the subject of outhouses.

7. (*School yards.*) Suggests that school house grounds be inclosed with suitable fences.

8. (*School books.*) Reminds district boards of their duty to prescribe a uniform series of books for their several schools.

9. (*Blackboards and maps.*) Asks appropriations for blackboards and other school requisites.

10. (*School registers.*) Commends the action of those district clerks who have provided suitable registers. (The "Wisconsin Standard School Register," published at Milwaukee, is the best that I have seen.)

V.—TEACHERS' MONTHLY REPORTS.

With their certificates I have furnished teachers with suitable blanks which they fill and forward at the end of each month. I consider the monthly report, when properly adjusted to improved modes of instruction and management, to be a valuable auxiliary in our work.

VI.—NEEDED LEGISLATION.

1. The law should recognize the right of faithful, laborious district clerks to a partial pecuniary compensation for their services.

2. School district libraries should be provided for.

3. Saturday sessions of public schools should be prohibited.

4. Power should be given the county superintendent (with the concurrence of the county judge) to condemn and close school houses when found unfit to be occupied for school purposes.

5. The constitution should be amended so as

(1.) To establish the school age of children from five to twenty one years of age, instead of from four to twenty.

(2.) To allow the apportionment of a part of the school fund according to attendance at school, instead of the present apportionment upon residence only.

D. W. ROSENKRANS,

County Superintendent.

DANE COUNTY.

FIRST DISTRICT.

The schools in this district during the past year have made commendable progress as a whole. I found them in the hands of energetic, and in the main, competent teachers. They showed that my predecessor had faithfully performed his duties in guarding the school room against the intru-

sion of indifferent and illiterate teachers. It has been my endeavor to keep up the standard of attainment fixed by him, and as far as possible to elevate it still higher.

The want of our teachers is not so much a lack of intellectual training, though that is by no means in excess, as a knowledge of the best manner of teaching. They too readily fall into the old beaten tract and routine of teaching, ignoring entirely the improved methods which the experience of the past few years has shown to be of so great benefit. It is to be hoped that the establishment of schools for normal instruction, and an awakened interest on the part of teachers to attend them will soon remedy this defect.

Another very grave difficulty in the way of the progress of our schools, I have found to be the great variety of text books used in the same school. It is found impossible to classify the scholars properly, and the teacher has no remedy. It is true the district board, in connection with the State Superintendent, has power over this matter. But it should be borne in mind that our district boards are not generally made up of educated men, and consequently are not easily made to understand the difficulties which a good teacher labors under in this matter. It seems to me that some remedy should be applied to this evil. There should be authority somewhere to compel a uniformity of text books in each school.

It may be proper to suggest also that our schools could be made more efficient, if each town should be required to elect an officer whose duty it should be to look after and visit the schools in his town. Many schools are badly managed, and the money squandered which is paid for their support for want of a more vigilant oversight than it is possible for the county superintendent to bestow. He does not know their condition till near their close, when it is impossible to apply any remedy. The town district system, if it could be secured would best meet this difficulty, but if it can not, may it not be reached in some other way?

During the year four new school houses have been erected in this district which are well constructed and comfortable; and steps have been taken to construct an equal, if not larger number, the coming year. There will remain room for improvement even after these shall be built, and it is to be hoped other districts will be stimulated by these worthy examples to do likewise.

O. O. STEARNS,
County Superintendent

DODGE COUNTY.

SECOND DISTRICT.

I herewith transmit my annual report of the condition of the schools in this district, and in doing so it gives me pleasure to be able to say, that as a whole, they are making progress in the right direction. There are several schools in this district that may be regarded as models and are en-

titled to rank among the best in the state. Many school districts are repairing their houses, enlarging their sites, and planting them with shade and ornamental trees. Considerable interest is also manifested, in many places, to have all the higher branches taught in school, and a teacher with a first or second grade certificate will command far higher wages than one with a third grade. It is also getting to be understood that to have a good school order and system must prevail in the school room. Want of punctuality on the part of scholars attending school is a great evil yet to be remedied. When the attention of parents is properly directed to this subject, and they understand the evil consequences that flow from this source, I am not without the hope that a remedy will be applied.

LORENZO MERRILL,

County Superintendent.

DOOR COUNTY.

Our schools, on the whole, are improving slowly. I think we shall have a graded school in this town by another year. It was proposed at the annual meeting in this district (No. 1), but as the upper story of the building is to be finished off before it can be used, and the "Building Fund" being exhausted, it was determined to postpone the work until spring, when the treasury would be replenished by a part of the amount of the tax voted at the meeting. The reports of the visits made by me, as appears by the "Abstract," amount to 15, whereas I have made 31. I have taken it for granted, that, if I visited a school three times during a term, or as many terms, it is the same school. As the blanks are arranged, they do not show the number of visits, but the number of schools visited.

W. H. WARREN,

County Superintendent.

DUNN COUNTY.

Owing to the fact that a large portion of the county is newly and sparsely settled, our schools have not attained that degree of perfection at which we hope to arrive.

While in some towns we have good comfortable houses, which are a credit to the communities in which they are situated, in others, the school accommodations are of the poorest kind, and almost necessarily so, as the new settlers are eager to have some place in which their children may attend school, and without waiting the slow process of raising a tax for the purpose, they make a "bee," throw up a few logs, nail together rough boards for seats, and the school mistress is duly installed therein. My annual report shows that many of the school houses are not valued at a very high figure.

Many of the districts have heretofore had but one term of school during

the year, as they did not feel able to sustain a school for more than three or four months. I think that the recent amendment to the school law, requiring districts to maintain a school at least five months, to entitle them to the public money, will work much good in that direction.

The supervisors in many places have to choose between embracing so much territory in a district as to almost debar the most distant pupils from reaching the house at all, and the other evil of having so few pupils and tax payers in the district that they are unable to maintain a school as they should.

We have in the county 42 organized districts. Last winter a school was maintained in 29 of them, of which I visited 25. The past summer 88 district schools and two private schools have been kept up, 38 having been visited by me and the most of them twice during the term.

We have no graded schools in the county yet, but they are making arrangements to that end at Menomonie, where a good professional teacher is much needed.

An institute of one week was held last spring, which appeared to be appreciated by most of the teachers present. Last summer I had several teachers working under limited certificates; because I had to grant such certificates or let the schools go without teachers, and while the most did well, I was forced to the conclusion in a few cases that no school was preferable.

In many of the districts the officers and patrons appear to think it wrong and out of place for them to be seen inside of the school room, while in others all seem to be interested, and here they invariably have the best schools.

We have several teachers who are worthy of their calling, yet most adopt it only as a temporary pursuit. Many of the districts aim at getting cheap teachers, and at the same time pay dearest for the services rendered.

We have one encouragement, there is plenty of chance for improvement.

CARROLL LUCAS,

County Superintendent.

IOWA COUNTY.

Since entering upon the duties of my office, in Jan. last, I have visited nearly all the schools in the county—all except one, where school has been kept during the time devoted to that business. At these visits I have endeavored to make myself acquainted, as far as possible, with the condition of the schools.

I have generally conducted some of the exercises and recitations myself, and made such suggestions as I deemed necessary for the good of the school, and for the encouragement of both teachers and scholars.

I think I can discover an increased interest among the people, in relation to the cause of education, and the success of our common schools. But still I am sorry to say, the results of the increased interest are not so manifest as I could wish.

There is much to encourage the friends of education, and there are also many discouraging circumstances.

Irregularity of attendance has heretofore been one of the greatest difficulties with which we have had to contend; and from a careful inspection of the school registers, I fear there has been but little improvement in this direction. I cannot understand why so many children are permitted to spend half their time playing in the streets, within sight of the school house. And there are a great many others who scarcely attend at all. And upon investigating the subject, there appears to be, generally, no reason but want of inclination, for neglecting to avail themselves of school privileges within the reach of all. When I remember that our almshouses and penitentiaries are to be supplied from this class of children, I am persuaded that some more decisive legislation is needed upon this subject. One cause of this state of things, no doubt is, the great number of poor, old, dilapidated shells, used for, and called school houses, without convenient seats or desks, and nothing inside or out to make them comfortable, pleasant, or attractive; without which children constantly seek excuses to keep away.

This subject of building better school houses; repairing, seating and making comfortable, old ones, I have kept continually before the district boards, and I am satisfied my earnestness in this matter has not been entirely without good results. Three or four new school houses have been completed already, this season, and others are in progress, and quite a number of old ones are being fitted up and put in respectable condition; and in other cases, district boards have agreed to attend to the matter before the winter term of school.

There is a general disposition, owing frequently to neighborhood jealousies, to divide the territory into small districts; so small indeed that many districts consider themselves utterly unable to build a suitable house, or maintain a school for more than three months in the year, and that by the cheapest teacher that can be found. Some of these district boards complain of the alteration of the law requiring five months school instead of three, in order to be entitled to a share of the school fund, and as the apportionment is so small and constantly decreasing, are disposed to abandon a claim to a share of it, and maintain what length of school they are able to without. I have no doubt a law requiring a district to contain a certain number of children between the ages of four and twenty in order to be entitled to a legal organization, would be beneficial. People do not seem to understand that it is better for children to go two or three miles to a good school, than half a mile to a poor one.

It is to be regretted that school officers and parents, give so little personal attention to the schools by visiting and encouraging both teachers and scholars. I consider this co-operation absolutely necessary to the prosperity of the schools. I think, however, there is a decided improvement in this matter, and I doubt not its beneficial influence will be seen and felt.

From a comparison of the lists of questions used in the examination of teachers in seven or eight other counties, I am satisfied that the qualifications of our teachers will compare favorably with that of others throughout the state. We have a number of experienced and skillful teachers,

who are doing a good work and whose labors appear to be appreciated. Many others are young and inexperienced; but the energy and industry with which they enter upon the work, gives assurance of success. During the summer term the business is almost entirely in the hands of females.

I would suggest an alteration of the law, making third grade certificates good throughout the county, or the district over which the superintendent has jurisdiction. This would prevent much trouble and perplexity on the part of both superintendent and teachers, and do away with the present loose habit of doing business.

I have been in the habit of endorsing certificates from other counties, where they exhibited a good standard of qualifications, but only for a single term in a particular district. I have preferred this to a special examination. Perhaps some uniform method adopted by the county superintendents in such cases would be beneficial.

Upon the whole I am satisfied there is a general advancement in the prosperity of the schools, the qualifications and faithfulness of teachers, the understanding and observance of the law by district officers, and the tone of public sentiment.

In my visits among the schools, I have uniformly been heartily welcomed by all; and my suggestions to teachers and district boards in relation to such improvements and changes as I deemed essential, have been kindly received, and a general progressive disposition manifested. And as I become better acquainted with the work, the people, the scholars and teachers, I cannot help but feel a growing interest in the prosperity of all.

SAMUEL PARKS,

County Superintendent.

GRANT COUNTY.

Having by letter pointed out the several inaccuracies of my annual report, I shall not here refer to them, or explain them. The source of them lay outside my office. I am sorry that quite a number of districts (8 whole and 8 joint) failed to report.

There are thirty-one towns in the county. I have during the year held twenty examinations, consuming about three months thus, altogether, and have made one hundred and sixty visits to the different schools of the county, giving evening lectures upon educational topics in various localities. I have striven to do good by these visits—to encourage what I see that is good in methods of instruction and discipline, and wherein I see need of improvement to suggest it.

The year has been one of improvement. Fewer schools have been failures, and more have been decided successes. This is owing in part to the fact that teachers are more earnest and enlisted in their work; in part to the better system introduced; and in part to the fact that I have been careful to exclude unworthy teachers as fast as I can;—true this causes a degree of dissatisfaction on the part of some fathers and mothers and un-

cles and aunts of rejected applicants. And, if I may speak of the county superintendency without the charge of lauding myself, I would say that it has done much to elevate the schools and the teachers of the county. The standard of qualifications of teachers has been raised, thus dropping out by the way many of the incompetent, and giving more steady employment, at better wages, to the competent. I know there are some who lay this very thing of higher wages as a serious charge against the system, but they belong to a class who are willing to count dollars against morals and intelligence, and to whom the world is not indebted for any desirable reforms or material progress.

I am pleased to mention also, that fifty-two teachers have taught during the year in the same school, at least twenty-four have continued in the same school as during the previous year, twenty for five terms, four for six terms, one for eight terms two for nine terms, and one for ten terms, consecutively. There are still, however, too many districts that show a curiosity for change. Some localities seek for the cheapest teachers they can find, and in the end generally have the dearest school. They really throw away their money, and worse than throw it away, for they permit their children to be taught vicious habits of study (or rather of idleness) and too often of manners. But these are the exceptions. The citizens, generally, of this county are in favor of good schools and are willing to give them the necessary pecuniary support.

Teachers have received higher wages than for the previous year, and the wages for that year was an advance on previous years; the average wages of male teachers this year, being an advance of 10 per centum, and for female teachers, 5 per centum. This shows the advance in wages of female teachers to be but half that made in wages of male teachers; but in individual cases the advance has been far larger than in male teachers' wages, the average being reduced by the very small wages in some other districts. The best wages, paid female teachers, were in the towns of Muscoda, Lancaster and Tafton—in the first \$42, and in the last two \$40 per month. The best wages, paid in the county to a male teacher, was to the principal of the Boscobel school, \$75 per month. In a number of districts female teachers have received from \$35 to \$37.50, and males from \$40 to \$60 per month. It is but right that labor should be rewarded according to the difficulty and importance of the labor itself, the responsibility imposed, the preparation required, and the faithfulness with which it is done. Too many have heretofore acted upon the idea that a woman, simply because she is a woman, should receive for the same labor, as well done, less pay than a man, simply because he is a man, should receive. Fortunately the times and opinions are changing. Next year's report will show a still better state of things.

The board of regents of normal schools has during the year located one of the five state normal schools at Platteville, in this county. I look upon this as one of the grand results of the year, and take it as an earnest of better things to come, to our common schools. A better class of teachers of necessity creates a better class of schools; and if public opinion does not go ahead in elevating the schools, the schools thus improved will beget a better state of public opinion in regard to them. Hitherto there has not been, and there is not now a sufficiency of first class teachers to fill the

schools ; and hence many schools are necessarily taught by, to some extent, incompetent teachers. We look to the state normal school to supply this long felt want. I expect it to withdraw many teachers from their work next winter ; and thus, for the time, make the supply of teachers smaller, but in time it will make payments with interest.

In the matter of grading there has been great progress made in district No. 5, (south school) of Platteville, and in the school at Boscobel. These two schools, during the year, were quite thoroughly graded, and the labor in them systematized. The other schools have not changed in this particular. The two schools at Platteville and that at Boscobel are the only ones in the county well graded. I trust that soon the schools at Hazel Green, Lancaster, Cassville, Muscoda and Potosi will emulate the example of the former ones. There are still other points, Wingville, Woodman, Patch Grove, Tafton, British Hollow and Beetown, that might sustain graded schools.

The new school house at Boscobel has been well seated this year, with "Rankin's improved school desk,"—this district have now two good school houses upon their lot and are beginning to discuss the necessity of yet another to meet the increased and yet increasing demand for room. There have been several school houses buildd during the year, most of them of improved plan. I may mention those of districts No. 1 of Fennimore and No. 16 of Lancaster. Yet some districts build without a plan, and thus waste their money in a house entirely unsuited to the purpose for which it is built. The seating of the house at Hazel Green was completed during the present year. At Boscobel and Cassville complete sets of outline maps have been procured ; and at the former, a supply of primary charts, and considerable other apparatus, as well as blackboards all around the several rooms,—at the latter, as also in district No. 5 of Platteville, a bell sufficiently large, perhaps, to be heard all over the district has been furnished. At Lancaster steps have been taken to build a fine school house, to cost about \$12,000, of which \$6,500 are already secured with which to commence operations. And so throughout the county there are many improvements and signs of better times.

One town, Platteville, has moved in favor of the township district system. The member of assembly from that district is instructed to ask for a law allowing towns to organize their schools upon this system ; and this town has decided unanimously to so organize, when so permitted to do. This, I think is a step in the right direction, and well taken. Some towns, perhaps some entire counties, may not be prepared for so radical a change,—Platteville is ready, and will gradually educate her bordering towns up to the same preparation. I hope soon to see the system adopted throughout the county and the state. By it every man may have the advantages of a graded school which every town can thus and ought to, support, and which advantages are now enjoyed by those only who live in a few of the village districts. The tendency now is to small districts—the villages of Beetown and British Hollow are now divided each into two districts, supporting four second rate schools at a greater expense than would be the expense to each district to support a good school of two departments, and still the children receive but little advantage—crowded eighty together in a room, perhaps, sufficiently large to accomodate forty pupils. So in many country districts

there is the same tendency to divide—every man seeming to want a school house, at least at the corner of his farm. There are two other evils that possibly the township district system might reach and remedy by changing the levying of taxes from the sub-district to the township, and removing the expenditure of it from the sub-officers to the town officers. I refer to the neglect to enclose school grounds, and to furnish them with outhouses. By the town clerks' reports for this year, only twenty sites out of two hundred (or one-tenth of all in the county,) are well inclosed, and only thirty-nine of the same number are furnished with outhouses in good condition. Tasteful schoolrooms and surroundings are appreciated by all live teachers and intelligent people generally. Common decency, not to mention a regard for the innate sentiment of purity and refinement in children, should, it would seem, prompt school boards to furnish these necessary buildings. That so many of our school houses, standing as they do upon the open prairie, and often disputing the right of way with passing wagons and carriages, should be uninclosed and unfurnished with outhouses, is far from creditable to our county.

During the present year I have begun to require monthly reports from the teachers. I have received such reports from one hundred and forty-five teachers. I had no means of putting blanks into the hands of all the teachers during the first term of using them. I find them a great means of inducing teachers to put forth their best efforts; and, I take it, they have an effect upon pupils, too. I have endeavored to make the reports suggestive of improvements such as enterprising teachers can easily make. They are a help in securing co-operation between teachers and superintendent.

I have held during the year two institutes: one at Boscobel, from September 1st to the 8th, attended by seventy-six teachers; the other at Lancaster, from April 2d to the 6th, attended by one hundred and twelve teachers. I had no help this year in conducting institutes, but that of teachers of the county in conducting drills, discussions, &c., with the exceptions below. I would especially mention Rev. Julius Schum, formerly of Lancaster, whose zeal for the cause of popular education, as well as his liberal culture in the schools of Prussia, fits him so well to instruct teachers both by class drills and lectures. I trust that the citizens of Champaign county, Illinois, whither he has moved, may receive from him such benefit as have we of Grant. I would mention, also, A. R. Bushnell, of Lancaster, who, leaving the dry-forms of the law for a few days, very naturally found himself a niche among those of his former calling, rendering valuable aid in drilling classes, in discussions, and in lecturing. Whilst in most things we have been gainers during the year, in one thing we have greatly lost. Jno. J. Copp, who as a lecturer and co-laborer in general institute work for the past three years has been second to none, having returned to his home, at Groton, Conn., having laid down the ferule to adjust the wig to his cranium.

There were present at my examinations, during the year, 414 candidates, of these 258 received certificates—3 of the first, 6 of the second, and 249 of the third grade. Some of these are twice counted, having been examined spring and fall. In addition to these I granted 25 local certificates to persons who, although failing to come up to the standard, gave evidence

of aptness to teach. This gives a total of 283 licensed to teach in the county during the year. And here is an evidence of improvement—25 local certificates this year, last year 43. I have refused many applications of school boards that I would license particular ones for their schools, but such applications are becoming rarer, and I hope they may cease altogether. He or she who aspires to instruct the youth of the land, should be qualified to pass an examination for a third grade certificate. Yet there are those who would be willing to teach on a local license all their days, if such license could be secured year after year. I have preferred to grant a local license to those who apply for the first time rather than to those who have taught term after term, and seem quite content with their qualifications. I am glad that United States history was put into the branches required for a third grade certificate. Teachers should know something of the origin of our government and the history of our country. I trust the day will soon come when an examination will require some knowledge of a constitutional text book, or science of government; and these things should be taught in all our district schools, if not from text books, at least orally and as general exercises.

D. GRAY PURMAN,

County Superintendent.

KENOSHA COUNTY.

In connection with my regular report, I have the honor to transmit the following special report :

The past year has been one of prosperity to the majority of the schools of this county. Very much of this prosperity can be directly traced to the efforts of my predecessors in office—B. L. Dodge and R. Graham. Both these gentlemen did all in their power to induce teachers and pupils to be earnest and thorough in their work; and we see something of the effect of this in the steady improvement of our teachers as a class.

Patrons are negligent about visiting schools, although they show their appreciation of successful teachers, by paying such a fair price and continuing them in the same school two or more terms. Wherever a new school house has been built during the year, the people have shown their liberality by voting such taxes as would insure a good house, every way fitted for school purposes. For such school buildings, two districts in the town of Pleasant Prairie deserve especial notice.

District No. 2 has nearly completed a school house, of which the estimated cost is two thousand dollars (\$2,000). Site for house is twelve (12) rods square, inclosed by a substantial board fence. Building, 22x36 feet, with basement below and school room above. Basement built of stone and brick, seven (7) feet in height, divided into two rooms, one for fuel, the other for the use of pupils. The school room is to be furnished with desks and seats having iron standards. The ceiling is twelve (12) feet in height. Ventilators are so arranged that, with a thoughtful teacher, pure air may always fill the room. The building is to be completed, ready for the winter term.

District No. 11, Pleasant Prairie, has completed a school house second to none in the county for convenience. School room 25x35 feet; height of ceiling twelve (12) feet; estimated cost, one thousand dollars (\$1000). A good bell on the house aids the teacher in securing punctuality. The site for house contains a half acre, enclosed by a good board fence. The play grounds are separated by a high, tight fence, running from the rear of the house to the rear of the yard.

In connection with this, I would respectfully urge on those who have charge of the erection of school houses, that more attention be paid to the seating of the same, the position of the stove and ventilation. The seats should be chairs, fastened to iron standards, with a single desk for each pupil, and each of these at the proper height.

The following schools have secured the highest per cent. of attendance during the summer term :

District No. 2, Somers, 96 per cent.—Mr. L. O. Lee, teacher.

District No. 2, Pleasant Prairie, 94 per cent.—Miss L. F. Bourne, teacher.

District No. 7, Somers, 93 per cent.—Miss B. M. Spence, teacher.

District No. 8, Somers, 92 per cent.—Miss Ella Patterson, teacher.

The summer terms of our common schools, usually commence in the month of May, and continue until the last of August, thereby including the two months of the year most unfavorable to study. If this were changed, so as to have no school during July and August, a great advancement would be made toward securing a more regular attendance.

A few districts have made the change thus indicated—making three school terms in the year, commencing the fall term in September, and closing the summer term the last of June. It is partly owing to this fact, that districts No. 2, both of Somers and Pleasant Prairie, stand highest in the county for attendance.

L. W. BRIGGS,

County Superintendent.

KEWAUNEE COUNTY.

There has been very little improvement in building or repairing school houses during the past year; we have six frame and about thirty log school houses, the former are very well arranged, but the latter are very poor and unsuitable for the purposes designed.

We have two graded schools with two departments each, one at Kewau-nee, and one at Ahnapee, which have been conducted by experienced and successful teachers.

LYMAN WALKER,

County Superintendent.

LA CROSSE COUNTY.

We have, in this county, exclusive of the city schools, sixty-three school districts, in which are employed sixty-six teachers, three of the schools having each two departments. To supply these schools with teachers I have held, during the past year, eight public examinations and have examined one hundred and fifty-seven applicants for certificates of the third grade, one hundred and four of whom received such certificates and fourteen were licensed to teach particular schools, while the remaining thirty-nine have been rejected. There were six applicants for certificates of the second grade, two of whom received them, three received third grade and one rejected, and two applicants for certificates of the first grade, to one of whom such certificate was issued, the other receiving a certificate of the third grade, making a total of one hundred and twenty-five certificates issued—one of the first, two of the second, and one hundred and twenty-two of the third grade, including those to whom limited certificates were given. Of these, I would say that while I do not approve of the system of permitting any person to teach who does not possess the necessary attainments to entitle him to a third grade certificate, the scarcity of teachers to supply our winter schools has compelled me to adopt this expedient. Of the fourteen licenses issued, twelve have been for the present term of schools. It may be urged with some degree of plausibility that it would be much better to have no school. I, for a long time, entertained the same idea, but am now satisfied that with schools as we have them in this county, there are many who cannot pass the required examination—the superintendent exercising his judgment in the selection—who, to say the least, would do much better in the schools than to have the school houses closed all the year. Such is especially the case in many of our newly organized school districts, which are settled entirely by those who speak some foreign language, and to whose children—well grown toward man and womanhood—the only opportunity that will ever be presented for them to learn to read and write the English language will be within the next two or three years.

Of the sixty-three districts in the county, one is still without a public school building; the inhabitants maintained a school, however, eight months during the last year in a private house. The greater part of the houses are framed structures and, of themselves, present a very comfortable and cheerful external appearance. They are, however, with few exceptions, devoid of almost everything that would render them attractive in their surroundings. No enclosures, no shade trees, no play grounds, nothing but the naked school house placed in a slight expansion of the public highway. There are two buildings of brick and three of logs. Very few of the buildings are supplied with outline maps and none with geographical, philosophical or astronomical apparatus. Blackboards are in most cases rather small, though most, or at least many of the school houses are being improved in this particular. The outhouses—be it said to the credit of the county—are *generally* in a very good condition. There have been three new school buildings completed during the last year, and several others are in process of erection. At the present rate of improvement, in a few years our county will be very creditably

supplied with public school buildings, and we sincerely hope that there will be a commendable interest in making them attractive and inviting to the pupils as well as furnishing them with the most approved means of imparting instruction.

I have required each teacher in the county to make a report of the school at the end of each month, the blanks for which I have furnished them in order to make them uniform. Among the things to be reported is a statement of all the time lost during the month by absence or tardiness, and it is a matter of surprise to see the amount of time lost, by those who pretend to attend school during the term, and I venture the assertion that the per centage of attendance is quite as large as in a majority of the counties in the state. I think the practice has had a salutary effect upon our teachers and a good influence upon our schools. One feature which has been a source of much good, I think, is in having the names of all those who have lost no time by being absent or tardy and those who are perfect in recitations and deportment, embodied in the report which I copy into a book kept for that purpose, and publish in the county papers in my general term report to the people of the county.

I have visited each school in the county twice during the year and many of them oftener. This is invariably done without notice to the teachers. These visits have satisfied me of two things—first, that our teachers are all, or nearly all, working hard for the interest of our schools, and second, that the patrons are very little interested in their schools after they have employed their teachers and got them “running;” or if they are interested they do not prove it by the “best evidence,” viz: visiting the schools. I think it is safe to say that three-fourths of all the schools in the county are never visited during the entire year by a single patron. Such is the deplorable state of things, but what shall be the remedy I will not attempt to say.

We held one institute the last year in the city of La Crosse for the teachers of the city and county. It was well attended, continued four days and a half, and was upon the whole a success and resulted in good to our teachers.

Generally, we have every reason to be encouraged and engage in the work with renewed vigor for the ensuing year, for there is every prospect of making the schools in this county second to none in the state. We have talent, industry, wealth, and last, but not least, a high moral sentiment pervading the entire county, communicated from the parent to the child and cultivated and fostered until it presents an admirable spectacle. Under these favorable circumstances, having our admirable school system, it would be a miracle indeed if the education of our youth were neglected. But I have so much faith in the intelligence and virtue of our citizens that I cannot but believe that the time is not far distant when this county will stand first among the counties in the state, in view of her many educational facilities and the intelligence and moral worth of her sons and daughters.

J. E. ATWATER,
County Superintendent.

LA FAYETTE COUNTY.

I have the honor to submit the following general statement touching the condition of the public schools of this county. In addition to this, I shall present a few observations, which, however peculiar in manner and form, will not, I feel, be deemed irrelevant to the general subject matter. The accompanying annual report, as you will perceive, is characterized by errors, both of omission and commission. These features are to be ascribed either to neglect, or to the want of a proper understanding on the part of certain of the town clerks, of those duties, upon the proper discharge of which must depend the accuracy of the report of the superintendent. This is an evil which seems inseparable from our present elective system, by reason of the changes which are constantly taking place in the officers who administer our school affairs. Every recurring election is liable to result in the choice of new officers, who, in the nature of things, cannot in all cases, acquire that familiarity with the duties of their respective positions necessary to assure accuracy in their reports.

As regards the general working of our school system in this county, I believe it to be in the main successful, and as well adapted to the condition of society existing here, as any that could be desired. Perfection is not found in this world, yet some individuals and some systems approach perfection more nearly than others. To those of us engaged in educational matters, the study should be to render our school system as nearly perfect as possible. To do this requires time, thought, labor, and money. Effort is needed on the part of the various parties concerned.

Nothing, as I conceive, is more essential to the success of our system, than the election of the right kind of men as school officers. By this I mean, men who possess a fair share of education, and with this correct principles, and who are willing to give the time requisite for the proper discharge of their duties, prompted by the consciousness that they are thereby promoting the public good and the individual welfare of those to whose keeping must soon be committed all that pertains to the interests of society.

The schools under our system are the people's schools, and it behooves the people to know who are the men entrusted with their control and government. Do they act as *men* maintaining the authority and power with which their office invests them, and see that a teacher is upheld in her authority over her pupils? Are they men of liberal and generous views and feelings? Are they men capable of appreciating worth and talent in a teacher? Are they men that are really interested in the teacher's welfare and the pupil's progress?

Though there is no pecuniary compensation allowed our district school officers, is not the consciousness of doing good to hundreds of children a *reward* in itself? Is not the fact that the members of a single school board, have it in their power, to a great extent, to form the character and mould the destinies of perhaps one hundred children, *reward* enough? Twenty years hence the timid girls and stirring boys, who now greet the visiting school officers with a smile, will be able to appreciate the time and effort bestowed by the board for their good, and will rise up to do them reverence as *benefactors of their race*. Or are the members of the school

board men that would sacrifice the good of the school and the interests of the teachers rather than yield the exercise of one iota of their power and their authority, rather than overcome a prejudice or abandon a whim?

TEACHERS.

It is difficult to place any one in the exact position that talents and attainments deserve. Extrinsic circumstances have much to do with it. Nevertheless those who devote themselves conscientiously to attaining excellence in their profession will study its improvement and its progress. And this leads to the inquiry, are the teachers in the public schools proud of their profession? And do they unite with each other in sustaining its dignity and honor? Or do they teach merely for the money, regardless of the solemn responsibility resting upon them to prepare their pupils to battle bravely and courageously in the conflict of life? Do they implant in them principles of honor and justice to all men? Are they men and women of pure sentiment, of noble aims and high purposes? Are they willing to do what seems best for their pupils in all things?

If it is difficult to make an idea take root in a child's brain, does that excuse the process of some teachers in the public schools of grinding children into machines as nearly alike mentally, as possible? Or should originality and individuality be brought out more in children? Can our teachers boast of sufficient intellect and variety of culture to be capable of such development? Do teachers give sufficient vent to the animal spirits of the naturally active and buoyant children? Do they render the exercises sufficiently varied? and do they employ sufficient judgment and common sense in the administration of corporal punishment?

PARENTS.

Another and most essential condition to the successful and harmonious working of our school system, is the relation which parents should sustain to it. In many instances the regulation prohibiting the admission of children under the age of four years into the public schools is disregarded, and we find parents sending babes of three years of age to school, "to have them out of the way;" thus rendering the primary room a nursery of puny, peevish, sickly little creatures, to be kept in a strained and tiresome position six hours a day. Do the parents invite the teachers of their children to visit them and learn what progress their children are making, whether the teachers are such as to improve, elevate, instruct and refine their children? Do they co-operate with the teachers? Do they instil a feeling of respect, reverence and affection for the teacher into the hearts of their children?

CHAS. B. JENNINGS,

County Superintendent.

MANITOWOC COUNTY.

I regret that the time of making my annual report has occurred as I am making semi-annual examinations, which will preclude any lengthy special report from me.

The cause of education in Manitowoc county is prospering finely. New frame school houses are the order of the day, and a number have been erected within the past season. The people are getting more liberal in financial matters for the support of schools, and a general feeling of interest for the cause of children seems to pervade them.

The amendments to the school code passed by the last legislature, are just and sound, particularly that portion which compels five months school, instead of three, and that relating to officers employing teachers without certificates.

JERE. CROWLEY,

County Superintendent.

MARATHON COUNTY.

Marathon is divided into a German and an American district, for some parts of the county are exclusively settled by Germans, while others are inhabited by Americans only. The towns of Jenny, Texas, Weston, Mosinee, Knowlton and part of the town of Wausau may be said to constitute the American—those of Berlin, Stettin and Marathon and part of Wausau making the German district. In the districts where the inhabitants are mostly American, schools have gone on as they generally do in newly settled parts of the country. At present there are six respectable school houses in them—frame buildings well furnished, though outline maps have found their way into one of them only. We have here 7 good teachers and some of the rest make promising progress. Of a few I must say that they have, or at least had, the opinion that being Americans qualified them to teach *eo ipse*, at least in a small school or in German districts; and it seemed hard to such to be compelled to begin to study for themselves. The teachers all seem to make effort to advance and qualify themselves better for their office, and such as do not, we hope will soon be released. I have granted 29 certificates up to the 17th of October, including those granted at the fall examinations; of these 24 were given to American applicants and 15 to Germans. Only one of our teachers holds a first grade certificate—and I think these should be sparingly given and to such only as really deserve this honor. Two teachers hold a second grade, which leaves 36 third grade certificates, and of these quite a number were limited to six months.

In the districts where the inhabitants are exclusively Germans, there are eight good log school houses well furnished, and one frame building—outline maps have found their way into 2 of them, several are furnished with other maps and about 5 districts are to be supplied with maps this year.

One good log school house is now building in which the children of two formerly very small districts will be instructed. Though the Germans in our county have shown a great deal of interest in the education of their children, our public schools among them have proved a failure on account of the management of them for several years. The first districts were organized about seven years ago; American teachers were hired in most of them and nothing but English was taught, and the children hobbled through their primer year after year, and—knew entirely nothing of what they were reading. So it was with most of these districts. In others German teachers were employed that hardly knew anything of the English language beyond reading "Saunders' second," but even these did not teach the German language in their schools. In the best schools among the Germans of our county, the children at last attained to the high standing of being able mechanically to read "Saunders' Third Reader," but still they were not able to speak English enough to sell a few pounds of butter, nor could they give even the most simple sentence correctly in German. That has been the so-called education of the children of the Germans in our county—speaking of them as a whole. It is a sad picture but very true and correct.

I have made it my study to watch these schools and find out where the fault lay; and I must say the principal cause of such decided failure is that those children were not taught to read in their own language first. Allow me to state how I would manage these schools to insure success. The children should first learn to express their thoughts in their mother tongue; they should first learn to read that and afterward they would learn more of the English language in three months than they would learn, in the old way, in three years. A good teacher, conducting a school in that way, might challenge the world to compete with him. This is my firm opinion—the result of years of careful observation. I will further state what has led me to believe that our public schools can be made beneficial to foreigners only if conducted on this principle. The Germans are divided up into hundreds of dialects, so different from each other that men of different dialects can hardly understand each other. Out of twenty German families not one uses the regular German in family intercourse. Their children, therefore, taken as a whole, are not able to understand this book-German—if I am allowed to so express myself. Men of all dialects, however, are able to make themselves understood in this so-called "high-dutch." Now these children that do not even understand their mother tongue are bothered with learning a foreign language of which they do not hear a word at home. How can the schools, managed in such a way, prove otherwise than a failure. But let the child's mind have a chance to enlarge by the use of its own language and it will in time learn another language ten times faster and understandingly. How would it be with American children were they sent to a French or Spanish school from the first, their parents not being able to speak either of those languages? What wonderful progress they would make. Therefore, to make our public schools profitable among the German part of our population their children should first learn their own language.

It may be objected that then the English language would be neglected. I firmly answer—no! but the children will learn more of English and learn it more understandingly in this way than they would otherwise. To the

objection that the public schools are built for English instruction, I answer: it is so, but the question is how a thorough English or American education may be soonest acquired by a child of a foreigner; and here I am firmly convinced that, if we would conduct our schools in the way indicated, our children would reach that end at least three times as soon as they possibly could in any other way under the circumstances.

In the German districts spoken of, there are now employed German teachers that are well qualified in their mother tongue, and hard trying to go ahead in the English, and such as would not, we hope soon to dispose of. Schools in these districts are doing very well, with but few exceptions, considering the very unfavorable circumstances, as these are nearly the same as when a student learns a strange language. It must always be kept in mind that these children are doing a student's work in our public schools and then one cannot do otherwise than be satisfied with their progress. In such of these districts where the English language is used at home it does tolerably well to teach that language only—though it would be both an honor to the state and also greatly beneficial to the commonwealth if as many of its children as could learn both languages were given a chance to do so—but in those districts, where parents are unable to use the language of our country, the children are sadly behind those that have learned both German and English in the schools.

I know that most teachers employed as such in our German districts would not be well qualified to teach in most of our American districts, but still we have no others, and since they are ahead of the children and are trying to acquire more and more knowledge of the English language, we cannot at present do better than to let them be employed, with the understanding that they must go ahead or give up their claim to keeping school. If they had been thus morally compelled to study by every one of my predecessors, they might now be excellent teachers.

Finally I would say: let us concede to foreigners their own language, as all civilized nations do to Englishmen living among them in any considerable number, and they will be sooner and better Americanized than otherwise. Let us remember that the people of Schleswig and Holstein have not been made Danes by tyrannically compelling them to forsake their dear mother tongue in their schools and churches. Then will these German Americans be able, too, to be the teachers of their countrymen that will be constantly coming over for centuries to come. If the law could allow it, I would still go a step further and say, let us even tolerate their teaching bible truth in the schools if they are all of the same religious convictions, for christianity must make up the foundation of real morality and the happiness of our nation, and of the stability of its republican form of government.

Some of our smaller districts have been consolidated. We are trying to better our schools and to press forward, and looking back and viewing what has been done, I dare say that our schools have made a move in a good direction, and in that direction, God helping, we will try to go forward.

J. JACOB HOFFMAN,
County Superintendent.

MARQUETTE COUNTY.

The schools in this county are generally doing well.

There was a marked improvement in the summer term, and that of last winter, in regard to *order*, system, &c. Cause. More life and energy in the teachers, and more interest manifested by the patrons in the welfare of their school.

There seems to be a vacancy in our present system in regard to the supervision of schools. We need a connecting link between the county superintendent and the schools, which should be supplied by reviving the office of town superintendent, with the same powers and duties as formerly, except the examination and licensing of teachers.

HARVEY S. MILLER,
County Superintendent.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

FIRST DISTRICT.

In addition to the abstract of the reports of town clerks already forwarded, I deem it my duty to make the following statement regarding the condition of schools in this district :

There have been no new school houses built during the year ; however, district boards are most active in making any repairs that are found necessary to the convenience or comfort of the scholars.

This superintendent district comprises five towns, which are divided into three inspection districts. During the past year, I have held seven meetings for the examination of teachers, three in the spring and four in the fall. These meetings were attended by 87 applicants for examination. Of this number 56 have received third grade certificates ; 2 received second grade ; 1 received a first grade, and 22 were rejected. I have also granted 6 limited certificates, making a total of 65 certificates granted within the year. The fall examinations I have conducted somewhat differently from those in the spring, having, at each of the meetings devoted a part of each day to the regular mode of oral and written examinations, and the remainder to the discussion of topics relating to school government.

I have made, during the past ten months, 109 visits to 48 schools. There has been considerable effort made during the past year, both by teachers and school boards, in securing a uniformity of school books in the schools of the county. I also observe a growing desire on the part of school district officers, to retain in the same school, for more than one term, the teacher, when found competent.

During the summer, I established a system of " teachers' monthly reports," and from my knowledge of its working, I am of the opinion that the superintendent has no surer means of ascertaining the capabilities of

the teachers, as well as the condition of the several schools under his charge, than through these reports, provided they are made with accuracy and truthfulness.

At the fall examinations, I read to those in attendance the circular of the state superintendent on the opening of the normal school at Platteville, and the conditions necessary for the admission of members. On various occasions since then I have endeavored to induce some, (whose character and attainments were such as to entitle them to admission), to enter the normal school the present term, but I have been invariably met by some such remark as the following: "Would you advise me to enter on a profession that, in nine cases out of ten, does not afford a decent means of subsistence?"

I know that the best educators of the country are looking anxiously around and inquiring, one of another, how they may help to render these normal schools successful. In my opinion, if they would have them succeed, they must endeavor to procure constant and remunerative employment for those who are about to graduate in these institutions. Our country schools, as constituted at present, do not afford such employment, and, judging from the times, are not likely to do so for some indefinite period, as our people and our legislative bodies, seem to regard the business of education as of merely secondary importance.

That portion of the school code as amended during the last session of the legislature, and which is deemed the most favorable to the interests of education, as far as granting increased facilities for holding longer terms of school is concerned, consists of subsection 6 and 12, of section 19, act of 1863. Said law as amended empowering school districts to raise by tax each year *five hundred dollars* for the payment of "teachers' wages," is, except in the case of villages, to all intents and purposes, a dead letter, as I don't know any district in this county (and I believe it is nearly the same in most of the counties of the state) which has even reached the sum permitted to be raised by the law before being amended. The clause obliging each district to maintain in each year at least *five months' school*, is, I am prepared to admit, of some advantage to the inhabitants of the newly and sparsely settled portions of the state, but the law is inoperative in the older and densely populated sections, as *five months' school* and over, in each year, has generally been the rule for a number of years past in Milwaukee county, and I am led to believe in all the older settled portions of the state also. I am well aware that even in some thickly settled parts of the state there are to be found some districts with little population and still less territory, that have not kept school for five months in each year. If this latter class of districts, all over the state, should be disorganized, and incorporated with adjoining districts, it would very much benefit the cause of education.

If compulsory education is to be resorted to at all, let the law be so amended that it will reach all classes and communities alike. Is it just to compel sparsely and newly settled districts to maintain school for five months, and allow densely populated and comparatively wealthy districts, in the older settled portions of the state, to go on keeping school for five and six months as heretofore. The law in this respect is unjust.

No person of the least foresight will for a moment insist, that employ-

ment for five or seven months in the year, will induce those who will have graduated in our normal schools to follow teaching as a profession, while other and more lucrative employments will be open to them. In vain then will we have established normal schools in our midst, if we are not prepared to give permanent employment, and increased pay to the superior class of teachers these schools will send forth. The experience of those states, take New York and Massachusetts for instance, which have had normal schools for years past, is conclusive on that point, as it appears that only a very small per centage of those graduating in the normal schools of these states ever followed teaching as a profession. The reason is obvious, teaching as a business did not pay. We cannot hope for better success under our five months' system. It is conceded by all that *education* is the great "bulwark of our liberties." Is it not then a matter of surprise and regret that our legislative bodies pay so little attention to its proper development. It is hardly necessary to inquire here, why it is that at present, in the cities and villages of our state, the teachers are so much superior to those employed in the country districts? Why to be sure, because they are permanently employed, and, as a consequence, better paid, and until this result is secured in the country, in vain may we look for a better class of teachers, or a more thoroughly educated community.

I have had within the last few months several applications from school district boards for well qualified teachers, with offers of greatly increased pay, accompanied, however, by the usual condition that works so ruinously to our school system, "only for four or five months." It is easy to conceive what was the result. I could not induce the better class of teachers to return to a business in which they could not hope to obtain permanent employment.

I regret to have to say that as a consequence of our short terms of school, some of our best teachers quit the employment at the close of each term, to engage in other pursuits that pay better. Yet I am convinced that the teachers of this county are in point of qualifications far in advance of what they were a few years since. If the duties and responsibilities of teachers are considered, it must be admitted, that taken as a class, they are the worst paid of any in the state.

JAMES E. DEVINE,

County Superintendent.

PEPIN COUNTY.

The schools of this county are gradually assuming a more systematic shape. The old hovels, heretofore used for school purposes, are being removed and respectable houses erected in their stead.

The schools are of a higher character than ever before—the reason is, teachers are better qualified and becoming more earnestly enlisted in their

great work. The fall examinations produced the best lot of papers for three years, and showed a decided progress on the part of the teachers.

Our school system is good, but my opinion is, by judicious legislation, it can be bettered.

The great drawbacks to all our public schools are irregularity and vagrancy, tolerated in almost every district by ignorant parents or guardians, who do not appreciate the importance of educating the rising generation. The cupidity of guardians often robs the child of the time he should spend in school and directs his efforts to manual labor. It is a sin against civilized society to allow children to grow up in brutish ignorance. Statistics show that the laws of society are most frequently violated by such ignorant persons; hence we have learned that ignorance is the basis of crime.

To guard against this evil, society must have some compulsory system of education. No American citizen should be allowed to bring up a family, destitute of the rudimentary principles of knowledge. Yet I know of families in this county, the heads of which can neither read nor write, who are rearing their children in the same manner. The same is true to some extent all over the state, and so long as it is not considered a *crime* and so treated by society, so long will it continue to be so. When all the necessary expenses for maintaining and carrying on a school, have been incurred by society, then the same authority should say that *all must* partake of its benefits.

This irregularity and vagrancy, in connection with our common school system can be the most effectually reached, it seems to me, by some system of taxation; a tax of twenty-five cents per day to go the school fund, for every day a child is kept out, would bring many to time, and a corresponding tax for tardiness would strike at the root of two of the greatest evils with which the school is afflicted.

Again, our reports and statistics would be much more correct and reliable. I have found some schools without registers and districts unable to make a reliable report.

Again, experience has taught many educators that *five days* school per week is better than six. I have noticed, in traveling over the state, that generally in the most enlightened and flourishing districts, especially where the district board are men of liberal education, they require only twenty days teaching to the month. Enlightened public opinion is fast leaning this way. At our annual school meeting this question was freely discussed, and the entire district, without a dissenting voice, voted for twenty days per month, because it was better, not only for teachers and children, but also for parents. Many back districts, and some districts from long established custom, still hold for twenty-two days; the law as it now stands is a stumbling block and it ought to be changed so as to keep pace with the people. A law requiring twenty days to the month would gladden the heart of every teacher and every child in the state.

These little changes, united with the "township district system," would place our school system on a firm basis. Great results can be accomplished only by the concentration of aggregated effort. One man cannot build a city or a railroad, but by the united efforts of thousands the great work is accomplished. A district may sustain a mixed school, but some will

stand in the way of others; whereas enlarge the boundaries and get the capital and influence of the whole town, and the wants of all will be better provided for and the results more grand and satisfactory.

JAMES R. HANAN,

County Superintendent.

POLK COUNTY.

I am happy to state that I find a marked improvement in the schools of our county generally for the past year. The theory and practice of teaching is beginning to interest our teachers; the old system is passing away before the improvements of the day. And, as one of its consequences, a more regular attendance is secured, as will be seen by the statistical reports. The people generally seem to manifest a growing interest in their schools, as is indicated by the annual school meetings. So far as I have heard from those meetings, appropriations have been made for improvements, by way of painting, enclosing school grounds, purchasing apparatus, &c.

We have one district in which a graded school could be successfully established, and resolutions were passed at the annual meeting for that purpose.

There has been one good frame and two or three good log school houses built the past year, and preparations are being made for the erection of others.

One district has suffered the loss of a good new school house, with dictionary and other books, by fire, and a number of districts have never yet built, although they have maintained schools for several terms.

It is necessary that some new schools be organized in the settlements, which doubtless will soon be effected. Upon the whole the present prospect is rather encouraging. We have still to regret that the state superintendent has never yet found his way into Polk county, to make an official visit. Shall we have to say this in our next report? I am satisfied that such a visit would give a new impetus to the cause, and I really hoped and even promised that such would be the case before this time.

I have spent considerable time and labor in endeavoring to furnish a correct statistical report, but there is such a great deficiency in the town clerk's reports that accuracy is impossible, and as my file of reports show—they were so late getting in that there was no time to send them back for correction. An idea seems to exist that if they are received before the 10th of October it is sufficient, notwithstanding I have caused a circular to town clerks to be published reminding them of their duty.

R. H. CLARK,

County Superintendent.

PIERCE COUNTY.

Since I entered upon the duties of my office, last January, I have endeavored to awaken an increase of interest in our schools, especially among our teachers. As our county is new, and most of it sparsely settled, we are obliged to use the material we have for the advancement of education. During the past year the winter schools would compare unfavorably with summer schools. Last winter many of our teachers exhibited a want of energy to an alarming extent—yet much improvement has been made the past summer. We need teachers of moral weight of character, passing an energy commensurate with the object to be obtained. I have witnessed but a few absolute failures among our teachers, and I trust this will not occur again with the same persons. We have two fine and very prosperous graded schools, one with six departments the other with three. Mr. Reed has had charge of the larger one for some six years, and is a specimen of excellence as a teacher.

The greater part of our teachers are energetic and faithful, which makes our schools, intellectually, very healthy and prosperous.

We have some very fine school houses in different parts of the county, yet the greater part are rather poor. There is a commendable spirit manifested for their improvement. Several new ones have been erected this season, not very costly, except one.

I have visited every school, except two, within homestead limits, supported by private subscription, and the new portions of the county not visited before, and encouraged the formation of new districts with considerable success. I feel the want of competent and energetic district school boards to co-operate with me in the management of our schools. If they would discharge their duty as required, it would give new life and vigor to our schools and teachers.

We need a uniformity of books. It is no uncommon occurrence to find as many classes as scholars in some rural districts. Is it not time that some positive steps should be taken to remedy this great evil?

DANIEL THURSTON,

County Superintendent.

PORTAGE COUNTY.

In compliance with your request, I submit a brief statement in relation to the condition of the schools in this county. Progress in the cause of education, like the changes in the world around us, is necessarily slow. Among causes which impede our progress here is the want of means adequate to build comfortable school houses, and a fund sufficient to pay teachers wages. In a county like this, comparatively newly settled, the attention of the people is, necessarily, mainly directed to procuring food, raiment, and shelter for themselves and families. In a sparsely settled county, with a public school fund amounting to less than fifty cents per

scholar, it is a heavy burden on a people, in some instances struggling for the necessities of life, to raise an additional fund to support a school a sufficient length of time throughout the year. This operates adversely to the interests of our schools in two ways. It does not afford employment a sufficient length of time to induce well qualified teachers to come among us, and therefore necessitates the employment of such persons as are willing to take up with occasional employment, and who are not regularly educated as teachers. In this way they make about enough to buy their calico, leaving nothing to expend in procuring books and other means of improvement.

Briefly then, our needs are money and teachers. Much is said about amending our laws, changing this feature and that. But that which Wisconsin needs most, in order to educate her children, is to *foster* her general *school fund* and increase it in every possible way. She should profit by past errors, by which it has been squandered. Let me here suggest that a law authorizing the levying of a tax throughout the state, to be distributed in the same manner as the existing fund, would be a great help to the newer and poorer counties. 2d. The normal school fund should be augmented with all possible dispatch. It is upon the normal school that we must depend to supply our schools with the kind of teachers needed to make them what they should be and must be in order to accomplish the object of their institution. In proportion as our schools improve in excellence, in that proportion will the people exert themselves to maintain them. We want a normal school in every congressional district. As a rule the poorer classes, or at least those in ordinary circumstances, engage in teaching, and unless aided by the state largely and liberally, we cannot be provided with teachers. We may talk and grumble as we will, the thing is impossible. Let our legislature then turn its attention to augmenting the normal school fund and the general school fund of our state, and earnestly go to work to bring up our common schools to that degree of excellence that none but "codfish aristocrats," who wish to have the name of sending their sons and daughters "off to school," will be under the necessity of looking any further than our common schools to procure for their children a good practical English education.

I have the satisfaction of saying that the spirit of our people is improving with regard to the means of educating their children. I am sometimes astonished to see the alacrity with which they tax themselves for their support. No new school houses of any note have been erected this year, but preparations are going on to build during the coming year. As to the number of certificates granted, the visitation and labors of county superintendent, &c., see my statistical report.

W. R. ALBAN,

County Superintendent,

RACINE COUNTY.

Since my term of office commenced, I have visited all of the schools in the county once, and nearly all of them twice. And I think there can be no doubt that the schools as a whole, are making gradual improvement; and were it not for the frequent and unnecessary change of teachers, together with the great mixture of text books, the improvement would be increased two fold in the same length of time. But these evils are being realized, and means put into operation calculated to remove them.

Generally speaking, a good degree of discipline has been maintained in all the schools, and in most cases without resorting frequently to the more cruel methods formerly practiced, viz: corporal punishment. Only a few of the teachers have totally failed, while a large number have manifested an aptness and ability to teach highly commendable to themselves. "Oral instruction" is receiving attention as well as object lessons, and in many instances, teachers have employed these agencies with marked success. It would be of great assistance to the teachers were the schools more generally supplied with "outline maps," "globes," geometrical figures, etc., etc. It seems to me that some plan might be adopted whereby every district with a suitable school house might be supplied with the necessary apparatus from a county fund, raised for that special purpose annually. The usefulness of these articles in a school as a means to impart instruction, cannot be over estimated, and must be apparent to all.

TEACHERS.

There seems to be an increasing demand in this county for well qualified and competent teachers. A number of the districts refuse to employ any but those holding first or second grade certificates; and many others are endeavoring from time to time to secure this class of teachers. Still it cannot be denied that a majority of the school officers are satisfied if they can get a teacher of any kind, provided they will teach for small pay. Hiring a "cheap" teacher is yet a popular practice with many districts, but it is safe to say they prove to be the dearest in the end. Until public sentiment is raised to a standard so high that it will not tolerate *cheap* teachers, we may expect to find *poor teachers* and *poor schools*.

When the whole people rise and with one voice demand better teachers, they will have them, but so long as incompetent ones meet the public demand it is vain to look for any radical change for the better.

During the summer terms I adopted a system of teachers' monthly reports, which I am convinced has proved to be very beneficial to the schools. Teachers who have been successful, have invariably taken an interest in them and reported promptly, while those whose success has been doubtful have taken an opposite course, thus enabling me to form a tolerably correct idea of their schools, and shaping my plan of action before seeing them.

I attribute the general good standing in scholarship and deportment, as well as the better discipline and classification of the schools, as much to this as to any other single cause, and believe the best interests of schools in general, require that monthly reports to the county superintendent be made a legal obligation.

DISTRICT BOARDS.

I find by reference to the monthly reports of teachers during the summer, that in fifty school districts, embracing many of the best schools in the county, only *thirty* visits from district officers are reported.

There are various reasons for this general neglect of duty, which, perhaps, should shield them from undue censure. They often plead their ignorance of the late methods of school management, and also their not being familiar with the text books now in use, forgetting that simply their presence would make their visits beneficial. If they could offer a few words of advice and encouragement, and all could do that, it would stimulate both teacher and pupils to double their diligence, and thus while benefiting their schools, they would create an interest for schools in their own hearts they never felt before, and in a short time would become qualified to judge intelligently as to the merits of their schools.

Could they, and the patrons of the several schools, be induced to pay frequent visits, the standard of teaching would be raised fifty per cent. within the next five years, a result to gain which, any reasonable sacrifice ought to be cheerfully made.

Teachers often justly complain that they are so seldom visited, and more than one has been heard to exclaim—"I do not believe the people care what kind of a school I teach."

Teachers are like most other people, they wish to be appreciated, and when successful, approbated, and our schools would not suffer were this natural desire more frequently gratified.

I believe I shall have occasion to make a more favorable report under this head next year.

ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS.

Not much improvement over last year can be reported. Last year the absence for the whole county was *thirty-seven* per cent., this year it is *thirty-six*. This is the most discouraging feature connected with our schools. Over *one-third* of the children do not go into the schools during the year, of the other two-thirds not more than three-fourths attend school to exceed two months in a year. This is an evil of the first magnitude, and must be surmounted before our schools can become truly prosperous and progressive. Educating a portion of the children of the state, at the expense of all the people is not more democratic, than to compel the universal attendance of all the children of all the people. If it is voluntary whether we patronize the school or not, it should also be voluntary with each one whether he contribute or not to support them; the reasoning is the same in both cases, and the law in one case will be obeyed as readily as in the other.

The towns of Rochester and Yorkville show the best attendance of any towns in the county. The former showing but *nineteen per cent.* of absence the past year, the latter nearly the same.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

No new school houses have been built during the year, but quite a number have been so repaired as to make them comparatively suitable for school purposes. A large number, however, are totally unfit for use and a few of them defy description.

The influence of a good, substantial and well arranged school house in a community, is not generally understood as it should be; if only a selfish, pecuniary view of the subject is taken into account, it would be sufficient to cause a good school house to be erected in every district. But when the principal object is considered, it is reprehensible that there are no more attractive and pleasant school houses to be seen. During the coming year there will be a large number built, some of them costly edifices, creditable to any farming community. District No. 8, town of Rochester, will build a good sized stone school house, probably when completed the best in the county outside the city of Racine. Building committees from other districts, are referred to this for a model, both for its cheapness and convenience of arrangement.

There are many subjects worthy of notice which for lack of time must be omitted. I cannot close this report however without acknowledging my obligations to those district boards with whom I have had dealings, for their uniform courtesy, and readiness to co-operate in any measures looking to the improvement and welfare of the schools. I trust that the present friendly relations may be continued, and that the prospective condition of the schools in this county may be fully realized.

L. D. COOMBS,

County Superintendent.

RICHLAND COUNTY.

Notwithstanding heavy state and local taxes there has been a laudable liberality manifested in making necessary levies for the support of district schools.

During the year five school houses have been erected at a cost ranging from \$500 to \$800 each, and at a total cost of \$3,250. There have been several others built of a poorer class and at less cost, and one at Lone Rock costing \$2,500.00, which was destroyed by lightning before completion.

A great majority of the school houses of this county are very poorly seated, wholly unprovided with libraries, maps or apparatus; and standing on sites neither inclosed nor provided with outhouses.

There is a growing zeal among teachers to approach more nearly the high standard of qualifications which it is desirable all should attain.

The supply of qualified teachers, however, is not equal to the demand.

VAN S. BENNETT,

County Superintendent.

ROCK COUNTY.

FIRST DISTRICT.

My report is not as complete as I could wish, as my term of office did not commence until Jan. 1, 1866, and no teachers' reports of last winter's term were required by my predecessor.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

During the past summer two school houses have been erected, one in the town of Avon, and one in the village of Orfordville; the latter a commodious, substantial, tasteful building, well seated and provided with all necessary appurtenances for comfort and success. Orfordville has long been disgraced by a school house fit only for dumb brutes, but at length by the careful management of the efficient school board one has been built which does honor to the village. Eight other districts are taking steps toward building better school houses in the fall, or early next spring.

In nearly every case the district boards seem resolved to make the new houses worthy the object for which they are to be built.

Great good might be accomplished by substituting a chair and small table for the teachers use in place of the high desks, pulpits and platforms now in many of the school houses built years ago, rearranging seats, providing larger black boards, etc. etc.

The district boards are, in respect to the care of the school houses in many cases, neglectful.

TEACHERS.

There are eighty-five teachers employed in this superintendent district. The practice of employing the same teacher several terms in succession in the same district is on the increase.

The teachers have manifested, with few exceptions, commendable zeal and interest in their work.

VISITING SCHOOLS.

Since Jan. 1, I have made one hundred and thirty-seven visits to schools, making, at nearly every visit, suggestions in reference to methods of teaching, remarking the items most worthy of criticism, commending and condemning as far as thought advisable, and have, I believe, without exception, found teachers glad to hear and ready to heed hints helpful to their success.

In many instances I found the school rooms neat and clean, sometimes tastefully adorned with flowers, mottos, wreaths of leaves, curtains—in the absence of better ones—of newspapers neatly notched, caps and bonnets hung on numbered hooks or nails, and now and then collections of mineral and vegetable curiosities arranged by careful hands.

Such things cannot be too much encouraged.

The teacher who directs the pupils in clearing away the rubbish and making beautiful the door yard, and in making the school room pleasant and in-

viting, can hardly fail to excite that interest in them which is essential to success.

EXAMINATIONS.

At the spring examinations there were	
Applicants for certificates,	130
Passed examination,	73
Rejected,	57

Of those rejected, twenty-four received—generally on written request of district boards—district certificates, or certificates of effect until the next examination only.

I do not like the plan of giving such certificates and shall discourage it in the future.

The amendments of the school law, effected by last winter's legislation, are already producing good results in the schools. It is well that teachers are required to be examined in history of the United States and the theory and art of teaching, and that these new requirements are demanded of those to whom are given third grade certificates.

TEXT BOOKS.

From the teachers' monthly reports it appears that our school books are by no means uniform. The efficiency of the schools is greatly impaired by the multiplicity of kinds of text books. Amendment in this respect is desirable.

There is great neglect on the part of parents in visiting the schools. The good teacher always welcomes, gladly, visitors to the school, and all are cheered and encouraged by their presence.

The greatest hindrance to the schools is *irregularity of attendance*. It is a more serious evil than any other, perhaps than all others. Parents frequently allow their children to remain at home on light and trivial excuses and the absence of one pupil is a detriment to his class and an injury to all.

Cannot some remedy be devised? There is, I think, a steady improvement in the schools in methods of teaching. Mental arithmetic, orthoepy and orthography are receiving more attention than heretofore. Special effort has been made during the last term to secure greater thoroughness and accuracy in the efforts of the pupils. Distinct articulation has been thought worthy special care.

If the people will as faithfully and earnestly carry into effect the system of education as it has been liberally and wisely devised, Wisconsin cannot but rank among the highest in the great sisterhood of states in the intelligence and culture of her citizens.

J. I. FOOT,
County Superintendent.

ST. CROIX COUNTY.

The increase of children, above the preceding school year, of an age to attend school in this county, is about 14 per cent.

The amount expended for school purposes is.....	\$15,780 00
The average wages of male teachers per month,.....	42 28
“ “ female teachers, “	30 19

The average attendance of scholars registered, 50 per cent. It would have been higher but from the remarkable snow storms which blocked the roads and rendered them in many districts wholly impassable for a considerable time. Irregular attendance is a serious hindrance to the prosperity of our schools. It subjects our county to the loss of at least one half of the money expended for the support of schools; and the children who are thus deprived of school privileges, to a loss which can never be estimated or repaired. Those who have no children of their own to educate, are nevertheless taxed for the support of schools, under the plea of public benefit derived from a system of free schools. Would it not, therefore, be obviously just to require, by law, the regular attendance upon school privileges of every child of suitable age and condition to be profited by them?

In other respects, the schools of our county during the past year have given evidence of increased vitality and progress. The teachers who attended the normal institute, which was held four weeks in the village of New Richmond, carried the spirit of the institute into their schools, and to a considerable extent into the communities where they labored. Several made out monthly reports of the deportment, attendance and scholarship of their pupils and sent them home for the signature of their parents; and, at the end of the term, to the superintendent for inspection. The results have been quite satisfactory. If teachers were required by law to adopt the system of monthly reports, its advantages would soon be generally apparent. It might seem at first to tax the teacher with extra labor, but it would also save labor in the management and discipline of the school.

Four school houses have been built, and some have been repaired and enlarged. Three new districts have been formed and organized. The new buildings erected are of wood, substantially built, located, planned and finished with judicious reference to the wants of a school.

Our people seem generally inclined to have good school houses and to keep them in repair. They are not all as well furnished as they ought to be, and some are not inclosed. Only a few can be met with which have not some claim to fitness and decency.

It is gratifying to observe that in respect to reading books, spellers and arithmetics, there are now in the county, in general use, only two series, viz : Saunders' and the National readers and spellers, and Davies' and Robinson's arithmetics. In respect to other text books there is still a lamentable want of uniformity, there being in some schools not less than four kinds of geographies, and nearly as many kinds of grammars. It would seem in such cases to be the duty of the district boards to retain one and reject the rest. Penmanship is too much neglected in our schools. Pa-

rents are slow in procuring stationery for their children, and teachers are not earnest in their efforts to teach this indispensable art.

There is much complaint of the neglect of district boards to attend to the duties required of them by law. It should be remembered that gratuitous service is irresponsible, and not often faithfully rendered. As school officers receive no pay, they do not feel obligated to work; if allowed reasonable compensation, they would serve the district more willingly. Their duties are various; they must take care of the property of the district, and provide for the wants of the school; they must look up and hire teachers; they must keep the financial accounts of the district, and supervise and inspect the school. These various duties are generally performed, when done at all, by the district clerk. Much of his time is required to do what ought to be done, and his time is as valuable to him as to the district. Men who are competent and responsible can seldom be found to fill this office without compensation, and without such men, in the office of district clerk, the affairs of the school district will be loosely managed. Here and there we meet with a model district clerk, who is himself a "host" in his district; who makes his school a kind of hobby. He does all work seasonably and well. He is careful in his selection of a teacher, but when once employed he sustains and encourages him in every well directed measure; he infuses his own zeal into the hearts of the teacher, parents and children, and to crown his useful labors of the year, he makes out his annual report with accuracy and neatness, exhibiting to the public facts of interest relating to the condition of his school and a nicely balanced account of the receipts and disbursements of the public funds.

Such district clerks are much needed. They would add incalculably to the efficiency of our district schools, and greatly relieve the burdens of the teacher.

A. H. WELD,
County Superintendent.

SAUK COUNTY.

In the twenty-two towns in this county there are one hundred and fifty-four schools. Among these, since the first of January, the commencement of my term of office, I have made one hundred and ten visits. During the winter term I called upon the board of each district, and usually succeeded in getting one or more of the members to enter the school with me.

I could then point out to them whatever I thought worthy of commendation in the general management of the school, or call their attention to defects in the same, in the school building and its surroundings, lack of apparatus, furniture, etc., with a hope, in many instances, of producing reform.

I spent half a day in each school, with a very few exceptions, not attempting to visit more than two schools per day. Thus I had time and op-

portunity to determine the character of the school, its advancement, and the teacher's method. In nearly every school, I conducted one recitation or more, for the purpose of testing the thoroughness of the instruction, and of correcting faults in the teacher. My own method was never presented as a *model*, but as a *hint* to something better than had been practiced hitherto.

This county is too large to admit of a thorough supervision by one man. One hundred and fifty-four schools, scattered over an extent of territory, forty miles in extreme length and nearly that in extreme breadth, certainly furnish more work than one superintendent is capable of performing with any credit to himself, or lasting benefit to the schools. There are two assembly districts in the county, and if each constituted a superintendent district, I am fully persuaded that the usefulness of the present system would be doubly augmented.

Documents received from my predecessor show that in last fall's examination certificates were granted as follows:

1st grade, 1; 3d grade, 96; total, 97.

Of these 19 were limited. These papers do not show the number that applied for certificates, nor any other facts, connected with the examinations, besides those already cited.

Last spring, I appointed and held examinations at six different places. Whole number of applicants, 177. Certificates were granted as follows:

1st grade, 1; 2d grade, 1; 3d grade, 106; limited, 25; total, 133.

During the last of these examinations, the heavy rains set in, which carried off nearly all the bridges, and on that account, many were unable to attend. Consequently, private examinations were afterwards granted to those who furnished this as a reason for not attending one of the public examinations. Upon these examinations 18 certificates were granted; one limited; remaining in force until next spring, 126.

For three years prior to my term of office I was absent from the county, and therefore, unacquainted with the standard of the schools.

Hence, I cannot, so far as my own observation goes, speak with any certainty as to their progress this year over last. Perhaps we may gain a partially correct idea of this, however, if we compare a few items in the reports of the last two years.

We find then, that in 1865, the number of children over 4 and under 20 years of age who attended school during the year, was about 79 per cent. of the whole number, of school age in the county. During the past year the per cent. was about 66 1-2, showing a decrease of 12 1-2 per cent.

The number of days taught by a qualified teacher in 1866, was 4,234 1-2 days less than the number taught in 1865.

In 1865, the per cent. of attendance (in days) was about 29; in 1866, 39; increase, 10.

The average wages paid teachers in 1865, per month, was \$25.84; in 1866, \$28.24.

In 1865, the amount raised by taxation, for school purposes, was \$13,871.36; in 1866, \$21,781.86; or \$7,910.50 more in the latter than in the former year.

Assuming that these reports are correct, these facts, so far as they go, prove that we are not much, if *any*, in advance of last year.

The statistics I have gathered from personal inquiry, concerning the schools I have visited, do not vary greatly from those above given, except, perhaps, in the number of scholars in attendance, which does not amount to one-third of the number registered. The hop interest throughout the county, is perhaps the cause of this sparse attendance. Nearly all the children, male and female, who are old enough, are kept at home to work in the hop fields. I know no remedy for this evil, except a system of compulsory attendance, which I earnestly advocate.

A great change has occurred among the teachers. Many old and experienced ones have abandoned the profession, and engaged in other pursuits, leaving their places to be filled by inexperienced teachers, whom district boards have usually employed in preference to better ones, merely because they could secure their services for less wages. But many are beginning to see the evils arising from such a policy, and to apply to the superintendent for well qualified teachers.

No new buildings, that I have any knowledge of, have been erected during the past year, and probably no improvements have been made beyond the ordinary repairs. Yet, in several districts, steps have been taken towards building new houses.

In the ninety-five districts I have visited, there are but *three* good buildings. Many of the others are old and dilapidated. Nearly all, illy arranged and incommodious, and a few are almost worthless, even as a protection against the weather. It is strange, but nevertheless true, that the building which should be the best in the district is, in many instances, the poorest. But these were erected in primitive days, when the patrons were unable to do better. Doubtless they will soon give place to new, improved and substantial houses.

B. B. CRANDALL,
County Superintendent.

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.

There have been forty-four schools maintained in the county during the past year. One thousand, three hundred and fifty-eight pupils between the ages of 4 and 20 years have attended these schools during their several terms. The time of holding schools in the various districts has varied from three to nine months. The union school at Trempealeau has three departments with an average attendance of about 40 pupils in each department. The school at Galesville had an average attendance of about 60 during the summer term. This school will commence the next year with two departments. Other schools in the county vary from 50 to 13 pupils daily during their several terms. Most of these schools are in a thriving condition, while a few, from various causes, but generally from a disagreement among different members of the districts regarding locality, etc., are not what they might be under more favorable circumstances. As

a whole I believe the schools of Trempealeau county are not behind those of the neighboring counties of the state.

THE TEACHERS.

Eighty-five applicants for certificates have been licensed to teach in the various districts of the county during the school year. Of this number, eighty-three were of the third, and two of the first grade. Seventy-one were granted to females and fourteen to males. Thirteen were granted for six months, or limited to particular districts. Twenty-three applicants were refused certificates from January 1, 1866, to September 1, 1866, and sixty-two granted during the same time. The ages of teachers vary from 50 to 15 years. The average wages paid male teachers was \$36.04. The average wages paid female teachers, \$25.42.

While a few of the teachers in our county have failed to make themselves profitable to their employers, quite a large majority have done well, and a few have proved excellent. Could they have the advantages of attending teachers' institutes and associations, I think it would greatly improve them and bring about a more uniform system of instruction, and enable our county to keep pace with the educational progress of older counties.

THE PEOPLE.

At heart, the people of our county feel a deep interest in education; but there is so much physical labor to be performed in a new country, that the educational interest is quite likely to be neglected; and, in neglecting this, they appear careless of that which is of vital importance to their mental and moral welfare. What they can do with their hands they do with a will. I have known a school district organized, a school house erected, and a teacher employed and at his work, all in a week's time.

The foreigners of our county are not behind the native citizens in the matter of education. One of the best country school houses in the county, and one of the three sites of well inclosed grounds, is in a Norwegian settlement. The pupils of this district make up by dint of close application for the disadvantages under which they labor in learning a new language; their progress being fully equal to that of the children of native citizens.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

The school houses of our county vary in valuation from \$8,500.00 to \$50.00. Several new school houses have been erected during the past year, and there is a prospect that others will be built during the coming year.

DUTIES OF THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

The practice of the superintendent is to visit all the schools once, and

as many of them as practicable twice during each term. These visits, together with the spring and fall examinations and other various duties, occupy all of his attention and the largest portion of his time during the year.

S. S. LUCE,
County Superintendent.

WALWORTH COUNTY.

Since the first of September, 1865, there have been granted in this county four first grade, one second grade, and one hundred and eight-four third grade certificates.

I can only give particulars regarding the spring examinations of 1866. Five public examinations were held, at which there were one hundred and eighty applicants for certificates, three for second and the remainder for third grade. The standard required was the same as that of my predecessor; for first grade eighty, second grade seventy, and third grade sixty per cent. in each branch. A rigid adherence to this standard made it necessary to issue limited licenses for certain districts.

The whole number to whom certificates were granted, was one hundred and three. Number rejected, seventy-seven. Several of those rejected were considered too young for teachers. The number who obtained certificates were fifty-seven per cent. of the number of applicants. One received second grade, sixty-three third grade, and thirty-nine limited certificates.

I am sorry to report such an item as the last. It is to be hoped the number will be smaller in my next. There are too many who are satisfied with any kind of a license that will enable them legally, to pass their time in school houses as teachers.

During the past summer fifteen have been engaged as teachers without certificates. The new law was passed none too soon for this county.

The great lack among a large class of teachers in this county is *earnestness* in their work, which would induce them, not only to obtain a better education, but a knowledge of the art of teaching. The carelessness and indifference of many teachers is startling, when we consider the work they have undertaken.

We sadly need a more earnest and efficient class of teachers, and I am glad to say, I think we are obtaining such, even though it be slowly.

The more rigid system of examination inaugurated by my predecessor, which I have endeavored to maintain, has accomplished at least two good results. First in discouraging many who lack the necessary energy to fit themselves for teaching. Second. In raising the compensation of those who are really interested in the work.

It gives me a great deal of satisfaction to report so great an improvement in this respect as regards female teachers. I really think in most districts a good female teacher is *preferred* to a poor or indifferent male.

The ridiculous idea, that of two teachers of equal capacity to teach, one should work for half the amount of compensation the other receives, only because one is a woman and the other a man is fast losing currency. At all events we will try and do away with it entirely. I think competent lady teachers will receive from twenty-five to thirty-five dollars per month and board the coming winter. There is a growing disposition to secure capable rather than low priced teachers, they being the only cheap ones.

This is evident from the fact that the services of those whose success is well known, are secured many weeks previous to the opening of the schools. The old question which we as teachers used always to expect first, "What do you ask?" is not so frequently heard.

There is too little interest *manifested* by patrons, in visiting schools; still many teachers report a fair number of visits every month. I think there is some improvement in this respect.

Not many districts report any expenditure for apparatus of any kind. I think this in a great measure the fault of teachers. There are more willing to do without than to make the effort to obtain these great auxiliaries of a successful teacher. With many, outline maps, globes and charts are of no benefit. They do not seem to know, nor will they take the pains to learn, how to make successful use of them. With such it would be of little use to furnish school rooms with apparatus. The only result would be the destruction of the same by scholars. I am sorry to say I have seen such cases. When teachers feel the importance of school rooms being properly furnished, more of them will be. The people must be educated, and this is in some measure the work of the teacher. In no case have I known a thoroughly earnest teacher to make the effort to obtain maps or charts and fail.

Since the first of January I have made one hundred and seventy-five visits among the schools of the county, and in most cases I have found teachers trying to do well, and the majority succeeding.

I cannot forbear mentioning the following country schools of the past summer, as worthy of special commendation, on account of the earnest, well direct labors of the teachers:

Joint district No. 1, Spring Prairie, Miss Rosie C. Swart, teacher.

District No. 9, Spring Prairie, Miss Sarah Willis.

District No. 12, Spring Prairie, Miss Julia Chamberlain.

Joint district No. 4, Lyons, Miss Fanny Kinney.

District No. 3, Sharon, Miss Mary E. Bloss.

District No. 3, Whitewater, Miss Ada A. Hamilton.

District No. 8, Richmond, Miss Hattie L. Barlow.

District No. —, La Fayette, Miss Susan Williams.

We have eight graded schools in the county, five of them are doing finely. We have lost the services of several of the most efficient teachers we have ever had in the county; and as in some cases the loss was sustained rather than give a fair compensation, it is to be felt the more keenly. I think the majority of teachers get all they earn, but there are some whose services can hardly be measured by dollars and cents—at least so few of them as are usually given.

The teachers to whom I referred are Mr. Smith, of Geneva; Mr. Parker, of Delavan, and Mr. Cutler, of Elkhorn. Mr. Smith has had the good

sense to find places in Janesville for five or six of our best female teachers. We can hardly thank him for it, though we admire his wisdom and good taste.

The following has been done in the way of school buildings, the past year.

The people of Delavan have made a fine new building by additions to the old one, at an expense of between nine and ten thousand dollars, making it worth about fourteen thousand dollars. The building is nearly ready for use, and I think there is no finer school house in any village of the same size in the state. This improvement is owing in a great measure to the earnest, persistent efforts of Mr. Parker, who has taught in Delavan the past four years with very marked success.

Geneva has laid the foundation, and will early next season, complete a fine edifice at an expense of ten to twelve thousand dollars. Mr. Smith's strong will and earnest, thorough labor have been marked by this result. I think this is not saying too much.

Elkhorn has raised ten thousand dollars, and will next year erect a fine building.

Whitewater sadly needs a better and more commodious building, but as the village gave twenty-three thousand dollars last summer for the normal school, there will probably be nothing done at present.

Joint district No. — of Geneva has built a very nice house, at an expense of one thousand dollars. It will, when completed be the best country school house in the county.

I shall be able to report the erection of several new buildings among the country districts next year.

I think the people of this county are ready for the township system, and I hope the next legislature will at least allow its adoption.

The interest in educational matters is steadily on the increase, and we have every reason to look hopefully to the future.

ORVILLE T. BRIGHT,

County Superintendent.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The people of this county do more and more appreciate the free school institutions of our state, which is proved by the fact that they build new and good school-houses, increase the teachers' wages and vote, even in districts that never did it before, money to buy outline maps; have blackboards and other utensils for the use of their schools.

Our teachers also show a satisfactory improvement in regard to knowledge, as well as to practical teaching. The majority of the school districts vote for male teachers for the winter schools, believing that they, as far as the conduct of a school is concerned, can work with more effect, &c, than female teachers.

I examined during the previous year 140 teachers. The average standing was from 6 1-2 to 7 1-2 on a scale of ten.

I trust the next legislature will not enact any more school laws, as the present ones are not yet fully understood and carried out by many school boards.

FRED. REGENFUSS,

County Superintendent.

REPORTS OF CITY SUPERINTENDENTS.

CITY OF BEAVER DAM.

The public schools of this city, have been in successful operation during the past year.

Our city is divided into four wards. The school year consists of forty weeks, and is divided into three terms.

The first term commences on the first Monday in September, and continues until the Friday next preceding christmas.

The second term commences on the first Monday after new year's day, or on the first Tuesday, if new years should occur on Monday, and continues until the fourth Friday in March.

The third term commences on the second Monday in April, and continues twelve weeks.

A public examination of all the schools takes place during the last week of each term.

An examination for the advancement of pupils into higher grades, and departments, takes place during the last week of the school year.

The public schools of this city are divided into four departments as follows : primary, intermediate, grammar and high school.

Each department consists of three grades, namely : first, second, and third.

There is a primary school in each of the four wards, an intermediate in the second and fourth, and a grammar and high school in the second ward.

There are ten teachers employed in the different departments ; a principal who has charge of the grammar and high school, with two female assistants ; all the other departments are taught by female teachers.

The principal is paid, per year,.....	\$1,000
Two female assistants, each,.....	\$320..... 640
" intermediate teachers, each,.....	280..... 560
Four primary teachers, each,.....	240..... 960
One assistant intermediate,.....	240..... 240

Making the amount of teachers' wages.....\$3,400

There are suitable and commodious school buildings, owned by the city, in all the wards but one, and appropriations have been made to build in that the ensuing year.

The appropriation for the past year amounts to \$4,539. For the ensuing year to \$5,000.

The number of children residing in the city, according to last census, over four and under twenty years of age was 1158, of which number 546 were males, and 612 females.

The whole number of scholars that attended the public schools, during all or part of the year, was 687. Average number 547; leaving a balance of 471 children outside of the public schools. A large proportion of this number, however, are in attendance at other schools in the city, namely: about sixty have been instructed in Wayland University; one hundred and ninety (190) German and Irish children have attended St. Mary's, and about thirty the Lutheran school, making 280—added to 687, makes 967—leaving only 191 out of the whole number of children, as reported in the city, as not having attended school during some part of the year.

ELI BOTSFORD,

City Superintendent

CITY OF LA CROSSE.

We have in this city two graded schools, each having three departments—grammar, intermediate and primary. For these two schools ten teachers are employed—two male and eight female—and have been fortunate in securing the services of a good and efficient corps of teachers at the lowest “market prices;” \$800 and \$900 per annum for the male teachers, respectively, and from \$300 to \$350 for female teachers. They all exhibit a commendable interest in the improvement of their several departments and are bringing the schools up to a high grade considering the many disadvantages under which they labor. As is universally the case throughout the state, so far as my knowledge extends, there is a deplorable lack of interest among the citizens and patrons of our schools which are seldom visited, and apparently as seldom thought of.

The subject of erecting a suitable building for the purpose of a high school, has been considerably agitated for the last few months, and we are in hopes of having such a school established, to accommodate the students as they finish the course in the grammar departments of the ward schools, within the next year. The need of such a school is very generally acknowledged and severely felt.

There are in this city, as will be seen from the report sent you some time since, 1584 children between the ages of four and twenty years, of whom 680 attended the public schools during the last year, or something less than 43 per cent. of the whole number. I have every reason to believe that if our school facilities were improved, as the necessity seems to demand, this attendance would be materially increased. There are, however, two denominational and two private schools, which will of necessity draw largely upon our public schools, but many now attend solely because there is no room for them elsewhere.

It is but just to state here, however, that our city has endured a great

amount of taxation, for the last four or five years, and now that the "cruel war is over," and the taxes begin to assume their ordinary proportions, and the attending excitement has given place to the thoughts of local improvement, I have every reason to believe that the people in this beautiful and thriving city will make steady and constant efforts to improve our educational facilities, and establish in the city of La Crosse a system of schools that will in every way meet the demands and be worthy the intelligence of her people.

J. E. ATWATER,
County Superintendent.

CITY OF MADISON.

The public schools of Madison are divided, for distinction's sake, into five grades, viz : Primary, Intermediate, Grammar, Senior Grammar, and High School. Every grade consists of a two years' course. The course is as follows, viz :

COURSE OF STUDY.

PRIMARY GRADE.

FIRST YEAR.

First Term.—Alphabetical Charts.
First Reader.

Oral instruction on form, color, flowers, morals and manners ; physical exercises and singing.

Second Term.—First Reader.
Oral Arithmetic.

Oral instruction on parts, color, plants, animals, morals and manners ; drawing on slate and blackboard ; print reading lessons ; singing and physical exercises.

Third Term.—First Reader.
Oral Arithmetic.

Oral instruction on parts, size, qualities, trades and professions, morals and manners ; slate and blackboard drawing, and printing ; singing and physical exercises.

SECOND YEAR.

First Term.—Second Reader.
Oral Arithmetic.
Home Geography.

Oral instruction on form, trees, plants, foreign productions, morals and manners ; drawing and printing ; singing and physical exercises.

Second Term.—Second Reader.
Oral Arithmetic.
Home Geography.

Oral instruction on form, size, color, weight, five senses, morals and manners ; drawing and printing ; singing and physical exercises.

Third Term.—Second Reader.

Oral Arithmetic.

Primary Geography.

Oral instruction on common things, morals and manners; recitation of multiplication table, and printing it on slate and board; singing and physical exercises.

INTERMEDIATE GRADE.

FIRST YEAR.

First Term.—Third Reader.

Primary Geography.

Primary Arithmetic.

Oral instruction on animals, trees, plants, morals and manners; slate and blackboard exercises in adding numbers; concert recitation of multiplication table; sentence making, with punctuation, definitions and spelling; singing and physical exercises.

Second Term.—Third Reader.

Primary Geography.

Primary Arithmetic.

Oral instruction on foreign and home productions, morals and manners; slate and blackboard exercises in adding numbers; concert recitation of multiplication table; map drawing; sentence making, with definitions, marks of punctuation and spelling; singing and physical exercises.

Third Term.—Third Reader.

Primary Geography.

Primary Arithmetic.

Oral instruction on foreign and home productions, morals and manners; slate and blackboard exercises in addition; concert recitation of multiplication table; sentence making, with definitions, punctuation and spelling; singing and physical exercises.

SECOND YEAR.

First Term.—Third Reader.

Geography and Map Drawing.

Intellectual Arithmetic.

Oral and Written Spelling.

Oral instruction on miscellaneous topics, biographical sketches, morals and manners; sentence making with punctuation, use of capitals and definitions; declamation once in two weeks; singing and physical exercises.

Second Term.—Fourth Reader.

Geography and Map Drawing.

Intellectual Arithmetic.

Oral and Written Spelling.

Oral instruction on miscellaneous topics, biographical sketches, morals and manners; sentence making with punctuation, use of capitals, and definitions, singing and physical exercises; declamation once in two weeks.

Third Term.—Fourth Reader.

Intermediate Geography.

Intellectual Arithmetic.

Oral and Written Spelling.

Oral instruction on miscellaneous topics, biographical sketches, morals and manners, map-drawing, sentence making and composition; declamation once in two weeks, singing and physical exercises.

GRAMMAR GRADE.

FIRST YEAR.

First Term.—Fourth Reader.

Practical Arithmetic.
 Mental Arithmetic.
 Geography and Map Drawing.
 Oral and Written Spelling.
 Penmanship.

Oral instruction on sound, light, water, air, morals and manners; sentence making, with composition; vocal music; declamation and composition once in two weeks.

Second Term.—Fourth Reader.

Practical Arithmetic.
 Mental Arithmetic.
 Geography and Map Drawing.
 Oral and Written Spelling.
 Penmanship.

Oral instruction on topics selected from natural history; morals and manners; oral grammar and sentence making; vocal music; declamation and composition once in two weeks.

Third Term.—Fourth Reader.

Practical Arithmetic.
 Mental Arithmetic.
 Geography and Map Drawing.
 Oral and Written Spelling.
 Penmanship.

Oral instruction on topics selected from natural history, morals and manners; oral grammar and sentence making; vocal music; declamation and composition once in two weeks.

SECOND YEAR.

First Term.—Fifth Reader.

Practical Arithmetic.
 Mental Arithmetic.
 English Grammar—Introduction.
 Science of Common Things.
 Spelling and Penmanship.

Oral instruction on properties of matter, laws of motion, physiology and hygiene; historical sketches; composition and declamation once in two weeks; vocal music.

Second Term.—Fifth Reader.

Mental and Practical Arithmetic.
 English Grammar—Introduction.
 Science of Common Things.
 Spelling and Penmanship.

Oral instruction on properties of matter, laws of motion, physiology and hygiene; historical sketches; composition and declamation once in two weeks; vocal music.

Third Term.—Fifth Reader.

Mental and Practical Arithmetic.
 English Grammar—Introduction.
 Science of Common Things.
 Spelling and Penmanship.

Oral instruction on properties of matter, laws of motion, physiology and hygiene; historical sketches; composition and declamation once in two weeks; vocal music.

SENIOR GRAMMAR GRADE.

FIRST YEAR.

First Term.—Sixth Reader, with Elocutionary Exercises.
 Practical Arithmetic.
 Mental Arithmetic.
 High School Geography.

Second Term.—Sixth Reader, with Elocutionary Exercises.
 Practical Arithmetic.
 Mental Arithmetic.
 English Grammar.

Third Term.—Sixth Reader, with Composition.
 Practical Arithmetic.
 Mental Arithmetic.
 English Grammar.

Oral instruction each term according as the teacher may direct.

SECOND YEAR.

First Term.—Higher Arithmetic.
 English Grammar.
 History of the United States.

Second Term.—Higher Arithmetic.
 English Grammar.
 History and Constitution of the United States.

Third Term.—Elementary Algebra.
 English Analysis.
 Physiology and Hygiene.

Composition and declamation throughout the year as the teacher may direct.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADE.

FIRST YEAR.

First Term.—Elementary Algebra.
 Physical Geography.
 Physiology and Hygiene.
 History (Outlines of).

Second Term.—Higher Algebra.
 Physical Geography.
 Natural Philosophy.

Third Term.—Higher Algebra.
 Book-Keeping.
 Rhetoric.
 Natural Philosophy.

Declamation and composition throughout the year, as the teacher may direct.

SECOND YEAR.

First Term.—Higher Algebra.
 Rhetoric.
 Botany.
 Zoology.

Second Term.—Geometry (Plane).

Political Economy.

Mental Philosophy.

Ancient History.

Third Term.—Geometry (Spherical).

Geology.

Astronomy.

Moral Philosophy.

Declamation and composition throughout the year, as the teacher may direct.

Latin, French and German may be pursued by those who wish, in connection with or in place of such other studies as the course, as the Principal may designate. Greek (subject to the same conditions) may form a part of the course for the second year.

urpos:

There are enrolled in the present grades, about one thousand different pupils, out of a census of 6,333 free thousand children between the ages of four and twenty years. 133 children are admitted to the schools under five years of age. There are several hundred, no doubt, in the private and parish schools, so that there are probably about fifteen hundred children attending school in the city. Many more would be enrolled in the public schools were the school room accommodations sufficient; more than half of those in the primary grade attend school but half a day because of a want of room.

The board have in their employ one superintendent, who is also principal of the high school, and one male teacher who has charge of the fourth ward school, and fifteen ladies. The superintendent receives a salary of \$1,500, the principal of the fourth ward school \$1,000, two ladies \$440 each, eight ladies \$400 each, five ladies \$320 each. By a rule of the board, these latter when they enter upon their third term, receive \$400 each.

The above salaries entitle the board to the services of the teachers for five days and a half every week.

All teachers employed by the board must pass a satisfactory examination before the superintendent and the committee on teachers, and their election is limited to a single term, at the end of which they will be re-elected if they have discharged their duties to the satisfaction of the board. The board think it better for the schools to limit the election of their teachers to a single term. All teachers, too, must pass a written examination in the common branches once a year at least, and the result of the examination is reported to the board with a recommendation for some action. Such examination shall take place within one week of the close of a term. Every Saturday morning a meeting of the teachers is held, and this meeting is regarded as a school session, and absence therefrom is considered the same as a half day's absence from school. At those meetings the teachers read and compare the weekly reports of their schools, discuss subjects pertaining to their daily labors, consult with the superintendent on matters upon which they desire advice, engage in recitations in the branches they teach, compare views upon methods of teaching and discipline, and converse with each other socially. Without such meetings no uniformity could be secured in a graded system. Our board are so thoroughly convinced of their utility that no argument could induce them to discontinue them. If nothing more were gained on the part of teachers than a personal acquaintance with one another, it would well pay to hold them.

One of the greatest obstacles in the way of progress in our schools has been a want of room, but this has been to a great extent, though not wholly, removed by the building of the fourth ward school house on the shore of third lake, a structure which is an ornament to the city, and which does credit to all who had a part in planning, or a hand in executing so fine a piece of workmanship. The house will accommodate two hundred and fifty-six pupils. The means of exit from it are ample, the ventilation good, the grounds commodious, and its exterior and interior in most excellent taste. The board intend to build a similar building another summer in the second ward. It is worthy of remark, in giving, that the erection of the fourth ward school house, has had much in giving an impulse to the interest felt by our citizens in our schools.

Our city very much needs a high school building, but the board has ever acted on the principle that the lower grades of the schools claimed their first attention. I think they are right. They, however, propose to make arrangements to put up a building for the high school as soon as they can supply the wards with buildings suited to their necessities. We have a board of education alive to the wants of the city in the matter of popular education. They are among our most active business men, who are jealous of the reputation and honor of the city, and of the rank it holds among our sister cities, and nothing will be left undone on their part to make the school buildings and schools of Madison compare favorably with other graded systems in the country.

My connection with the system has been so short, that I do not feel like entering upon the discussion of many points that would be of interest, and which might, perhaps, be profitable. The way to make progress in the educational interests of Wisconsin, is for the central points to contribute the results of their experience and observation, for the information of all. It will be a task of mine to discharge this duty so far as I am able, and to add my feeble but hearty efforts to advance the educational welfare of the great and growing Northwest.

B. M. REYNOLDS,
City Superintendent.

CITY OF MILWAUKEE.

In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following statement, showing the condition of our city schools at the close of the school year (Aug. 31, 1866), as compared with the year ending Aug. 31, 1865.

1865.	School census.....	20,055	1866.	.....	20,357.....	Gain 302
"	No. teachers.....	77	"	.....	86.....	" 9
"	" enrolled.....	7,020	"	.....	7,968.....	" 948
"	" belonging.....	4,318	"	.....	4,634.....	" 316
"	" daily attendance.....	3,282	"	.....	3,829.....	" 547

The number belonging and daily attendance is the average for the year.
The average number belonging for Sept. and Oct. 1866, was 5,393.

Average daily attendance 4,433. The school census shows an increase of only 302. Teacher's reports show an increase of over 1000 in our schools. This increase has been going on steadily throughout the year; each month has shown a larger number belonging and a better daily attendance than the month before, while the cases of absence and tardiness have decreased. The amount expended during the year was \$48,351 41. The cost of instruction per scholar, estimated on the number enrolled, was \$6 07, on daily attendance \$12 63. In 1865 it was \$6 53 and \$13 96.

There are nine ward schools and seven branch schools. Thirteen of the school-houses are owned by the city. The lots owned by the city and occupied for school purposes, are valued at \$41,700. The highest valuation of any one lot is \$4,000; lowest \$100. The total valuation of school-houses is \$150,500. Two are valued at \$25,000 each; one at \$20,000; three at \$16,000 each; one at \$10,000; two at \$8,000 each. The remaining buildings at from 1 to \$3,000. The furniture in the buildings is valued at \$22,700, making the total valuation of school property about \$216,000. There were 101 cases of suspension for absence; 31 for bad conduct and 8 for being absent from a regular examination; 107 of these were restored. There were 51 cases of discipline referred to superintendent by teachers. These were arranged by consultation with parents. During the past year a large and beautiful school-house has been erected in the third ward. This building is estimated at \$20,000 in the valuation given above. Its actual cost (furniture included) is about \$26,000. Arrangements are now being made to erect branch schools in the 5th and 6th wards, which will cost between 3 and \$4,000. Branch schools will have to be opened also in the 2d and 9th wards.

You will see from the above that our schools are in a thriving condition. It affords me pleasure to be able to state that both teachers and pupils are exhibiting a quiet energy in their legitimate school work that is highly commendable.

F. C. POMEROY,

City Superintendent.

CITY OF OSHKOSH.

In accordance with your request I send you the following report of the schools of the city.

During the past year (I think I can safely say) there has been a manifest and continued improvement in the schools of our city generally. A more thorough discipline and scholarship has been secured and a commendable zeal on the part of teachers of the various departments to make their schools as successful as possible.

In reference to the ward schools, they are the same as last year, except that one new building has been erected and a new primary school commenced in the third ward. The other wards have each their own primary

and intermediate departments. They are all under the direction of successful teachers and making good progress. A large class was sent to the grammar school at the beginning of the past term who were all subjected to a thorough general examination for admission. The grammar school is well established and arranged in classes, where all the ordinary English branches are completed.

The high school is still held in rooms secured for that purpose, but not well adapted for such a use; however, this is merely a temporary necessity, as the city is now erecting a very fine structure with all the modern improvements, and it is a model of architectural beauty, which will place Oshkosh in the very front rank of western cities so far as school accommodations are concerned. The high school is designed, as its course is now fixed, to give a thorough, practical and disciplinary training for business or professional men, with the addition of the languages so far as to prepare students for a college course. The pupils are arranged in four classes, embracing the usual branches pursued in seminaries and the best high schools. A most thorough and rigid examination (both oral and written) is required at the close of each term and in passing from class to class, and all who are not qualified are allowed the privilege of marking time until they have made the suitable proficiency. Absence and tardiness, except for sickness, have been almost entirely broken up by the strict measures adopted. The following is the report of the term just closed for the grammar and high school:

Attendance.....	98
Departments.....	88.4
Scholarship.....	87.9
General average.....	91.4

During the past term some apparatus has been purchased for the illustration of chemistry and natural philosophy; so that in the former we are enabled to have a quite complete course of experiments. There are now employed in the schools, in all, twenty teachers, all ladies except the principal of the high school. Visits from matrons and parents are still somewhat angelic in number, but I think there is a gradual improvement, and on the whole an increasing interest in our schools on the part of the community.

K. M. HUTCHINSON,

City Superintendent.

CITY OF RACINE.

In compliance with your circular letter I would say, that the brief time which has elapsed, since I entered upon my duties as principal of the Racine high school, prevents me from making an extended report of the schools in this city for the past year. I respectfully submit the following facts and statistics which I have gleaned from the records of the year ending August 31, 1866.

According to the school census, taken in August last, the number of male children, between the ages of 4 and 20 years, was 1404, and of female children of corresponding ages 1498; total of both sexes 2902.

Of the above number, there were enrolled upon the school register 2037, and in addition, 8 were registered who were above 20 years of age, making the total number, who attended school during the year, 2040.

The whole number of days, during which the schools were in session, was 200. The total number of days' attendance of different pupils for the year was 231,730, giving an *average daily attendance* of 1158, while the *average* number belonging to the schools was 1252.

From the above figures the following per cents. will be readily obtained, viz :

Per cent. of attendance on average number belonging to schools,	92
Per cent. of school enrollment on school census,	70
Per cent. of daily attendance on school census,	89

These statements show that there were 862 children that did not attend our public schools, and on an average only about *two-fifths* of the children, recorded in the census, availed themselves of the advantages provided for them. Many of these, doubtless, were between the ages of 4 and 6 years; and far be it from me to advocate the substitution of the school room for the nursery.

The city is divided into five school wards, and one mixed school located near the city limits.

Each division has one school building containing one grammar school and one or more primary schools.

The building in the second ward contains seven departments. In the basement were two primary schools; on the first floor were two primary, one intermediate, and one grammar school; while the second floor was occupied by the high school. The number of teachers, in charge of separate departments, was 18, aided by 7 assistants; but by exchanges, the number of different persons, employed in teaching, was 33.

The salary of male teacher (there was but one) was \$150 per month.

The averaged salaries of female teachers were \$30.23 per month. Tuition per scholar \$5.92.

In the high school building is a public library, (the principal of the high school acts as librarian), containing 1500 volumes of carefully selected works. This is a source of great improvement to the members of the school, affording ample and ready reference upon almost any topic.

The six school buildings are arranged to accommodate 1260 pupils, and contain 3760 square feet of blackboard.

During the year, the primary school teachers carried into successful operation the "course of study" which had previously been marked out for them, thus securing a systematic gradation from the lowest primary school to the *graduating class* in the high school.

T. N. SNOW,

Principal of High School and Ass't Sup't.

CITY OF WATERTOWN.

In addition to the statistical report, which will be forwarded to your office by the county superintendent of Jefferson county, I deem it my duty to submit for your consideration the following facts, showing the general condition of school matters in our city during the last school year. This report would be too lengthy, should I include all the facts that may deserve to be presented to you, touching our educational interests. Only such as seem to be the most important can be noticed.

During the last year no new school house has been built, but more or less repairs have been made where needed and our buildings are at present as comfortable for school purposes, as they can be, considering our means, still they prove so much too small for our increasing population that the necessary steps have been taken to commence with early spring the erection of a large building, which will, like our Union school house, No. 1, be furnished with all the essential modern improvements.

During the year there were employed, without much change, 17 teachers, 2 males and 15 females, most of whom have previously taught in the same schools, and are professional teachers.

Our schools are all thoroughly graded, all pupils of the same grade pursue the same studies at the same time and use the same text books.

Each of the three departments (primary, intermediate and grammar) is subdivided into three grades, besides we have a high school department, consisting at this time of one grade.

The primary grades are taught in seven different school buildings, the intermediate in four, the grammar and high school grades in one.

The rate per cent. of attendance in the upper grades is 90, in the lower grades it varies from 70 to 90.

The number of scholars enrolled in all the schools during the past year amounted to about 1100.

Most of our schools are well attended, the teachers earnest and zealous, our practice of informing the parents of the pupils' standing, deportment and attendance at the end of every term by printed reports, proves very efficient in disciplining and stimulating the scholars and interesting the parents.

Union school No. 1 is our model school, and therefore it may not be amiss to sketch its organism.

The building is of liberal dimensions, elegant and commodious, the rooms high, well aired and finely adorned with maps and pictures; the scientific apparatus numerous and well selected; the high school grade enjoys the use of a library and of many philosophical instruments; it also possesses an excellent melodeon to assist in teaching singing. The building contains all the grades above enumerated, except two, which are accommodated in a smaller building near by. The number of scholars at the present time is 595, who are taught by 10 teachers, all females, with the exception of the principal, Prof. Theodore Bernhardt, to whose energy, patience and eminent talent in conducting such an establishment, the success of the school is chiefly due.

The course of studies pursued in this school is based on the principles developed in "Well's Graded School." Drawing from the lowest to the

highest grade is made an important object of instruction ; though less than one half of the pupils are of German descent, more than three-fourths of all the scholars study the German language ; there were in the last term about 40 Latin scholars.

School matters have been progressing fairly during the last five years in this city. Many improvements have been successfully made before I was appointed to the office of superintendent, a uniform school grade had been instituted, the terms and vacations for all the schools reduced to a uniform calendar, uniform text books adopted throughout the city, the interest of the population gained in no slight degree. But still there was everywhere a lack of system and hence failures that might have been easily obviated. I therefore at once set about remedying this by insuring a system of reports that will hereafter allow us to dispense with the necessity of guess-work in making out annual school reports. The attendance in some of our schools being still very irregular, I have struggled and not without success against this, the most formidable disease by which schools may be, and public schools are so often afflicted. I have tried by all means within my reach to impress upon the minds of our parents that no trifling excuse should detain a child from attending school, both on his own account and on account of the great injustice which is done thereby to the school in general, for a pupil of irregular attendance and sinning frequently against punctuality disturbs the working of the school class of which he is a member, but still there are some parents who seem not to be aware of the mischief they are guilty of by indifference on their part to the regular attendance of their children.

It is my impression that something might be done by our legislature to insure a more regular attendance at our public schools. I am not prepared to advocate absolute compulsion, as my experience as a school officer for the last six years has given me ample occasion to perceive the impracticability of such a measure in our state, where help is still so scarce that some parents are compelled to keep their larger children from school sometimes, to assist in some work, that they could not accomplish otherwise. Still I have no doubt that some measures might be adopted by which irregularity and tardiness could be reduced to the smallest possible numbers. For cities and larger towns and villages especially a law could be enacted, authorizing school officers to decide the matter of excuses for staying from school, only granting such cases as in their opinion are unavoidable, and making parents pay some fine for keeping their children from school, without the special permission of the proper officer, appointed for such purpose.

In many states in Europe similar laws exist and have been applied with the best success for many years.

The board of education of this city contemplates at present the speedy establishment of an evening school, for the benefit of such boys and young men, that are by some regular employment unable to attend the public day schools. The object of this school is mainly the practical teaching of arithmetic, penmanship, orthography, book-keeping and such other branches in which young men are very often sadly deficient. I think this will prove to be a very good work and will soon be in operation.

The teachers' meetings which are held every second Saturday and at

which I generally preside, have been of much assistance in the discharge of my duties.

The law of this city, limiting the raising of school taxes to twice the amount received from the state school fund income, has proved quite insufficient in meeting our wants, and the board of education will therefore make some exertions to have it changed to a more liberal one by our next legislature.

WM. BIELER,
City Superintendent.

ANNUAL REPORT

*Of the Regents of the University of Wisconsin, for the year ending
September 30, 1866.*

To His Excellency, LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,

Governor of Wisconsin:

GOVERNOR:—Pursuant to the provisions of chapter 114 of the General Laws of 1866, entitled "An act to reorganize and enlarge the University of Wisconsin and to authorize the county of Dane to issue bonds in aid thereof," I have the honor to submit to you the annual report of the "Regents of the University of Wisconsin," appointed under that act.

The county of Dane having made provision for the issue of \$40,000 of bonds authorized by said act in aid of the university, the regents held their first meeting on the twenty-seventh day of June last, perfected their organization, received said bonds and succeeded to the custody of the books, records, buildings, and all other property of the university delivered to them by the former board of regents. Hence this report can only properly embrace the action of this new board of regents since their organization from June 27th to October 1st of the present year, and must be principally confined to the efforts made by them in the reorganization of the institution, and its present condition.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

By section 15 of the organic act it is provided that "immediately upon the organization of the board, it shall be their duty to make arrangements for securing, without expense to the state or to the funds of the university, suitable lands, in the immediate vicinity of the university, not less than two hundred acres, including the university grounds, for an experimental farm, and as early as possible thereafter, to make such improvements thereon as will render it available for experimental and instructional purposes in connection with the agricultural course in the college of arts." In obedience to this provision, the board of regents, after a full and thorough examination of such lands as were offered to them for that purpose and such others as they believed could be obtained, have purchased for this experimental farm a piece of land embracing that part of section 14, in township seven north, of range nine east, which lies west of the universi-

ty grounds, and that part of section 23 in the same township and range which lies between the Sauk road on the south and the tract in section 14 adjoining on the north, also five town lots adjoining the university grounds on the south-west corner, comprising in all about 195 acres, and including Professor Read's and Mrs. Hobbins' stone and brick dwellings, at an aggregate cost \$27,054. Application has been made to the proper authorities for the vacation of the streets intersecting the town lots purchased, which will undoubtedly be granted.

The university grounds proper, heretofore belonging to the institution, contain 40 63-100 acres; they are contiguous to the above described piece and with it form *one* tract with an area of over 235 acres. The utility and advantage of having the experimental farm so closely connected with the institution of which it is to form an important part, must be apparent to every one. The land purchased is, according to the opinion and judgment of all such members of the board as are practically familiar with farming, and of all such persons as could be consulted by individual members of the board and as had given thought and study to the establishment of experimental farms, peculiarly well adapted for this purpose on account of the great many varieties and differences in its soil and location. It is to be borne in mind, that the object in view is the establishment of an *experimental farm*, where agriculture is to be practically taught by experimenting on different soils and location of the land, and *not a model farm*, where the best kind and largest quantity of particular products are sought to be obtained from a particular piece of land. The board believe that by this purchase they have secured to the university for a reasonable price the best possible piece of land for that purpose. The buildings too, which are upon the land, will be of great and immediate usefulness to the institution in its contemplated development.

The lateness of the season and other difficulties and disappointments which the regents met with in their endeavors to organize the institution, and which will be more fully referred to hereafter, have prevented them in this year from making any improvements upon the lands purchased by them; but they confidently expect that next year will see the experimental farm in practical operation.

HYPOTHECATION OF BONDS.

In order to meet the payments for the purchase of the land, the regents ascertained that they would be compelled to sell the bonds of Dane county donated to them for that purpose, at a discount of at least twenty per cent. This seemed to them a very unnecessary sacrifice, since a portion of the other funds of the university might with perfect safety and propriety be invested in these bonds, which bear the same interest that the university funds bring in other investments. The difficulty was, that the law now forbids such investment. The regents therefore made such arrangements, as will make it possible to save the loss of discount, if the legislature should sanction the proposed investment. They hypothecated \$36,000 of these bonds with several persons who advanced thereon eighty per cent. so conditioned that they should be redeemed by the 1st day of April, 1867. It is confidently expected by the regents that before that

date the legislature will sanction the investment of \$40,000 of the university funds in these bonds and will thus save the university \$8,000.

EMBARRASMENTS OF RE-ORGANIZATION.

No one at all familiar with the history of the state university can have failed to observe that one of the principal causes of its apparent want of success lay in the fact that the institution was attempted to be managed for many years without a chancellor, a necessity to which the former board of regents was compelled to submit on account of the crippled financial condition of the institution, and the insufficiency of its income. It is true the new board found the university, so far as its available means of support are concerned, in scarcely a better condition. While the act of re-organization calls for a much more extended field of instruction than had heretofore been given; but considering the fact that the agricultural college fund had been given to the institution, which in a few years must considerably increase its income, that the annual expenses heretofore charged by the state for the management of its fund were in future not to be withdrawn from its resources, that the legislature had required the regents to undertake the re-organization upon this more extended plan, and that the people of the state began to manifest a more lively interest in it, the regents at their very first meeting, concluded that, to the extent of their ability, they would attempt the re-organization in the manner indicated by the organic act, trusting that the people, through their legislature, would not withhold substantial aid from the university, if it should appear that its present income is insufficient for its support. Hence they determined to commence the work of re-organization by first endeavoring to obtain the services of a fit and capable person as "president of the university," and then, by and with his advice and assistance, to elect the requisite instructional force and to prescribe the courses of study and the rules of management of the institution; and this course seemed to them not only eminently proper in itself, but actually commanded by section 7 of the organic law. Their first choice fell upon Hon. J. L. Pickard, formerly for many years superintendent of public instruction in this state, and now superintendent of schools at Chicago; but owing to some misunderstanding, or other circumstances, the regents were finally disappointed by Mr. Pickard's declining to accept the position tendered him. They next tendered the office of president of the university to Professor P. A. Chadbourne of William's College, Massachusetts, a gentleman whom they deemed in every respect well qualified and particularly fitted for the position, and of whom they had good reason not to expect a refusal. Unfortunately, circumstances beyond the control of the board of regents, finally induced Mr. Chadbourne, after he had twice visited the state at the solicitation of the board, and the last time with the expectation of accepting the place tendered him, to decline.

This threw the board of regents into great perplexity concerning the re-organization of the institution; the usual time for commencing instruction was near at hand; the hope of obtaining a president and with his advice to re-model and start the institution in time for the usual fall opening of instruction, had to be altogether abandoned, and practically, the regents

were compelled to decide upon the question whether they would, for the present, continue the instruction in the university and its management substantially as it had been heretofore, or whether, in order to be able to commence anew, under the guidance of a proper executive head, they would suffer it to be closed. The latter course would have involved a loss of all those students who, having commenced their studies at the university, were intending there to finish them. It was known that a large number of young men throughout the state were anxiously waiting for the commencement of instruction here it was supposed that the act of reorganization did not contemplate a cessation of instruction at the university for any unusual length of time, and therefore, for these and other reasons, the regents concluded to open the usual course of instruction on the 18th of October, to retain the faculty heretofore employed, and for the present to continue substantially the course of instruction heretofore given, with the addition of providing for a professorship of Agriculture and filling its chair.

FEMALE STUDENTS.

Section 4 of the organic law provides that "the university, in all its departments and colleges, shall be open alike to male and female students." The regents have encountered serious objections to this provision on the part of educational men and others, and they have become satisfied that an attempt to carry it out in its full scope would be injurious to the future prospects of the university. It is not deemed proper here to enter into a discussion of the question to what extent young men and women can safely and advantageously be educated in the same institution, nor is it here disputed that young women have an equal claim with young men to the facilities of education afforded by a state; but the regents are convinced that it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to secure the services of a thoroughly competent and experienced educational man at the head of the institution if the law is not so amended as to give the board of regents the power to admit female students under such rules and regulations only as experience, prudence and the greatest good of the institution may dictate. It is not their desire to ask the legislature to exclude females from the university, but they wish to have the necessary authority for the creation of a separate female department and for making the necessary regulations concerning the participation of females in the different branches of university studies. In such an amendment of the law they deem essential to the future prosperity of the university.

Under the provisions of a recent act of Congress the Regents made an early application for the detail of a certain officer of the army, highly recommended to them for that purpose, as professor of military science, but they have since been informed by the Secretary of War that the officer could be so detailed unless he was disabled; on this retired list. Further steps have since been taken by the Regents to procure the detail of a competent officer for this position.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Hereto annexed, marked "Appendix A," is the annual report of the Secretary of State, as Secretary of the Regents of the University for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1866. From it it will appear that the balance then on hand was only the sum of \$5,501.47-100, and this balance arises from interest drawn in advance, so that under a sound system, its amount should really be large enough to cover all the current expenses of the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1867. It further appears from the report, that on the 30th day of September, 1866, the total productive fund of the University proper was \$160,280.70-100, and of the agricultural college fund \$8,061.85-100, giving a total of all the productive funds of the University of \$168,292.55-100 which will yield an annual income of \$11,780.47-100 for the support of the University.

The following is an estimate of the expenses of the University for the current year after the appointment of a president, which should not be long delayed :

Salary of President for 9 months.....	\$2,000
7 Professors.....	14,000
Janitor.....	400
Librarian and bell ringer.....	100
2 assistant teachers.....	1,400
Insurance.....	400
Fuel.....	700
Repairs.....	800
Incidental.....	500
Total.....	\$21,000

To meet this, there is an income of interest of \$11,780.47-100 which may possibly be increased to \$12,000, and the nearest to \$13,000 from the sale of lands, and further an estimated income of \$3,000 from fees and agricultural making but the income of \$16,000 and leaving the amount to exceed the income at least \$5,000. The tuition fees and from rent may fall much short of the amount above estimated, inasmuch as under the act of reorganization, one student from each Assembly district is entitled to free tuition at the University. It is perfectly certain that at present and for the next few years, to come, until the income from the sale of lands shall be increased, the receipts from present sources will not be sufficient to defray the present necessities of the university, if it is to be properly reorganized with a competent president and faculty, upon the most limited plan of instruction and without regard to the extraordinary expenses of the agricultural department. If then the state wish to have such an institution of learning, she must intend to supply the deficiency, which will probably require an annual appropriation of from \$5,000 to \$7,000 for about five years, in order to support the justice of this demand and to show that such an even is justly due from the state to the university, I beg leave here to refer to sec. 10 of article 10 of the constitution, which says that "provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a state university. * *

The proceed of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted by

the United States to the state for the support of a university, *shall be and remain a perpetual fund*, to be called the "university fund," *the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the state university.*" It is well known that out of this fund at a cost of over \$100,000, land has been purchased and buildings erected by the state, for the establishment of the university, thus withdrawing from the support of the university an annual sum of over \$7,000 interest. I maintain that the evident intention of the above section of the constitution was that the *state* should furnish the buildings and grounds and not the university fund or its interest, and that therefore the state has improperly caused or suffered the fund to be diverted. If I am correct in this construction, then the state owes the university over \$100,000, or at least the actual interest on that sum.

But again; for many years, until the law was changed last winter, the state took from the university fund income, annually, about \$1,000 for the management of its funds, and altogether it has thus appropriated out of the annual interest of this fund the sum of \$5,500. So far as the future is concerned, this unjust charge against this institution of learning, which should be established, fostered and cared for by the state, has been withdrawn, but the state should, in justice, refund the sum heretofore taken.

And finally: By the act of Congress granting the agricultural college lands accepted by this state, it was bound to provide the necessary buildings for the establishment of the agricultural college, and to put it in operation. By uniting this grant with the university, it becomes unnecessary to provide buildings; but inasmuch as the income from this fund would, for the present, be utterly insufficient to maintain a separate college, it is certainly not asking too much that the institution with which it is united should be put upon a basis where it can live.

Two great institutions of learning are united in this university, which, until this year, have never cost the state one cent to support. It is time that Wisconsin should cease standing behind so many of her sister states in regard to this, its highest institution of learning, which should be the pride of its citizens. In other states, where state universities flourish and stand high as institutions of learning, it will be found that they are liberally supported by state donations.

At their first meeting the regents appointed a committee to make an inventory of the property of the university. This committee afterwards made a detailed report, a copy of which is hereto annexed marked "Appendix B," which shows an aggregate value of property of \$706,778.53-100 belonging to the university. The productive part of this fund is at present small, but it will increase constantly until the wild lands shall all have been sold. With a little aid from the state now and for the next few years, the institution can be put upon a proper basis, otherwise it is doomed to linger along, a discredit to our State.

October 3d, 1866.

EDWARD SALOMON,
President of the Board of Regents of the University.

STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the University of Wisconsin for the year ending August 31, 1866.

Year when the institution was founded—1849.

Names of members of the faculty with their respective salaries.

Names.	Department of Instruction.	Salaries.
J. W. Sterling.....	Mathematics Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.	*\$1,000
Daniel Read.....	Mental, Ethical and Political Science, Rhetoric, &c	1,000
Ezra S. Carr.....	Chemistry and Natural History.....	1,000
James Davie Butler..	Ancient Languages and Literature.....	1,000
Jno. P. Fuchs.....	Modern Languages and Literature.....	1,000
J. C. Pickard.....	Normal Instruction.....	1,000
Miss M. S. Merrill....	Preceptress in Normal Department.....	600
Miss Clarissa L. Ware.	Assistant " ".....	400

Number of gentlemen who have graduated.....	60
Number of ladies who have graduated.....	12
Number of students in the senior class.....	5
Number of students in the Junior class.....	6
Number of students in the sophomore class.....	9
Number of students in the freshman class.....	21
Number of students in the preparatory department.....	60
Number of gentlemen in select course.....	100
Amount received for tuition during the current year.....	\$2,600
Rates of tuition in Collegiate department per annum.....	18
Rates of tuition in preparatory department per annum.....	18

NORMAL DEPARTMENT OF STATE UNIVERSITY.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN,
Madison, Dec. 27, 1866. }

To the Hon. JOHN G. McMYNN,

Superintendent of Public Instruction :

Complying with the request contained in your favor of the 26th inst., I have the honor to submit the following statement concerning the normal department of the state University :

This department was organized in 1863, with special reference, I believe, to the admission of young ladies into the university. Therefore, although a large number of the gentlemen students receive here all their instruction, yet none but the ladies are counted as belonging to the department.

The whole number in attendance during the year ending June 27, 1866, is..... 128
Average daily attendance,..... 75

CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS :

In senior class,.....	6
In middle class,.....	32
In junior class,.....	42
In preparatory class,.....	48

*Tuition fees received from pupils are equally divided among the faculty, in addition to the above salaries.

The following is the course of study :

JUNIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

MATHEMATICS.	Higher Arithmetic, Mental and Written.
LANGUAGE.	Grammar, Verbal Analysis, Syntax.
	Geography and Map Drawing.
	General Exercises.

SECOND TERM.

MATHEMATICS.	Higher Arithmetic, completed.
LANGUAGE.	Grammar, Verbal Analysis, Sentential Analysis.
NATURAL SCIENCE.	Physiology.
	General Exercises.

THIRD TERM.

MATHEMATICS.	Elementary Algebra.
LANGUAGE.	Composition.
NATURAL SCIENCE.	Physical Geography.
HISTORY.	United States.

MIDDLE YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

MATHEMATICS.	Elementary Algebra, completed.
LANGUAGE.	Rhetoric.
NATURAL SCIENCE.	Natural Philosophy.
	Constitution and Science of Government.

SECOND TERM.

MATHEMATICS.	Geometry.
LANGUAGE.	Criticism and English Literature.
NATURAL SCIENCE.	Zoology
	Political Economy.

THIRD TERM.

MATHEMATICS.	Higher Algebra.
LANGUAGE.	German.
NATURAL SCIENCE.	Botany.
PHILOSOPHY.	Mental.

SENIOR YEAR.

FIRST TERM.

MATHEMATICS.	Algebra, completed.
LANGUAGE.	German.
NATURAL SCIENCE.	Chemistry.
PHILOSOPHY.	Moral.

SECOND TERM.

MATHEMATICS.	Geometry.
LANGUAGE.	German.
NATURAL SCIENCE.	Geology.
HISTORY.	Ancient.

THIRD TERM.

MATHEMATICS.	Trigonometry and Surveying.
LANGUAGE.	Science of Language.
NAT'L SC. & MATH.	Astronomy.
LANGUAGE.	Essays.

Instruction has been given in the theory and practice of teaching, by lectures, and from reference books in the normal library. There has also been a daily exercise in reading and spelling. Latin and French have been substituted in some instances for German.

EXPENSES, PER ANNUM.

For tuition,.....	\$18.00
room rent,.....	1.00
board in boarding hall,.....	17.00
fuel,.....	1.00
	\$159.00

The primary aim of the normal department is to fit teachers for their work. But any who desire to pursue the higher English branches, or selected studies, will be admitted to any of the classes for which they may be prepared. Moreover the university in all its courses of study, as open to students of both sexes, and the young ladies connected with the normal department are taught in mathematics mainly by Prof. Seeling, in mental and moral sciences, political economy and history by Prof. Read, in chemistry and natural history, by Prof. Carr, and in modern languages by Prof. Fuchs.

The south dormitory building has been set apart for a boarding house, dormitories and other rooms necessary for the department, and is under the special charge of the professor of the department, aided by his preceptress. Ladies desiring board are received into the family of the professor.

Rooms are rented in the building to ladies desiring to board themselves; such tenants are, however, under the same regulations as members of the family.

Yours, etc., very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

J. C. FROKARD

LIST OF STUDENTS

In the Normal Department of the University of Wisconsin, for the year ending June 27th, 1890.

SENIOR CLASS.

Ellen Byrne, Madison.
Abba Gilbert, Kenosha.
Anna J. Pickard, Dixon, Ill.

Mary B. Read, Madison.
Agnes J. Sawyer, Chicago, Ill.
Maggie L. Sweeney, Fond du Lac, Wis.

MIDDLE CLASS.

J. F. Armstrong, Trimble.
Alethe Church, Madison.
Sarah S. Church, "
Nellie Chynoweth, "
Mary L. Craig, "
Jennie E. Davison, Sun Prairie.
Isabel Durrie, Madison.
Annie M. Gorum, "
Flora E. Griffin, "
L. M. Huntington, "
Delia M. Isham, Delavan.

Emma McManus, Scene,
Anna McArthur, Waupaca,
Carrie Nelson, Madison.
Emma A. Otto, Harvey,
Eliza A. Patrick, Sun Prairie.
Emma R. Phillips,
Sarah M. Proudft, Madison.
Fanny C. Quiner, "
Emily C. Quiner, "
Emeline E. Rose, Fitchburg.
Charity A. Rusk, Madison.

MIDDLE CLASS—concluded.

Kate Lanyon, Mineral Point.
 Ella Larkin, Madison.
 Kittie Larkin, "
 Mary S. Lyman, "
 Hattie M. Mann, "

Emily W. Sharp, "
 Millie Stevens, Stoner's Prairie.
 Ella U. Turner, Madison.
 Addie O. Wadsworth, Pecatonica, Ill.
 Hattie E. Willis, Canton.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Clara D. Bewick, Windsor.
 Jennie E. Blanchar, "
 Mary E. Bowley, Mt. Horeb.
 Clara Burch, Verona.
 Mary Burrington, Windsor.
 Sarah Camp, Black Earth.
 Mary S. Carpenter, Windsor.
 D. A. Charleton, Verona.
 E. J. Charleton, "
 M. J. Charleton, "
 Marion B. Chase, Madison.
 Ellen M. Dodge, Windsor.
 Louisa C. Edmonds, Madison.
 Zennette M. Ellis, Mt. Horeb.
 Mary C. Gilson, Madison.
 Mary Grinnell, "
 Lizzie Hiestand, Blooming Grove.
 Olive L. Hoyt, Madison.
 Susie A. Kenyon, Adama.
 Laura A. Newton, Oregon.
 Sarah J. Officer, Springville.

Adelia M. Overton, Harvey.
 Ella M. Paine, Madison.
 Georgia "ner, Madison.
 Mary Palmer, "
 Persis E. Porter, Windsor.
 Eliza A. Porter, "
 Nellie Rider, Ashton.
 Christina Rollo, Oregon.
 Ella P. Rork, Pecatonica, Ill.
 Ella C. Sabin, Windsor.
 Mary J. Smith, Burke Center,
 Lizzie S. Spencer, Evansville.
 Oselia S. Trevett, Mt. Horeb.
 Kate A. True, Fitchburg.
 Clara L. Tullis, Madison.
 Helen Vankleck, Bristol.
 Charlotte E. Waldo, Columbus.
 Valla E. Waldron, Fitchburg.
 Lydia E. White, Columbus.
 Helen S. Wilder, Bristol.
 Mellie Williams, Madison.

PREPARATORY CLASS.

Emma F. Allison, Campbell, Ill.
 Abigail Barry, Fitchburg.
 Jessie Cameron, Verona.
 Rosa A. Caswell, Madison.
 Edith W. Conover, Madison.
 Sarah Corbin, Lone Rock.
 Mary A. Dempsey, Madison.
 Virginia Dinsmore, Ashton.
 Alpha C. Dryden, Mt. Horeb.
 Ella S. Field, Sheboygan Falls.
 Emma E. Frost, Madison.
 Jennie Fuchs, "
 Nettie F. Gorum, "
 Libbie M. Griffin, "
 Mary C. Hall, "
 Jennie Hanan, Rutland.
 Libbie Higham, Madison.
 Mary R. Huffman, Yankee Town.
 S. Hutchinson, Madison,
 F. Hutchinson, "
 Mary E. Jewett, "
 Amanda J. Kellogg, "
 Lydia A. Kellogg, "
 Ophelia A. Kingsley, "

O. L. Kisselburg, Madison.
 Sarah E. Lamont, Verona.
 Emma Lansing, Windsor.
 Jennie Laurie, Madison.
 Tryphenia J. Lewis, Ixonia Centre.
 Emma V. Martin, Madison.
 Helen McManus, Syene.
 Christiana McIldowie, Verona.
 Emma J. McLaughlin, Oregon.
 Parmelia Mills, Madison.
 Louisa Mollin, Roxbury,
 Mary A. Morris, McFarland.
 Mary L. Morrison, Middleton.
 Alice J. Newton, Oregon.
 Aurelia Perry, Madison.
 Amanda A. Pierce, Ashton.
 Julia M. Proudft, Madison.
 Bertha Read, "
 M. O. Severson, Cambridge.
 Jane Synon, Fitchburg.
 Ellen A. Vance, Sun Prairie.
 Mary Webb, Belleville.
 Emily A. Wyman, Madison.
 Adaline Zink, Verona.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Regents of Normal Schools, for the year ending August 31, 1866.

HON. JOHN G. McMYNN,

Superintendent of Public Instruction :

SIR :—I have the honor to submit the following report, as required by section 10, of chapter 216 of the general laws of 1866, which provides that the president of the board of regents of normal schools shall "make to the superintendent of public instruction an annual report bearing date the 31st day of August, which shall contain a full and detailed account of the doings of said board, and of all their expenditures, and of all moneys received, and the prospect, progress and condition of said normal schools."

The present report will cover the time from October 1, 1865, the date of the last report, to the 31st of August, 1866.

At a meeting of the board held at Madison, February 1, 1866, proposals for locating state normal schools were received and considered. Committees from Prairie du Chien, Whitewater, Sheboygan, Milwaukee, Racine and Geneva, addressed the board in behalf of their respective localities. A committee of the board was appointed, with instructions to report in general terms as to the character and expense of buildings suitable for state normal schools. This committee reported, that in their opinion, a normal school building should afford accommodations for at least 160 students in the normal department, and that the model school department should provide for at least 100 pupils. That provision should be made for lecture, library and society rooms, an office for the principal, a room for apparatus, and closets and wardrobes sufficient to accommodate the teachers and students in the various departments. The committee, after consulting with an architect, estimated the cost of a suitable building at from \$35,000 to \$40,000, and that the current expenses of supporting a normal school would not be less than \$8,000 per annum. The report of the committee was adopted by the board.

At this meeting, a report of the committee previously appointed to visit places from which proposals had been received, was presented. The report contained a tabulated statement, showing the comparative merits, of the places visited, as regards accessibility, healthfulness, facilities for obtaining board, cheapness of board, cheapness of fuel, cheapness of materials for building, cheapness of labor, and literary and scientific advantages. The places embraced in the report were Baraboo, Geneva, Milwaukee, Platteville, Racine, Sheboygan and Whitewater.

The board took no definite action at this meeting in regard to locating normal schools, but appointed a committee, who were instructed "to visit normal schools in neighboring states, for the purpose of procuring information in regard to their cost and management, for the use of the board,"

and then adjourned to February 28th, at which time the committee presented an extended report. The conclusions at which the committee arrived, as given in their report were :

First. That the policy of founding normal schools in different parts of the state is wise and practicable.

Second. That it would not be safe for the board to estimate the current annual expenses of a state normal school at less than \$10,000, including an annual allowance for repairs, apparatus, library and other minor incidental expenses.

Third. That in locating these schools, the fact that the greater number of those in attendance will come from the vicinity of the schools, should not be overlooked, and that therefore they should be so distributed as to afford facilities for attendance from all parts of the state.

The report was adopted, and proposals were received from Neenah and Menasha, and Fond du Lac, and the board, by ballot, selected Whitewater in the first congressional district and Platteville in the third congressional district, as suitable places for normal schools.

A building committee was appointed, with instructions to confer with an architect, and procure plans and specifications for a normal school building to be erected at Whitewater, at an estimated cost not exceeding \$35,000. The governor and superintendent of public instruction were appointed a committee to attend to the transfer of the property proposed to be donated by the citizens of Whitewater and Platteville. The proposals from these places were as follows :

Whitewater offered a site containing ten acres of land, and a donation of \$25,000. Platteville offered the grounds and buildings of Platteville Academy, \$1100 to repair the same, and a donation of \$5,000 in cash.

A committee was appointed at this meeting, to secure an act of incorporation, who presented a bill, which became a law by legislative action, a copy of which will be found in connection with this report. On the 2d of May the board met at Milwaukee, and the town of Whitewater having complied with all requirements of the board in regard to transfer of site, etc., a school was located there, and the building committee was instructed to proceed to the erection of a normal school building. The village of Platteville having transferred to the state the title to the grounds and building of Platteville Academy, a school was also located there.

Committees from the 5th congressional district, representing Berlin, Omro, Oshkosh, and Doty's Island, addressed the board in regard to proposals received from their respective localities, and, after balloting, Oshkosh was conditionally selected as the most suitable place for a state normal school in the 5th congressional district.

The board located schools at Stoughton, in the 2d congressional district and Sheboygan in the 4th congressional district, on condition "that no expense shall be incurred by the state on account of such schools, nor shall such schools be put into operation at the expense of the state, until in the judgment of the board, in view of the educational wants of the state, the proper time has arrived."

The building committee have advertised for proposals to build a normal school house at Whitewater, and the board will meet to consider the same on the 5th day of September next. It is their intention to open the

school at Platteville immediately, Prof. Chas. H. Allen having been engaged as principal, and they hope to be able to open the school at Whitewater during the next year.

A statement of the expenditures of the board, since the date of the last report is published herewith. The condition of the normal school fund and its income will be found in the report of the secretary of state, which is not published until the 1st of October.

No state normal school being in operation at the date of this report, nothing, of course, can be presented under the head of "progress and condition." With reference to "the prospect," it may briefly be said, that a wise and judicious use of the munificent fund placed in the control of the board, for normal schools, will secure the establishment of a system which cannot but meet the highest wants of the state, in this leading department of its educational interests. Not to fail in the wise and judicious action demanded at its hands, will be the especial care of the board; and in the continued exercise of its best judgment, the hope is entertained that eminently satisfactory results will in proper time be developed, and the trust committed to its charge be found to have been faithfully and successfully managed.

All which is respectfully submitted.

O. C. SHOLES, *Pres't.*

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools from October 1, 1865 to August 31, 1866.

Date.	No. of Warrant	To whom Paid.	For What Paid.	Amount.
1866.				
February 1.	238	Godfrey & Crandell.....	Printing.....	\$ 6 00
do	239,	Hanmer Robbins.....	Mileage.....	20 00
do	240	William Starr.....	do.....	24 00
.....	241	S. A. White.....	do.....	10 00
February 1.	243	J. E. Thomas.....	do.....	37 00
do	244	Silas Chapman.....	do.....	20 00
do	245	Henry Kleinpell.....	do.....	7 00
March 1...	246	William Starr.....	do.....	24 00
do	246	S. A. White.....	do.....	10 00
do	247	J. E. Thomas.....	do.....	37 00
do	248	S. Chapman.....	do.....	20 00
do	249	Henry Kleinpell.....	do.....	7 00
do	250	C. C. Sholes.....	Mileage and com. expen.	29 10
April 12...	252	J. E. Thomas.....	Mileage.....	37 00
do	253	S Chapman.....	do.....	20 00
do	254	Wm. Starr.....	do.....	24 00
do	255	S. A. White.....	do.....	10 00
do	256	H. Robbins.....	do.....	20 00
March 2...	257	H. Robbins.....	do.....	20 00
May 3....	258	Wm. E. Smith.....	Committee expenses....	43 75
do	260	William Starr.....	do.....do.....	116 19
do	261	C. C. Sholes.....	do.....do.....	32 00
do	262	S. Chapman.....	Services as Secretary...	50 00
May 18....	264	C. C. Sholes.....	Expenses for architect &c.	500 00
do	265	J. E. Thomas.....	Expenses.....	11 70
do	266	C. C. Sholes.....	do.....	19 00
do	267	H. Robbins.....	do two meetings...	53 00
do	268	S. A. White.....	do two meetings...	17 00
do	269	William Starr.....	do two meetings...	30 97
do	270	J. T. Clark.....	do three meetings...	33 25
do	271	Wm. E. Smith.....	do two meetings...	9 00
.....	272	G. P. Randall.....	Plans and specifications..	400 00

CHAPTER 116—GENERAL LAWS 1866.

AN ACT to incorporate the "board of regents of normal schools," and to define the duties thereof.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The "board of regents of normal schools," created by chapter 22 of the revised statutes, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and their successors in office, are hereby constituted a body corporate, with the name and style of the board of regents of normal schools of the state of Wisconsin; and under that name and style shall have perpetual succession, with the right to purchase, have, hold, control, possess and enjoy to them and their successors, in office, in trust for the state of Wisconsin, for educational purposes solely, any lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels and effects, of whatsoever nature or description the same may be, which may be necessary and required for the legitimate purposes, objects and uses of the state normal schools authorized by this act, and none other, with full power to sell or dispose of such personal property, or any part thereof, when in their judgment it shall be for the interest of the state: to make all such contracts and agreements as shall be necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act; to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in all courts of this state; to have and use a common seal, and the same to change, alter or renew at pleasure, to make such by laws and regulations as they may deem proper for the well-ordering and government of said corporation, and the transaction of its business: *provided*, that said board of regents shall not have power to sell, mortgage or dispose of in any way, the real estate so held by them as aforesaid, without the express authority of the legislature of this state, nor have power to borrow money; nor shall any indebtedness contracted or liabilities incurred by said board of regents, ever at any one time exceed in the aggregate the amount of money which under the provisions of law shall then be at their disposal, in the hands of the state treasurer; nor shall the said board of regents ever reduce the amount at their disposal, in the hands of the state treasurer, below the aggregate amount of their indebtedness or liability, except in payment of such indebtedness or liability; *and provided, further*, that the proceeds derived from the sale of any real or personal estate by said board of regents, shall be paid by them into the treasury, and shall become a portion of the income of the normal school fund.

SECTION 2. Said corporation shall be subject to the provisions of chapter twenty-two of the revised statutes, of 1858, and the acts amendatory thereof, and to the provisions of chapter 537 of the general laws of 1865, so far as the same can apply and are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

SECTION 3. The said "board of regents of normal schools" shall have power and authority to demand and receive the sum or sums of money donated and subscribed by any person, or any town, incorporated village, city or county of this state, to aid in the erection of the necessary buildings for normal schools in such manner as said board may prescribe, and apply the same to the erection and completion of the required buildings, the purchase of the necessary books, apparatus, furniture and fixtures, and for various other incidental expenses to be incurred by said board, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, and if any surplus shall remain, to apply the same to the expenses of conducting said normal schools; and any deficit which may arise in the erection and completion of said buildings and purchases aforesaid, shall be paid out of the income of the normal school fund, not to exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars for the completion of the buildings of any one normal school, and for the furniture and fixtures pertaining to the same. Such sum shall be paid by the state treasurer, from time to time, on the warrant of the secretary of state, to be drawn in pursuance of the certificate of the secretary of the board, and countersigned by the president, and such other evidence as the secretary of state shall require; and no such certificate shall be issued until the sum or sums donated and subscribed by any person or town, incorporated village, city or county, to aid in the erection of a normal school building, shall have been paid in full into the state treasury, nor until work shall be done or services rendered, or buildings erected, or

fixtures or furniture purchased, for a normal school, under the direction of the board of regents of normal schools, entitling the applicant to such certificate, according to a contract or agreement with said board for that purpose. No member of the board of normal regents shall receive any pay for traveling to or attendance at any meeting of the board, nor for any service rendered; but all moneys actually and necessarily expended by any member in traveling, attending meetings, or performing any other duty or service directed to be performed, shall be refunded to him, on duly authenticated accounts presented to and audited by the board, and the amount thus audited shall be drawn from the state treasury only on the warrant of the secretary of state, in pursuance of the certificate of the board, signed by the president and secretary thereof.

SECTION 4. The state normal schools shall be established and continued at such places as the board of regents of normal schools may designate, upon sites selected by said board; the exclusive purpose of each shall be instruction and training of persons, both male and female, in the theory and art of teaching, and in all the various branches that pertain to a good common school education; also, to give instruction in agriculture, chemistry, in the arts of husbandry, the mechanic arts, the fundamental laws of the United States and of this state, and in what regards the rights and duties of citizens.

SECTION 5. The said normal schools shall be under the direction and control of the "board of regents of normal schools," and shall be governed and supported as herein provided. Said board shall proceed to erect suitable buildings upon the sites selected by them, as soon as the title thereto is vested in them in fee, in trust as aforesaid, and the sums of money or United States bonds, or Wisconsin state bonds, as security donated and subscribed for the erection of the buildings, are paid into the state treasury, subject to be drawn only on the warrant of the secretary of state, as provided in section three of this act; and they may procure suitable plans and specifications for buildings, and they may employ persons to superintend the erection of said buildings.

SECTION 6. Said "board of regents of normal schools" shall have power to appoint a principal and assistant, and such other teachers and officers as may be required for each of said state normal schools, and to fix the salary of each person so employed, and to prescribe their several duties. They shall also have power to remove either the principal, assistant or teachers, or any person employed by them, and to appoint others in their stead. They shall prescribe the various books to be used in the said state normal schools; and shall make all the rules, regulations and by-laws, necessary for the good government and management of the same; and no member of the said "board of regents of normal schools" shall, during his continuance in office as a member of said board, act as the agent of any publisher or publishers of school books, or school library books, or be or become interested in the publication or sale of any such books, as agent or otherwise, on pain of expulsion by a majority vote of the board.

SECTION 7. Said board shall also establish a model school for practice, in connection with each state normal school, and shall make all the regulations necessary to govern and support the same; and they may in their discretion admit pupils free of charge of tuition.

SECTION 8. As soon as any state normal school is prepared to receive pupils, the superintendent of public instruction shall give notice of the fact to each clerk of the board of supervisors for each county of the state, and the said board of regents of normal schools shall cause notice to be published in at least one newspaper in each congressional district.

SECTION 9. The "board of regents of normal schools" shall make such rules and regulations for the admission of students to each state normal school, as they may deem necessary and proper. Every applicant for admission shall undergo an examination in such manner as may be prescribed by the board; and if it shall appear that the applicant is not a person of good moral character, or that he will not make an apt and good teacher, such applicant shall be rejected. The said board may, in their discretion, require any applicant for admission to any state normal school, other than such as shall, prior to admission, sign and file with said board a declaration of intention to follow the business of teaching common schools in this state, to pay

or secure to be paid such fees for tuition as to said board may seem proper and reasonable.

SECTION 10. After any state normal school shall have commenced its first term, and at least once in each year thereafter, it shall be visited by three suitable persons, not members of the board, but to be appointed by the superintendent of public instruction, who shall examine thoroughly into the condition, organization and management of the school, and shall report to the superintendent of public instruction their views in regard to its success and usefulness, and any other matters they may judge expedient. Such visitors shall be appointed annually, and their report shall bear date of the 31st day of August, and cover the year preceding such date. The president of the board of regents of normal schools shall also make to the superintendent of public instruction an annual report, bearing date of the 31st day of August, which shall contain a full and detailed account of the doings of the said board, and of all their expenditures, and of all moneys received, and the prospects, progress and condition of said state normal schools; and such report, together with the reports of the different boards of visitors, shall be transmitted to the legislature by the superintendent of public instruction, as a part of his annual report, and in addition to what is now required by law.

SECTION 11. The state treasurer shall, by virtue of his office, be the treasurer of the board of regents of normal schools, but the said board shall have power to appoint suitable persons to receive and pay to the state treasurer any tuition fees or other moneys that may be due from any student or other person.

SECTION 12. Lectures on chemistry, anatomy, physiology, astronomy, the mechanic arts, agriculture, and on any other science or branch of literature that the said board may direct, may be delivered to those attending said school, in such manner and on such terms and conditions as the said board may prescribe.

SECTION 13. The said board shall have power to grant diplomas in testimony of scholarship and ability to teach, but no such diploma shall be granted to any person who has not passed a thorough and satisfactory examination in the course of study prescribed by the board of regents of normal schools. Certificates of attendance upon the normal school may be given on conditions to be fixed by the said board. After any person has graduated at any state normal school, and has taught a public school in this state one year, the superintendent of public instruction shall have authority to countersign the diploma of such teacher, after such examination as to moral character, learning and ability to teach, as to the said superintendent may seem proper and reasonable.

SECTION 14. Any person holding a diploma granted by the said board of regents of normal schools, certifying that the person holding the same is a graduate of a state normal school, and that he is qualified to teach a common school, shall, after the same has been countersigned by the superintendent of public instruction, as provided in section thirteen of this act, be deemed qualified, and such diploma shall be a certificate of qualification to teach in any common school of this state, and as such shall have the full force and effect of a first grade certificate, until annulled by the superintendent of public instruction.

SECTION 15. Chapter twenty-two of the revised statutes of 1858, and the acts amendatory thereof, and chapter 537 of the general laws of 1865, shall be so construed and understood as to carry out the provisions of this act; and all acts and parts of acts conflicting with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 16. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved April 12, 1866.
1866

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PLATTEVILLE NORMAL SCHOOL.

PLATTEVILLE, Wis., Dec. 22, 1866.

Hon. J. G. McMYNN,

Secretary Board of R. N. S.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor herewith to transmit to you the report of the first term of the State Normal School, at Platteville :

1. Platteville is situated in the beautiful valley between the Platte and Sinsiniway Mounds, near the junction of the Big and Little Platte rivers. There being no marshes or "low lands" in the vicinity, it has a climate unparalleled for its salubrity. It is in the center of a rich and extensive mineral region, affording opportunities for the study of practical geology and mineralogy, seldom found.

Platteville is reached from the north and east by a daily line of stages from Boscobel, on the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien railroad, via Lancaster, and by a tri-weekly line, leaving Arena Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and passing through Dodgeville and Mineral Point. From the south it has two lines of daily stages, one from Galena and one from Du-buque.

2. By the regulations of the board of normal school regents the following terms of admission have been fixed upon :

1. Each assembly district in the state shall be entitled to six representatives in the normal schools, and in case vacancies exist in the representation to which any assembly district is entitled, such vacancies may be filled by the president and secretary of the board of regents.

2. Candidates for admission shall be nominated by the county superintendent of the county, (or if the county superintendent has not jurisdiction, then the nomination shall be made by the city superintendent of the city), in which such candidates may reside, and they shall be at least sixteen years of age, of sound bodily health and good moral character. Each person, so nominated, shall receive a certificate setting forth his name, age, health and character, and a duplicate of such certificate shall be immediately sent by mail, by the superintendent, to the secretary of the board.

3. Upon the presentation of such certificate to the principal of a state normal school, the candidate shall be examined under the direction of the principal of said school, in the branches required by law for a third grade certificate, except history, and theory and practice of teaching, and if found qualified to enter the normal school in respect to learning, he may be admitted, after furnishing such evidence as the said principal may require, of good health and good moral character, and after subscribing the following declaration :

"I,, do hereby declare that my purpose in entering the state normal school is to fit myself for the profession of teaching, and that it is my intention to engage in teaching in the schools of this state."

4. No person shall be entitled to a diploma, who has not been a member of the school, in which such diploma is granted, at least one year, nor who is less than nineteen years of age ; and a certificate of attendance may be granted by the principal of a normal school to any person who shall have been a member of such school for one term, provided, that in his judgment such certificate is deserved.

Upon presenting the nomination at the school the candidate is examined and if found qualified, admitted. If his present qualifications are not found sufficient and if the faculty of the school believe that *one term's* instruction will fit him to enter, he is placed in the preparatory department.

3. The full course of study and training has not yet been determined upon. It will be adapted to the wants of the state, and designed to make good teachers by developing those faculties necessary to produce good *men* and *women*, as well as by *special* training and culture.

4. A model or experimental school is organized in connection with the normal school, under the charge of teachers of ability and experience. In this, all students of the normal school will be required, before graduation, to teach and train, putting into practice and thoroughly testing the theories learned, and subjecting themselves to the criticisms of teachers and fellow pupils.

A limited number of "academic students" (those not designing to teach) are now admitted, reciting either in the normal or model classes, as best may suit their advancement in study.

5. During the first term, there were in attendance upon the model school 38 pupils; and in the model and normal schools 19, who are more properly classified as "academic"

6. The faculty is at present constituted as follows:

CHARLES H. ALLEN, Principal.

JACOB WERNLI, Assistant Principal.

GEORGE M. GUERNSEY, Professor of Mathematics.

FANNY S. JOSLYN, Teacher of Geography, History and Physiology.

ESTHER M. SPRAGUE, Principal of Model Department.

7. Annexed is a catalogue of students and preparatory students for the first term.

8. Pupils in the model school are charged a tuition of from \$3 to \$5 per term, and those in the academic department \$6 per term.

9. The estimated expenses of a year's attendance at the normal school are as follows:

Board—40 weeks.....	\$100 to \$130
Book rent.....	8 to 5
Stationery.....	8 to 5
Total.....	_____ to _____
	\$108 to \$140

10. When the Platteville academy passed to the state for the purpose of a state normal school, the "Eastman library," the "Philoxetean library," with the apparatus and cabinet, became the property of the school. A thriving literary society is now in operation, and through its influence a course of lectures is being delivered before the school and citizens.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

CHARLES H. ALLEN,

Principal.

STUDENTS IN THE NORMAL SCHOOL AT PLATTEVILLE.

Students.	Post Office.	Dist.	County.
Laura E. Avery,	Platteville,	1	Grant.
Mary E. Bass,	Platteville,	1	Grant.
Sarah M. Bastin,	Barton,	1	Washington
Nellie M. Barker,	Platteville,	1	Grant.
Emma Benedict,	Belmont,	1	La Fayette.
Bridget L. Brennan,	Highland,	1	Iowa.
Mary J. Carns,	Smelzer Grove,	1	Grant.
Hannah M. Cordingley,	Dodgeville,	1	Iowa.
Margaret Crouse, *	Smelzer Grove,	1	Grant.
Delphine Delaney,	Barton,	1	Washington
Sarah E. Downs,	Dodgeville,	1	Iowa.
Emma S. Dyer,	Platteville,	1	Grant.
Grace M. Eddy,	Platteville,	1	Grant.
Drucilla Eddy,	Platteville,	1	Grant.
Maggie Graney,	Lancaster,	1	Grant.
Maggie Green, *	Montford,	2	Grant.
Florence Grigsby,	Potosi,	2	Grant.
Phebe Grigsby,	Potosi,	2	Grant.
Isabella Haggart,	Lancaster,	2	Grant.
Annette Haseltine,	Mazomanie,	3	Dane.
Vilantha M. Hirst,	Lima,	3	Grant.
Ellen Hill,	Elk Grove,	1	La Fayette.
Ann E. Jackson, *	Boice Prairie,	3	Grant.
Mary A. Jones,	Lima,	3	Grant.
Emelia M. Jones,	Dodgeville,	1	Iowa.
Etta Kirkpatrick,	Platteville,	1	Grant.
Ella Marshall,	Platteville,	1	Grant.
Emma McKinney,	Lancaster,	1	Grant.
Ellen M. Nixon, *	Platteville,	1	Grant.
Mary C. Paddock,	Centre,	1	La Fayette.
J. M. Overton,	Platteville,	1	Grant.
Martha Paddock,	Centre,	1	La Fayette.
Emma Penn, *	Platteville,	1	Grant.
Clara Rand,	Platteville,	1	Grant.
Rosa Rhinefrank,	Milwaukee,	2	Milwaukee.
Fannie M. Robbins,	Platteville,	1	Grant.
Agnes Rundell,	Platteville,	1	Grant.
Lydia Ruggles,	Ridgeway,	North	Iowa.
Semiramis Stewart, *	Harrison,	2	Grant.
Jennie Sulzer,	Milwaukee,	2	Milwaukee.
Louisa E. Thomas, *	Mineral Point, .....	.	Iowa.
Anna Troutman,	Roxbury,	3	Dane.
Elizabeth M. Treganowan,	Platteville,	1	Grant.
J. Walter Bayse, *	Bowling Green, Mo., .....	.
Jacob Block, *	Platteville,	1	Grant.
J. Theodore Clifton,	Washburne,	1	Grant.
James A. Collins,	Lodi,	1	Calumet.
Henry Ellsworth,	Mifflin,	1	Iowa.
Charles E. Estabrook,	Platteville,	1	Grant.
Thomas F. Goodsell,	Highland,	North	Iowa.
Melvin Grigsby,	Potosi,	2	Grant.
Alexander Haggart,	Lancaster,	2	Grant.
David B. Jones,	Mifflin,	2	Iowa.

STUDENTS IN THE NORMAL SCHOOL AT PLATTEVILLE—Concluded.

Students.	Post Office.	Dist.	County.
John Kerr,.....	Platteville,.....	1	Grant.
J. F. Kimball,*.....	....., Illinois,.....	.	.
William McDonald,.....	Beetown,.....	5	Grant.
Phillip S. Rountree,.....	Platteville,.....	1	Grant.
Thomas Tulley,*.....	Calamine,.....	2	La Fayette.
William Van Waters,.....	Durand,.....	1	Pepin.
Henry Wright,.....	Lima,.....	8	Grant.

Those marked (*) have not as yet received regular nominations.

STUDENTS IN PREPARATORY CLASS TO NORMAL SCHOOL.

Students.	Post Office.	Dist.	County.
Lizzie Barber,*.....	Belmont,.....	1	La Fayette.
Sarah Bunker,*.....	Miffin,.....	2	Iowa.
Almeda Case,*.....	Elk Grove,.....	.	La Fayette.
S. Maria Estabrook,.....	Platteville,.....	1	Grant.
Mattie Fairbank,.....	Belmont,.....	1	La Fayette.
Libbie Francis,.....	Platteville,.....	1	Grant.
Maria Quimby,.....	Hazel Green,.....	1	Grant.
Kate Tyler,.....	Platteville,.....	1	Grant.
Annie Stewart,*.....	Harrison,.....	2	Grant.
Linda Young,*.....	Dodgeville,.....	.	Iowa.
Harry Howe,.....	Platteville,.....	1	Grant.
Peter Reizer,*.....	Kendall,.....	.	Iowa.
L. D. Keitz,.....	New Holstein,.....	.	Calumet.
George Tyler,.....	Platteville,.....	1	Grant.

Those marked (*) have not as yet received regular nominations.

SPECIAL REPORT.

BELOIT COLLEGE, October 30, 1866.

HON. JOHN G. McMANN,

DEAR SIR :—In accordance with your kind suggestion, that I furnish a few thoughts to be published in your forthcoming report, in connection with the statistics of our college required by law, I respectfully offer the following :

Beloit college was founded for the specific object of providing facilities for a thorough, liberal, christian education. In common with our best American colleges, it aims to take young men who have passed through the stages of common education in our public schools, and by special discipline of mind, and extended culture, prepare them, as intelligent, well developed men, to occupy positions of influence in society. The course of study is adapted, as much as possible, to give the student full possession and command of his own faculties for any work to which he may be called. By being drilled in the forms and processes of pure mathematics, and the elementary principles of language, as illustrated in both ancient and modern tongues, the mind is trained to correct habits of thinking, and to accurate, elegant and forceful modes of expressing thought. It is also introduced (the time and distribution of the course admits of little more than a bare introduction) to the wide range of truth embraced in the departments of history, science and philosophy as the great mines which are to be explored and worked as the peculiar capacities, tastes and calling of each individual may determine. And all along, the actual condition and wants of men in their civil and social state are pointed out as giving occasion for the practical application of all truth to the progress of society and the elevation of man in harmony with his high destiny as a rational, immortal creature of God. The legitimate work of the college is to lay broad and deep this common foundation, on which each man may build up, in after life, his own structure of attainment and influence in his particular sphere.

Though far from having obtained a complete endowment, Beloit college is, nevertheless, well furnished in respect of both living instructors and the apparatus and material of instruction, for doing this work. The numbers seeking the advantages of this provision attest a growing appreciation in the community of the work, and a demand for its enlargement. During the late war, the spirit of patriotism drew numbers away from the regular classes into the service of the country. Since the close of the war, many of those have returned, and others are coming in larger numbers than ever before, to swell these classes.

The first and main object of the institution is, as already indicated, to provide for the proper collegiate course of study. But in the lack of facilities, elsewhere in the region, for the preparation of young men to enter on that course, it has been found necessary to establish and maintain, in connection with the college, a preparatory department. Into this depart-

ment are received not only those who contemplate going through college, but any who desire to advance themselves in the branches of study commonly taught in our public schools. This department thus becomes, as its name indicates, a preparatory and normal department. Students desiring to pursue a partial course are also permitted to take up such branches of study with the college classes as they may choose and can prosecute with advantage. To such, when desired, certificates are given, attesting their actual attainment. The diploma conferring the full honors of the institution, is bestowed only on such as complete the regular four years' course.

The maintenance of a preparatory department seems at present indispensable, though no doubt it would be better for all the interests involved, if facilities for that part of the work were multiplied and scattered over all parts of the state. Studying from our point of observation the educational wants of our commonwealth, it seems clear that the intelligence and elevation of our large and rapidly increasing population will be promoted by bringing larger numbers than heretofore of the young men of the state to enjoy the benefit of a college education. I respectfully suggest, with this end in view, that the teachers of our public schools should early give this direction to the thoughts and aims of bright lads who come under their charge, and that in the high schools the courses of study should be so adjusted as to give opportunities to such as desire it, to prepare themselves specifically for college. This will not require any material change in the general arrangement, but only that a class of candidates for college be organized, and have their studies adapted to the requisites for admission prescribed by the best colleges of the land. Some increased attention to the Latin and Greek languages, and to classical literature thus introduced, it is believed will tend to elevate and liberalize the range of general instruction in our schools, at the same time that it serves a specific object of no little importance.

Desiring heartily to co-operate in all efforts to elevate the standard and increase the efficiency of our public school system, and to promote in every way possible the interests of education in our state, I am

Very truly yours,

A. L. CHAPIN,

President.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the President of the Board of Trustees of Beloit College, for the year ending August 31, 1866.

1. Corporate name of the institution—The board of trustees of Beloit college.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located—Beloit, Rock county.
3. Year when the institution was founded—1847.
4. Names of members of the faculty with their respective salaries:

Names.	Department of Instruction.	Salaries.
Aaron L. Chapin, D. D. Pres.,	History and civil polity,.....	\$1,800 00
Rev. Joseph Emerson, A. M.,	Greek language and literature,.....	1,500 00
Jackson J. Bushnell, A. M.,	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy,...	1,500 00
Rev. William Porter, A. M.,	Latin language and Literature,.....	1,500 00
Henry B. Nason, Ph. D.,	Chemistry and Natural Science,.....	*750 00
Rev. James J. Blaisdell, A. M.,	Intellectual and Moral Philosophy,.....	1,500 00
Henry C. Dickinson, A. B.,	Instruction in Rhetoric and English Literature,.....	1,000 00
John P. Fisk, A. M.,	Principal of Normal and Preparatory Department,.....	1,500 00

*For half the year.

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 5. Number of gentlemen who have graduated,..... | 113 |
| 6. Number ladies who have graduated,..... | |
| 7. Number of students in senior class,..... | 18 |
| 8. Number of students in the junior class,..... | 16 |
| 9. Number of students in the sophomore class,..... | 13 |
| 10. Number of students in the freshman class,..... | 28 |
| 11. Number of students in the preparatory department,..... | 146 |
| 12. Number of acres of land owned by the institution : | |
| College site,..... | 16 |
| Other lands in Wisconsin,..... | 1,130 |
| In other states,..... | 1,720 |
| | 2,866 |
| 13. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution : | |
| College site,..... | \$10,000 |
| Other lands,..... | 12,000 |
| | \$22,000 00 |
| 14. Estimated value of buildings owned by the institution,..... | \$27,500 00 |
| 15. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate,..... | \$107,500 00 |
| 16. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition | 10,542 93 |
| 17. Amount received for tuition during the current year,..... | 8,921 50 |
| 18. Rates of tuition in collegiate department per annum,..... | 30 00 |
| 19. Rates of tuition in preparatory department per annum,..... | 20 00 |

AARON L. CHAPIN,

President of Board of Trustees.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the President of the Board of Trustees of Lawrence University of Wisconsin, for the year ending August, 1866.

1. Corporate name of the institution—Lawrence University of Wisconsin.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located—Appleton, Outagamie county.
3. Year when the institution was founded—1848.
4. Names of members of the faculty with their respective salaries:

Names.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries.
Rev. G. M. Steele, D. D. Pres.	Ethics and Civil Polity.....	\$1,200 00
Hiram A. Jones, A. M.	Ancient languages and Literature.....	800 00
Julius F. Kellogg, A. M.	Pure and Mixed Mathematics.....	800 00
John E. Davies, A. M.	Chemistry and Physics.....	800 00
James M. Phinney, A. M., In- structor.	Philosophy and History.....	800 00
Miss Harriet O. Knox, A. B., Preceptress.....	French & Eng. Literature.....	460 00

5. *Number of gentlemen who have graduated,.....	3
6. Number of ladies who have graduated,.....	2
7. Number of students in the senior class,.....	6
8. Number of students in the junior class,.....	16
9. Number of students in the sophomore class,.....	19
10. Number of students in the freshman class,.....	21
University students,.....	34
11. Number of students in the preparatory department,.....	73
Academical students,.....	145
12. Number of acres of land owned by the institution, (about).....	2,000
13. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution, (about).....	\$20,000
14. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution,.....	80,000
15. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate,.....	80,000
16. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition	3,500
17. Amount received from tuition during the year,.....	\$200†
18. Rates of tuition in collegiate department per annum,.....	21
19. Rates of tuition in preparatory department per annum,...	15

G. M. STEELE, for
R. Z. MASON,
President of the Board of Trustees.

* The whole number of graduates, since the organization of the institution is 82.
† Most of the students have scholarships.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the President of the Board of Trustees of Ripon College, for the year ending August 31, 1866.

1. Corporate name of the institution—Board of Trustees of Ripon College.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located—Ripon, Fond du Lac county.
3. Year when the institution was founded—1854. Organized as a college in 1863.
4. Names of members of the faculty with their respective salaries.

Names.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries.
Rev. Wm. E. Merriman, A. M.	Mental and Moral Science,.....	\$800
Edward H. Merrell, A. M.....	Greek,.....	600
Rev. Wm. H. Ward, A. M.....	Latin,.....	600
Daniel Merriman, A. M.....	Natural Sciences,.....	600
Mrs. C. T. Tracy.....	Mathematics and Botany,.....	875
Mrs. Frances E. Woodrow.....	English studies,.....	325
Mrs. L. R. Beach.....	French and German,.....	250

5. Number of gentlemen who have graduated,.....
6. Number of ladies who have graduated,.....
7. Number of students in the senior class of the ladies course,..... 3
8. Number of students in the junior class,.....
9. Number of students in the sophomore class, 5, and of middle year, Ladies course,..... 7
10. Number of students in the freshman class, 4, and of junior year, Ladies course,..... 24
11. Number of students in the preparatory department,..... 280
12. Number of acres of land owned by the institution, (site 12, wild 480). 492
13. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution,..... \$12,000
14. Estimated cash value of the buildings owned by the institution,.... 30,000
15. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate,..... 5,000
16. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition, 300
17. Amount received for tuition during the current year,..... 2,800
18. Rates of tuition in collegiate department per annum,..... 24
19. Rates of tuition in preparatory department per annum,..... 21

W. E. MERRIMAN,

President of Board of Trustees.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF MILTON ACADEMY.

In the year 1844, Hon. Joseph Goodrich, the first settler in the village of Milton, Rock county, first formed the plan of starting the academy. He saw that the educational wants of the young people of this section, and especially of the society which he had been greatly instrumental in gathering together, could not be satisfactorily met by the public schools, as they were then organized. Accordingly he erected a suitable building in the village and engaged Rev. Bethuel C. Church, of Michigan, a teacher of considerable experience in private schools, to take charge of the institution, which was called "The Milton Academy." The school was opened on the first of December, 1844, and was taught by Mr. Church for one year; the number of students in attendance was fifty.

In the year following, Rev. S. S. Bicknell, a graduate of Dartmouth College, N. H., and pastor of a small Congregational church in the vicinity, was hired as principal of the academy. He continued in this position for two years, and was an accomplished teacher. He drew students from other localities in this section of the state, and laid the foundation for the real academic course of studies. Under his labors, the attendance per year was raised to seventy students.

The institution was incorporated, February 28, 1848, by the legislature of the territory, under the title of "The DuLac Academy." This did not become a popular name, and the school was known everywhere by the original one.

In the winter following, Rev. Jonathan Allen, now president of Alfred University, N. Y., and Rev. Amos W. Coon, had charge of the academy. The former soon retired and left Mr. Coon in charge. The latter had received a good academic education, and was an energetic and successful manager of the school. He taught three years, and raised the attendance yearly to a hundred and ten students.

In the fall of 1851, Prof. A. C. Spicer, a graduate of Alfred Academy, N. Y., became the head of the school. He held the place, with a years intermission, until the close of the spring term, 1858, when he resigned. He was assisted, most of the time, for four years, by Prof. Albert Whitford, a graduate of Union College, now principal of the DeRuyter Institute, N. Y. During the last two years, the attendance reached two hundred each year.

The present principal, Rev. W. C. Whitford, entered upon his office in 1858. Eight years before he had taught in the institution, and declined then the appointment to the same position. He has been assisted, most of the time, during the past eight years, by Prof. Albert Whitford, and portions of the time by Prof. G. M. Guernsey, late principal of the Platteville Academy; by Prof. O. M. Conover, of Madison; and by Profs. E. Searing and N. C. Twining, present teachers in the academy. Under the management of Mr. Whitford, the attendance has steadily gained from two hundred students a year to four hundred and twenty-one.

The existing charter was obtained in 1854, and the school was then legally styled "The Milton Academy." In the following year a beautiful brick building was erected by the citizens of Milton, on a bluff in the south-western part of the village, and the school took possession of it. The need of another building for dormitory purposes being greatly felt, two enterprising citizens of the place, Hon. Joseph Goodrich and Jeremiah Davis, generously erected in 1857, by their own means principally, a commodious hall on the grounds of the academy; this is now occupied by ladies. In the spring of 1863, another hall was provided for gentlemen. The main edifice, used for recitation rooms and the boarding hall, has proved too small; and an addition to it is now in process of erection. This will nearly double the accommodations of the building.

The instruction of the school is divided into four courses—the normal and English, the classical, the scientific, and the commercial. Under the first, teachers' classes are organized, and the students are taught the principles and the methods of teaching. Under the former arrangements of the normal regents of the state, this department of the school was placed in their hands. The academy has always directed much of its efforts to qualifying public school teachers. During the past year, one hundred and fifty-nine students have been instructed in the normal classes, and of this number eighty-one have taught during the past season, or will teach during the coming winter. In the other courses, the students are prepared to enter the last year of our colleges; and they obtain a thorough knowledge of the modern languages in connection with the physical and mental sciences, and learn the forms and rules of transacting business.

The catalogue of 1866 contains the "Army List" of the school, which gives the names of the graduates and students who entered the army, the number of the regiment, the residence and position of each on being mustered out of the service. By this list it seems that three hundred and ten enlisted, and forty three died or were killed. A large majority of these left their classes to join the army. The school raised, officered, and sent into the service two companies, for the 13th and 40th regiments Wisconsin infantry, and parts of two companies for the 2d and 49th infantry. The academy was represented in forty-four Wisconsin regiments or batteries, beginning with the 1st infantry, the 1st cavalry, and the 1st battery, and ending with the last, the 53d infantry. In addition to these it was represented in four regiments from Minnesota, in four regiments from Iowa, in six regiments from Illinois, in two regiments from Michigan, in three regiments from Indiana, in seven regiments from New York, in five regiments of colored infantry, in the regular army, in the U. S. marines, and in seven general positions in connection with the army—making in all 84 different organizations. Of these students, 69 received commissions to fill positions from 2d lieutenant up to brigadier general.

W. C. WHITFORD,

Principal.

ACADEMIES AND SEMINARIES.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF ACADEMIES AND SEMINARIES FOR 1888.

CORPORATE NAME OF INSTITUTION.	NAME OF PLACE WHERE LOCATED.	NAME OF PRINCIPAL OR PRESIDENT.	Date of Organization.	No. of Graduates.	No. in Senior Class.	No. in Junior Class.	No. in Sophomore Class.	No. in Freshman Class.	Total in Academic Classes.	No. in Preparatory Department.	Total in the Institu- tion.	Acres of Land owned by the Institution.	Value of Land Owned.	Cash Value of Build- ings.	Amount of Endow- ments.	Total Land, Buildings and Endowments.	Income for Present Year, except Tuli- tion.	Tuition Fees for Cur- rent Year.
Evansville Seminary.....	Evansville.	Henry Coleman, A. M.	1856	8	17	47	58	122	288	264	264	4	\$1,500	\$6,200	.....	\$10,800	.....	\$2,400 00
German English Academy.....	Milwaukee.	Peter Engelman.....	1851	11	21	43	44	27	132	147	885	16	6,000	15,000	\$4,800	28,800	\$1,136 98	7,037 52
German English High School.....	Milwaukee.	Chas. H. Marx.....	1858	28	28	43	44	27	132	48	190	15	1,000	2,500	300	5,800	1,000 00	8,384 00
Jefferson Liberal Institute.....	Jefferson.	B. F. Rogers.....	1830	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	75	8	1,000	4,000	6,000	7,000	1,000 00	150 00
Kenosha Female Seminary.....	Kenosha.	Mrs. H. M. Crawford.....	1845	2	4	8	8	8	14	27	51	8 1/2	5,000	10,000	9,000	45,000	.....	10,000 00
Milton Academy.....	Milton.	W. C. Whitford, A. M.	1814	8	.....	3	8	8	13	493	491	2 1/2	8,200	21,000	.....	24,000	300 00	4,950 17
Patch Grove Academy.....	Patch Grove.	W. B. Clark, A. B.	1865	.....	.....	1	8	75	79	20	69	1	10,000	8,000	.....	14,000	100 00	900 00
Waukegan Seminary.....	San Claire.	Rev. D. Breese.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	19	94	113	.....	.....	4,000	.....	30,000	.....	5,000 00
Wisconsin Female College.....	Fox Lake.	Miss C. A. Bodge.....	.....	.....	4	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
				22 56	106	122	232	505	1048	1658	187-10	\$43,700	\$69,860	\$11,100	\$12,400	\$2,536 98	\$33,846 69	

*It is presumed that this amount includes receipts for board, &c.

COMMERCIAL OR BUSINESS COLLEGES.

HON. JNO. G. McMYNN,

State Supt. of Public Instruction,

SIR :—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of December 19th, saying that you believe "the commercial schools of our State are an important part of our educational system," and requesting for publication in your annual report, a statement showing :

1. The scope and objects of the commercial or business colleges.
2. The causes that have led during the past few years to the establishment of these colleges.
3. The practical difficulties encountered in conducting them.
4. The present condition (including organization, faculty, students, etc.,) of the college under your (my) charge.
5. Such remarks or suggestions as you (I) may be pleased to make with regard to commercial or business education.

The commercial or business college is of recent origin, having come into existence scarcely more than a quarter of a century ago. It has struggled through the various stages of crude existence, and now necessarily occupies a considerable place in our educational system. Unprovided for by other means, it continues as it began, almost entirely in the hands of private enterprise.

Its scope and objects, though gradually enlarged by necessity and experience, are still limited by causes which may be obviated. As implied by their name, the design of these institutions is, in general terms, to afford such special advantages for preparatory education and training as are best for those who wish to engage in commercial business. It is a professional school, and should not in any way attempt to supersede the general school, which it supplements, and upon which it is founded.

It should include in its curriculum such branches of study and training as are necessary in common business, which cannot be better provided for elsewhere. That it does not now confine itself strictly to its legitimate province is because the general school does not yet properly perform its functions, and because the commercial or business college, in its too great eagerness for patronage, oversteps the bounds of educational propriety, and violates the principles of educational economy. These circumstances operate to narrow the scope and degrade the objects which properly belong to these institutions.

The true scope and objects of the commercial or business college include that wide range of knowledge and art which belong strictly to commercial business as a profession, and are necessary to make accomplished business men. Since it may be a matter of doubt whether the time has arrived for the broadest and most advanced views on this subject to be received and acted upon by the educational and business community, it is probably bet-

ter not to occupy space here in making a statement in detail of what should, and, in time, probably will form the curriculum of commercial or business colleges. That there is a large and important field not yet covered by these institutions, is certain. Before the exact ground is marked out, it is necessary to give the right general direction to the public mind on the subject, and then it can be done with practical effect.

"The causes that have led, during the past few years, to the establishment of these schools," are the rapid development of commercial spirit and enterprise, the growing appreciation of the value and economy of educational aids in all branches of employment, and a spirit of rivalry and competition among the managers of these schools.

"The practical difficulties encountered in conducting them" are, want of preparatory education with students, incompetent and mercenary management, want of trained teachers who combine with thorough scholarship, proper business talents and tastes, and an abundant stock of general information—defective organization, insufficient time, a too limited course of studies, want of unity and liberal association, and the establishment of schools of this kind without due regard to location, quality and support.

The institution under my charge, now known as the National Spencerian Business College, located in the city of Milwaukee, was established September, 1863, as a private enterprise, which it still remains. It is sustained entirely by tuitions and has no property but its furniture and fixtures. In June last, the interest of non-resident partners (who rendered no service) in its revenues was terminated. Relieved from this unnecessary tax it is confidently believed that its usefulness will be more certainly and rapidly increased.

The course of instruction embraces practical penmanship, commercial arithmetic, commercial correspondence, book-keeping, government and laws, commercial law, theory of trade and commerce, trade and commerce practically illustrated by dealings between teachers and students, and between students, also between the students and teachers of this college and colleges in other cities. The basis of instruction in these operations is Carey's Principles of Social Science.

In some branches thorough classification is maintained, in others a general gradation only can be preserved—much instruction is necessarily individual, while that of a general nature and incidental is imparted by lectures.

Five teachers are regularly employed, and three others give instruction in special branches

Whole number of students who have been admitted since the college was established.....	950
From January 1, 1866, to January 1, 1867.....	320
The daily attendance in December was.....	170

On the 13th of July, 1866, at a meeting for the purpose, convened in Cleveland, this institution, with others of the same class, formed a permanent organization, "*For the purpose of developing, diffusing and perpetuating a sound and comprehensive system of business education throughout the United States, commensurate with the growing wants of business life, and for the further purpose of placing this department of education in co-operative relations with the American system of general education.*"

This organization, under the name of the National Union of Business Colleges, gives promise of much usefulness in obviating the practical difficulties which hinder the substantial progress of this department of education.

Such are its spirit, purposes and plans that it should ultimately embrace the entire body of co-operative institutions and agencies in this department.

The nature of the ties, interests and operations of commercial life are such that its educational demands cannot be fully met without the aid of commercial association as an element in its system of education, in harmony with the scope and governing principles of commerce itself. This it is hoped ultimately to secure through this organization, which is so formed as to adjust itself to the growth and progress of commercial and general education.

Under date of August 22d, 1866, I took occasion to address a communication to Hon. Edward Salomon, president of the regents of the university, on the subject of commercial education and provisions therefor. That letter contained some points which it may not be out of place to present here. I there suggested that those who are to be educated may be divided into two classes, viz.: commercial and non-commercial; that all should receive so much commercial education as is necessary to the correct management of ordinary business and financial affairs, and that in addition to this the commercial class should receive a liberal commercial education; that our system of common and academic schools should provide for the general want of commercial education, and that a commercial department of the state university should provide for the liberal branches of commercial education adapted to the higher wants of the more purely commercial class, and all others who might desire to become versed in this branch of learning. I suggested that the merchants and business men in particular, both individually and through the Chamber of Commerce and Merchant's Association, would doubtless favor and assist in the establishment of such a department in Milwaukee. I also suggested reasons why the efficiency and strength of such a department would be enhanced by locating it at the centre of the commercial interests of the state.

General prosperity and good order hinge to such an extent upon the operations, relations and results of commerce, that public provision for its educational wants on a permanent and liberal basis is an imperative duty which cannot long be neglected without injury.

In a country like ours no great educational interest such as this should long be entrusted solely to the uncertain care of private enterprise, or subject to the vicissitudes of private fortune. It is contrary to the genius of our institutions, and derogatory to the interests of the people.

Wisconsin is laying the permanent foundations of her educational system, and the position she will hold depends much upon its entire completeness, and for this reason, the condition and claims of commercial education cannot be too carefully considered.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT C. SPENCER.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 31, 1866.

TABLE NO. 1.

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME FOR 1866.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
ADAMS—		
Adams.....	181	\$ 58 95
Big Flats.....	26	11 70
Dell Prairie.....	244	109 80
Easton.....	101	45 45
Jackson.....	157	70 65
Leola.....	39	17 55
Lincoln.....	147	66 15
Monroe.....	123	55 35
New Chester.....	101	45 45
New Haven.....	428	192 60
Preston.....	70	31 50
Quincy.....	60	27 00
Richfield.....	118	53 10
Rome.....	32	14 40
Springville.....	162	72 90
Strong's Prairie.....	294	132 30
White Creek.....	78	35 10
Total.....	2,311	\$1,039 95
ASHLAND—		
La Pointe.....	62	27 90
BROWN—		
Bellevue.....	219	98 55
Depere.....	156	70 20
Depere Village.....	301	135 45
Eaton.....	96	43 20
Fort Howard.....	444	199 80
Glenmore.....	129	58 05
Green Bay.....	268	120 60
Green Bay City.....	1,108	497 70
Holland.....	402	180 90
Howard.....	309	139 05
Humboldt.....	298	134 10
Lawrence.....	406	182 70
Morrison.....	249	112 05
New Denmark.....	217	97 65
Pittsfield.....	55	24 75
Preble.....	257	115 65
Rockland.....	243	111 60
Scott.....	547	246 15
Suamico.....	122	54 90
Wrightstown.....	328	147 60
Total.....	6,157	\$2,770 65

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME FOR 1866.—Continued,

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
BUFFALO—		
Alma.....	129	\$ 58 05
Belvidere.....	164	78 80
Buffalo.....	246	110 70
Buffalo City.....	69	31 05
Cross.....	174	78 80
Eagle Mills.....	87	39 15
Gilmanton.....	126	56 70
Glencoe.....	112	50 40
Maxville.....	260	117 00
Modena.....	84	37 80
Naples.....	314	141 30
Nelson.....	104	46 80
Waumandee.....	278	124 20
Total.....	2,145	\$965 25
BURNETT—		
Burnett.....	72	32 40
Total.....	72	\$32 40
CALUMET—		
Brillion.....	104	64 80
Brothertown.....	544	244 80
Charlestown.....	404	181 80
Chilton.....	467	210 15
Harrison.....	395	177 75
New Holstein.....	433	217 35
Rantoul.....	184	82 80
Stockbridge.....	541	243 45
Woodville.....	249	112 05
Total.....	3,371	\$1,516 95
CHIPPEWA—		
Anson.....		
Bloomer.....	181	81 45
Chippewa Falls.....	277	124 65
Eagle Point.....	276	124 20
La Fayette.....	206	92 70
Sigel.....	66	29 70
Wheaton.....	123	55 35
Total.....	1,129	\$508 05
CLARK—		
Pine Valley.....	160	72 00
Lynn.....	74	33 30
Loyal.....	41	18 45
Weston.....	99	44 55
Total.....	374	\$168 30

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME FOR 1866—Continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
COLUMBIA—		
Arlington.....	817	\$142 65
Caledonia.....	417	187 65
Courtland.....	585	263 25
Columbus.....	925	416 25
Dekorra.....	532	239 40
Hampden.....	390	175 50
Fort Winnebago.....	255	114 75
Fountain Prairie.....	486	218 70
Leeda.....	400	180 00
Lewiston.....	375	168 75
Lodi.....	591	265 95
Lowville.....	354	159 30
Marcellon.....	364	163 80
Newport.....	478	215 10
Otsego.....	558	251 10
Pacific.....	75	33 75
Randolph.....	413	185 85
Scott.....	331	148 95
Springvale.....	342	153 90
West Point.....	310	139 50
Wyocena.....	460	207 00
Portage City.....	1,800	596 00
Total.....	10,258	4,616 10
CRAWFORD—		
Clayton.....	517	\$232 65
Eastman.....	396	178 20
Freeman.....	331	148 95
Haney.....	207	93 15
Lynxville.....	102	45 90
Marietta.....	164	73 80
Prairie du Chien.....	1,193	536 85
Seneca.....	280	126 00
Scott.....	279	125 55
Union.....	122	54 90
Utica.....	388	174 60
Wauzeka.....	278	125 10
Total.....	4,257	\$1,915 65
DANE—		
Albion.....	406	\$182 70
Berry.....	451	202 95
Black Earth.....	325	146 25
Blooming Grove.....	387	174 15
Blue Mounds.....	368	165 60
Bristol.....	519	233 55
Burke.....	417	187 65
Christiana.....	560	252 00
Cottage Grove.....	573	257 85
Cross Plains.....	375	168 75
Dane.....	427	192 15

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME FOR 1886—Continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
DANE—continued.		
Deerfield.....	435	\$195 75
Dunkirk.....	725	326 25
Dunn.....	431	193 95
Fitchburg.....	498	224 10
Madison.....	338	152 10
Mazomanie.....	575	258 75
Medina.....	481	216 45
Middleton.....	565	254 25
Montrose.....	389	175 05
Oregon.....	560	252 00
Perry.....	365	164 25
Pleasant Springs.....	428	192 60
Primrose.....	393	176 85
Roxbury.....	493	221 85
Rutland.....	422	189 90
Springfield.....	498	224 10
Springdale.....	441	198 45
Sun Prairie.....	534	240 30
Vermont.....	487	219 15
Verona.....	440	198 00
Vienna.....	389	175 05
Westport.....	483	217 35
Windsor.....	389	175 05
York.....	468	210 60
Madison City.....	3,193	1,436 85
Total.....	19,225	\$8,652 60
Dodge—		
Ashippun.....	716	\$322 20
Beaver Dam.....	548	246 60
" " City.....	1,208	541 35
Barnett.....	372	167 40
Calamus.....	473	212 85
Chester.....	337	151 65
Clyman.....	662	297 90
Elba.....	629	283 05
Emmett.....	573	257 85
Fox Lake.....	734	330 30
Hargan.....	768	345 60
Hubbard.....	1,088	489 60
Hustisford.....	630	283 50
Lebanon.....	664	298 80
Leroy.....	569	256 05
Lomira.....	721	324 45
Lowell.....	888	377 60
Oak Grove.....	696	313 20
Portland.....	574	258 30
Rubicon.....	347	151 15
Shields.....	537	241 65
Theresa.....	915	411 75
Trenton.....	688	309 60

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME FOR 1866—Continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
DODGE—continued.		
Waupun, S. Ward.....	319	148 55
Westford.....	531	238 95
Williamstown.....	800	360 00
Total.....	17,482	\$7,866 90
DOOR—		
Bailey's Harbor.....	46	\$20 70
Brussels.....	243	109 35
Clay Banks.....	16	7 20
Egg Harbor.....	62	27 90
Forestville.....	55	24 75
Gardner.....	60	27 00
Gibraltar.....	125	56 25
Liberty Grove.....	24	10 80
Nasewaupee.....	111	49 95
Sevastapol.....	95	42 75
Sturgeon Bay.....	144	64 80
Washington.....	103	46 35
Total.....	1,084	487 80
DOUGLAS—		
Superior.....	212	\$95 40
Total.....	212	\$95 40
DUNN—		
Dunn.....	240	\$108 00
Eau Galle.....	158	71 10
Menomonie.....	399	179 55
Peru.....	42	18 90
Red Cedar.....	264	118 80
Rock Creek.....	61	27 45
Spring Brook.....	397	178 65
Weston.....	71	31 95
Total.....	1,632	\$784 40
Eau Claire—		
Bridge Creek.....	335	\$150 75
Brunswick.....	126	56 70
Eau Claire.....	419	188 55
Lincoln.....	129	58 05
North Eau Claire.....	120	54 00
Oak Grove.....	121	54 45
Pleasant Valley.....	83	37 35
West Eau Claire.....	313	140 85
Total.....	1,636	\$740 70

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME FOR 1866—continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
FOND DU LAC.		
Alto,.....	506	\$227 70
Ashford,.....	781	351 45
Auburn,.....	592	266 40
Byron,.....	601	270 45
Calumet,.....	667	300 15
Eden,.....	629	283 05
Eldorado,.....	680	306 00
Empire,.....	386	173 70
Fond du Lac,.....	410	184 50
" " City,.....	4,101	1,845 45
Forest,.....	524	235 80
Friendship,.....	400	180 00
Lamartine,.....	432	194 40
Marshfield,.....	650	292 50
Metomen,.....	619	278 55
Oakfield,.....	453	203 85
Osceola,.....	440	198 00
Ripon,.....	340	153 00
" City,.....	809	364 05
Rosendale,.....	555	249 75
Springvale,.....	446	200 70
Taycheedah,.....	702	315 90
Waupun,.....	497	223 65
" Village, N. Ward,.....	251	112 95
Total,.....	16,471	7,411 95
GRANT—		
Beetown,.....	707	310 15
Blue River,.....	230	103 50
Boscobel,.....	462	207 90
Cassville,.....	389	175 05
Clifton,.....	402	180 90
Ellenboro,.....	305	137 25
Fennimore,.....	583	262 35
Glen Haven,.....	365	164 25
Hazel Green,.....	1,065	479 25
Harrison,.....	428	192 60
Hickory Grove,.....	332	149 40
Jamestown,.....	510	229 50
Lancaster,.....	370	391 50
Liberty,.....	313	140 85
Lima,.....	400	180 00
Little Grant,.....	290	130 50
Marion,.....	238	107 10
Millville,.....	110	49 50
Mt. Hope,.....	283	127 35
Muscoda,.....	307	138 15
Paris,.....	324	145 80
Patch Grove,.....	307	138 15
Platteville,.....	1,267	570 15
Potosi,.....	1,207	543 15

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME FOR 1886—continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
GRANT—continued.		
Smelser,.....	542	\$242 90
Tafton,.....	342	152 90
Waterstown,.....	193	86 85
Waterloo,.....	282	126 90
Wingville,.....	274	122 30
Woodman,.....	225	101 25
Wyalusing,.....	301	135 45
Total,.....	18,853	6,228 85
GREEN—		
Adams,.....	367	165 15
Albany,.....	583	262 35
Brooklyn,.....	417	187 65
Cadiz,.....	457	205 65
Clarno,.....	627	282 15
Decatur,.....	706	317 70
Exeter,.....	407	183 15
Jefferson,.....	668	300 60
Jordan,.....	406	182 70
Monroe,.....	1,359	611 55
Mt. Pleasant,.....	445	200 25
New Glarus,.....	385	173 25
Spring Grove,.....	475	213 75
Sylvester,.....	429	193 05
Washington,.....	333	149 85
York,.....	328	147 60
Total,.....	8,392	3,776 40
GREEN LAKE—		
Berlin,.....	395	177 75
" City,.....	845	380 25
Brooklyn,.....	445	200 25
Dayton,.....	288	129 60
Green Lake,.....	416	187 20
Kingston,.....	218	98 10
" Village,.....	182	89 40
Mackford,.....	341	153 45
Markesan Village,.....	123	55 35
Manchester,.....	417	187 65
Marquette,.....	190	85 50
Princeton,.....	375	168 75
" Village,.....	167	75 15
St. Marie,.....	231	103 95
Seneca,.....	125	56 25
Total,.....	4,708	2,118 60
IOWA—		
Arena,.....	587	241 65
Olyde,.....	281	126 45

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME FOR 1866—continued.

Counties and towns.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
IOWA—continued.		
Dodgeville,	1,575	\$708 75
Highland,	1,265	569 25
Linden,	769	343 05
Mifflin,	499	224 55
Mineral Point,	566	254 70
“ “ City,	877	394 65
Moscow,	347	156 15
Pulaski,	426	191 70
Ridgeway,	968	435 60
Waldwick,	281	126 45
Wyoming,	281	126 45
Total,	8,672	3,902 40
JACKSON—		
Albion,	473	212 85
Alma,	398	179 10
Hixton,	256	115 20
Irving,	261	117 45
Manchester,	136	61 20
Melrose,	253	113 85
Northfield,	40	18 00
Springfield,	108	46 35
Total,	1,920	864 00
JEFFERSON—		
Axtalan,	454	204 30
Gold Spring,	258	116 10
Concord,	622	279 90
Farmington,	1,028	463 60
Hebron,	443	199 35
Ironia,	764	343 80
Jefferson,	1,435	645 75
Koshkonong,	832	374 40
Lake Mills,	691	310 95
Milford,	668	300 60
Oakland,	427	192 15
Palmyra,	624	280 80
Sullivan,	653	293 85
Sumner,	158	71 10
Waterloo,	544	244 80
Waterloo Village,	210	94 50
Watertown,	911	409 95
“ “ City,	8,163	1,423 35
Total,	13,885	6,248 25
JUNEAU—		
Armenia,	76	34 20
Clearfield,	53	23 85
Fountain,	181	81 45

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME FOR 1866—Continued.

Counties and towns.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
JUNEAU—concluded.		
Germantown,	239	\$107 55
Kildare,	303	136 35
Lisbon,	547	246 15
Lyndon,	196	88 20
Lindina,	393	176 85
Lemonweir,	348	156 40
Marion,	116	52 20
Mauston village,	295	132 75
Necedah,	218	98 10
Orange,	57	25 65
Plymouth,	260	117 00
Seven Mile Creek,	275	123 75
Summit,	222	99 90
Wonewoc,	278	125 10
Total,	4,057	1,825 65
KENOSHA—		
Brighton,	489	220 05
Bristol,	387	174 15
Kenosha city,	1,621	729 45
Paris,	446	200 70
Pleasant Prairie,	537	241 65
Randall,	224	100 80
Salem,	564	253 80
Somers,	514	231 30
Wheatland,	341	153 45
Total,	5,123	2,305 35
Kewaunee—		
Ahnapee,	343	154 35
Carlton,	364	163 80
Casco,	322	144 90
Coryville,	148	66 60
Franklin,	306	137 70
Kewaunee,	434	195 30
Lincoln,	175	78 75
Montpelier,	166	70 20
Pierce,	82	36 90
Red River,	333	149 85
Total,	2,663	1,198 35
La Crosse—		
Bangor,	354	159 30
Barre,	512	230 40
Burns,	330	148 50
Campbell,	331	148 95
Farmington,	360	162 00
Greenfield,	346	155 70
Holland,	172	77 40
Jackson,	283	127 35
La Crosse city,	1,467	660 15
Neshonoc,	298	131 85

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME FOR 1866—Continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
LA CROSSE—concluded.		
Onalaska.....	402	\$180 90
Washington.....	154	69 30
Total.....	5,004	2,251 80
LA FAYETTE—		
Argyle.....	498	224 10
Benton.....	918	413 10
Belmont.....	375	168 75
Center.....	909	409 05
Elk Grove.....	483	217 35
Fayette.....	428	192 60
Gratiot.....	572	257 40
Kendall.....	427	192 15
Monticello.....	210	94 50
New Diggings.....	716	322 20
Shullsburg.....	1,038	467 10
Wayne.....	376	169 20
White Oak Springs.....	288	107 10
Willow Springs.....	402	180 90
Wiota.....	634	285 30
Total.....	8,224	3,700 80
LA POINTE—		
Bayfield.....	93	41 85
Total.....	93	41 85
MANITOWOC—		
Cato.....	700	315 00
Centerville.....	520	234 00
Cooperstown.....	532	239 40
Eaton.....	458	206 10
Franklin.....	554	249 30
Gibson.....	453	203 85
Kossuth.....	781	351 45
Liberty.....	544	244 80
Manitowoc.....	1,544	694 80
Manitowoc Rapids.....	537	241 65
Maple Grove.....	393	176 85
Meeme.....	557	255 15
Mishicott.....	602	270 90
Newton.....	557	250 65
Rockland.....	207	93 15
Schleswig.....	425	191 25
Two Creeks.....	140	63 00
Two Rivers.....	1,010	454 60
Total.....	10,524	4,735 80
MARATHON—		
Berlin.....	216	97 20
Knowlton.....	41	18 45
Marathon.....	103	46 35

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME FOR 1866—Continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
MARATHON—concluded.		
Mosinee.....	115	\$51 75
Stettin.....	108	48 60
Texas.....	66	29 70
Wausau.....	122	54 90
Wausau village.....	245	110 25
Weston.....	49	22 05
Total.....	1,065	479 25
MARQUETTE—		
Buffalo.....	818	148 10
Crystal Lake.....	178	79 20
Douglas.....	268	120 60
Harris.....	181	81 45
Mecan.....	159	71 55
Montello.....	818	140 85
Moundville.....	177	79 65
Neshkoro.....	149	67 05
Newton.....	256	115 20
Oxford.....	230	103 50
Packwaukee.....	218	98 10
Shields.....	228	102 60
Springfield.....	76	34 20
Westfield.....	180	81 00
Total.....	2,929	1,818 05
MILWAUKEE—		
Franklin.....	754	339 30
Granville.....	1,039	467 55
Greenfield.....	960	432 00
Lake.....	709	319 05
Milwaukee.....	1,116	502 20
“ city.....	20,055	9,024 75
Oak Creek.....	980	418 50
Wauwatosa.....	1,183	532 35
Total.....	26,746	12,085 70
MONROE—		
Adrian.....	206	92 70
Angelo.....	185	83 25
Clifton.....	118	50 85
Eaton.....	58	26 10
Glendale.....	136	61 20
Greenfield.....	142	63 90
Jefferson.....	209	94 05
La Fayette.....	123	55 35
Leon.....	377	169 65
Lincoln.....	260	117 00
Little Falls.....	190	85 50
Oak Dale.....	167	75 15
Portland.....	194	87 30

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME FOR 1866—Continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
MORRIS—concluded.		
Ridgeville,	262	\$117 90
Sheldon,	196	88 20
Sparta,	1,001	450 45
Tomah,	435	195 75
Wellington,	131	58 95
Wilton,	233	104 85
Total,	4,618	2,078 10
OCONTO—		
Marinette,	179	80 55
Oconto,	153	68 85
Oconto Village,	414	186 30
Pensaukee,	150	67 50
Peshigo,	227	102 15
Stiles,	116	52 20
Suamico,	26	11 70
Total,	1,265	569 25
OUTAGAMIE—		
Appleton (city),	1,042	468 90
Black Creek,	27	12 15
Bovina,	104	46 80
Buchanan,	164	78 80
Center,	296	133 20
Dale,	345	155 25
Ellington,	318	143 10
Freedom,	335	150 75
Grand Chute,	104	46 80
Greenville,	565	254 25
Hortonia,	316	142 20
Kaukauna,	419	188 55
Liberty,	80	36 00
Maple Creek,	160	72 00
Osborn,	104	46 80
Total,	4,379	1,970 55
OZAUKEE—		
Belgium,	999	449 55
Cedarburg,	1,159	521 55
Fredonia,	804	361 80
Grafton,	787	354 15
Mequon,	1,414	636 30
Port Washington,	1,078	485 10
Saukville,	794	357 30
Total,	7,035	3,165 75
PEPIN—		
Albany,	46	20 70
Durand,	260	117 00

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME FOR 1866—Continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
PEPIN—concluded.		
Frankfort,.....	69	\$81 05
Lima,.....	134	60 30
Pepin,.....	285	128 25
Stockholm,.....	74	83 30
Waterville,.....	108	48 60
Waubeek,.....	28	12 60
Total,.....	1,004	451 80
PIERCE.		
Clifton,.....	237	106 65
Diamond Bluff,.....	62	27 90
El Paso,.....	48	21 60
Hartland,.....	77	34 65
Isabelle, (no report).....		
Martell,.....	288	129 60
Oak Grove,.....	200	90 00
Perry,.....	133	59 85
Pleasant Valley,.....	110	49 50
Prescott,.....	352	158 40
River Falls,.....	420	189 00
Salem,.....	58	26 10
Trenton,.....	85	38 25
Trimbell,.....	145	65 25
Union,.....	23	10 35
Total,.....	2,238	1,007 10
POLK—		
Alden,.....	56	25 20
Farmington,.....	156	70 20
Lincoln,.....	37	16 65
Osceola,.....	198	89 10
St. Croix Falls,.....	130	58 50
Sterling,.....	15	6 75
Total,.....	592	266 40
PORTAGE—		
Amherst,.....	308	138 60
Almond,.....	229	103 05
Belmont,.....	166	74 70
Buena Vista,.....	203	91 35
Eau Claire,.....	53	23 85
Grant,.....	40	18 00
Hull,.....	144	64 80
Linwood,.....	51	22 95
Lanark,.....	186	83 70
New Hope,.....	209	94 05
Plover,.....	352	158 40
Pine Grove,.....	164	73 80
Sharon,.....	315	141 75
Stevens Point,.....	19	8 55

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME FOR 1866—Continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
PORTAGE—concluded.		
Stevens Point City,.....	518	\$233 10
Stockton,.....	216	97 20
Total,.....	8,178	1,427 85
RACINE—		
Burlington,.....	919	413 55
Caledonia,.....	1,098	491 85
Dover,.....	464	208 80
Mount Pleasant,.....	893	401 85
Norway,.....	421	189 45
Raymond,.....	536	241 20
Rochester,.....	334	150 30
Waterford,.....	543	244 35
Yorkville,.....	538	242 10
City of Racine,.....	2,774	1,248 30
Total,.....	8,515	3,881 75
RICHLAND—		
Akan,.....	135	60 75
Bloom,.....	352	158 40
Buena Vista,.....	412	185 40
Dayton,.....	291	130 95
Eagle,.....	412	185 40
Forest,.....	327	147 15
Henrietta,.....	281	126 45
Ithaca,.....	490	220 50
Marshall,.....	294	132 30
Orion,.....	240	108 00
Richland,.....	525	236 25
Richwood,.....	422	189 90
Rockbridge,.....	312	140 40
Sylvan,.....	269	121 05
Westford,.....	270	121 50
Willow,.....	199	89 55
Total,.....	5,231	2,353 95
Rock—		
Avon,.....	352	158 40
Beloit,.....	818	143 10
Beloit City,.....	1,564	703 80
Bradford,.....	372	167 40
Center,.....	421	189 45
Clinton,.....	598	269 10
Fulton,.....	737	331 65
Harmony,.....	362	162 90
Janesville,.....	345	155 25
Janesville City,.....	3,141	1,413 45
Johnstown,.....	460	207 00
La Prairie,.....	329	148 05
Lima,.....	385	173 25

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME FOR 1866—Continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
Rock—continued.		
Magnolia.....	424	\$190 80
Milton.....	601	270 45
Newark.....	466	209 70
Plymouth.....	465	209 25
Porter.....	513	230 85
Rock.....	474	213 80
Spring Valley.....	409	184 05
Turtle.....	459	206 55
Union.....	666	299 70
Total.....	13,861	\$6,237 45
SAINT CROIX—		
Cylon.....	97	\$43 65
Eau Galla.....	54	24 30
Emerald.....	56	25 20
Erin.....	314	141 30
Hammond.....	210	94 50
Hudson.....	116	52 20
“ City.....	612	275 40
Kinnikinnic.....	146	65 70
Pleasant Valley.....	185	83 25
Richmond.....	204	91 80
Rush River.....	173	77 35
Somerset.....	180	58 50
Springfield.....	29	13 05
St. Joseph.....	72	32 40
Star Prairie.....	177	79 65
Troy.....	209	94 05
Warren.....	73	32 35
Total.....	2,857	1,285 65
SAUK—		
Baraboo.....	869	\$391 05
Bear Creek.....	246	110 70
Dellona.....	233	104 35
Excelsior.....	249	112 05
Fairfield.....	298	134 10
Franklin.....	314	141 30
Freedom.....	250	112 50
Greenfield.....	350	157 50
Honey Creek.....	400	180 00
Ironston.....	411	184 95
Lavalle.....	289	130 05
Merimack.....	304	136 80
New Buffalo.....	321	144 45
Prairie du Sac.....	692	311 40
Reedsburg.....	478	215 10
Spring Green.....	351	157 95
Sumpter.....	364	163 80
Troy.....	357	160 65

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME FOR 1866—Continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
SAUK—continued.		
Washington.....	813	\$140 85
Westfield.....	837	151 65
Winfield.....	294	132 30
Woodland.....	260	117 00
Total.....	7,980	\$8,591 00
SHAWANO—		
Belle Plain.....	189	\$62 55
Hartland.....	87	16 65
Pella.....	94	42 30
Richmond.....	80	36 00
Shawano.....	24	10 80
Waukecheon.....	10	4 50
Total.....	384	\$172 80
SHEBOYGAN—		
Greenbush.....	572	\$257 40
Herman.....	840	378 00
Holland.....	1,029	463 05
Lima.....	783	329 85
Lyndon.....	588	263 60
Mosel.....	362	162 90
Mitchell.....	426	191 70
Plymouth.....	864	388 80
Rhine.....	603	271 35
Russell.....	246	110 70
Scott.....	570	256 50
Sheboygan.....	508	226 35
" City.....	1,596	718 20
Sheboygan Falls.....	779	350 55
" " Village.....	489	220 05
Sherman.....	585	263 25
Wilson.....	470	211 50
Total.....	11,255	\$5,064 75
TREMPEALEAU—		
Arcadia.....	175	\$78 75
Burnside.....	69	31 05
Caledonia.....	176	79 20
Ettick.....	242	108 90
Gale.....	374	168 30
Hale.....	28	10 35
Lincoln.....	86	38 70
Preston.....	181	81 45
Sumner.....	126	56 70
Trempealeau.....	497	223 65
Total.....	1,949	\$877 05

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME FOR 1866—Continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
VERNON—		
Bergen.....	178	\$80 10
Christiana.....	375	168 75
Clinton.....	163	78 35
Coon.....	200	90 00
Forest.....	218	98 10
Franklin.....	384	172 80
Genoa.....	129	58 05
Greenwood.....	160	72 00
Hamburg.....	350	157 50
Harmony.....	214	96 30
Hillsborough.....	306	137 70
Jefferson.....	350	157 50
Kickapoo.....	390	175 50
Liberty.....	129	58 05
Stark.....	183	82 35
Sterling.....	287	129 15
Union.....	113	50 85
Viroqua.....	655	294 75
Webster.....	189	85 05
Wheatland.....	177	79 65
Whitestown.....	128	57 60
Total.....	5,278	\$2,375 10
WALWORTH—		
Bloomfield.....	437	\$196 65
Darien.....	570	256 50
Delavan.....	937	421 65
Elkhorn.....	863	163 35
East Troy.....	598	269 10
Geneva.....	825	371 25
La Grange.....	462	207 90
La Fayette.....	478	215 10
Linn.....	807	138 15
Lyons.....	510	229 50
Richmond.....	408	183 60
Sharon.....	672	302 40
Spring Prairie.....	483	217 35
Sugar Creek.....	405	182 25
Troy.....	457	205 65
Walworth.....	549	247 05
Whitewater.....	1,836	601 20
Total.....	9,797	\$4,408 65
WASHINGTON—		
Addison.....	934	\$420 30
Barton.....	473	212 85
Erin.....	697	313 65
Farmington.....	793	356 85
Germantown.....	987	444 15
Hartford.....	1,033	464 85

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME FOR 1866—Continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
WASHINGTON—continued.		
Jackson.....	858	386 10
Kewaskum.....	500	225 00
Polk.....	1,044	469 80
Richfield.....	784	352 80
Trenton.....	824	370 80
Wayne.....	762	342 90
West Bend.....	751	337 95
Total.....	10,440	4,698 00
WAUKESHA—		
Brookfield.....	766	344 70
Delafield.....	506	227 70
Eagle.....	469	211 05
Genesee.....	683	307 35
Lisbon.....	556	250 20
Menomonee.....	900	405 00
Merton.....	551	247 95
Mukwanago.....	506	227 70
Muskego.....	587	264 15
New Berlin.....	802	360 90
Oconomowoc.....	1,052	473 40
Ottawa.....	460	207 00
Pewaukee.....	605	272 25
Summit.....	405	182 25
Vernon.....	417	187 65
Waukesha.....	1,303	586 35
Total.....	10,568	4,755 60
WAUPACA—		
Bear Creek.....	72	32 40
Caledonia.....	252	113 40
Dayton.....	282	126 90
Dupont.....	21	9 45
Farmington.....	262	117 90
Helvetia.....	31	13 95
Iola.....	237	106 65
Larrabee.....	35	15 75
Lebanon.....	174	78 80
Lind.....	383	172 35
Little Wolf.....	149	67 05
Matteson.....	49	22 05
Mukwa.....	465	209 25
Royalton.....	216	97 20
St. Lawrence.....	241	108 45
Scandinavia.....	376	169 20
Union.....	45	20 25
Waupaca.....	565	254 25
Weyauwega.....	489	220 05
Total.....	4,344	1,954 80

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME FOR 1866—Concluded.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
WAUSHARA—		
Aurora.....	387	\$174 15
Bloomfield.....	330	148 50
Coloma.....	126	56 70
Dakota.....	110	49 50
Deerfield.....	57	25 65
Hancock.....	125	56 25
Leon.....	356	160 20
Marion.....	243	109 35
Mt. Morris.....	189	85 05
Oasis.....	193	86 85
Plainfield.....	405	182 25
Poysippi.....	135	60 75
Richford.....	145	65 25
Rose.....	90	40 50
Saxeville.....	240	108 00
Springwater.....	184	87 30
Warren.....	235	105 75
Wautoma.....	289	130 05
Total.....	8,849	1,732 05
WINNEBAGO—		
Algoma.....	320	144 00
Black Wolf.....	331	148 95
Clayton.....	513	230 85
Menasha.....	909	409 05
Neenah.....	894	402 30
Nekimi.....	441	198 45
Nepeuskun.....	376	169 20
Oshkosh.....	277	124 65
Oshkosh city.....	3,482	1,566 90
Omro.....	873	392 85
Poygan.....	322	144 90
Rushford.....	766	343 70
Utica.....	495	222 75
Vinland.....	409	184 05
Winchester.....	666	299 70
Winneconne.....	521	234 45
Wolf River.....	141	63 45
Total.....	11,736	5,281 20
Wood—		
Centralia.....	211	94 95
Dexter.....	99	44 55
Grand Rapids.....	312	140 40
Rudolph.....	107	48 15
Saratoga.....	103	46 35
Seneca.....	56	25 20
Sigel.....	39	17 55
Total.....	927	417 15

TABLE NO. 2.—DISTRICTS, CHILDREN, AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.
ADAMS COUNTY.

Town.	Whole number of School Dis- tricts.	Number of Districts which have reported.	Whole number of parts of Dis- tricts.	Number of parts of Districts which have reported.	Number of male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Number of female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole number of children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. of children over 4 and un- der 20 years of age in the dis- tricts maintaining school 8 or more months.	Number over 4 and under 20 years of age who have attended school.	Number under 4 years of age who have attended school.	Number over 20 years of age who have attended school.	Total number of different pupils who have attended school during the year.	Number of days a school has been taught by a qualified teacher during the year.	Number of days attendance of pu- pils under four years of age.	Number of days attendance of pu- pils over 20 years of age.	Number of days attendance of pu- pils over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Total number of days attendance of different pupils during the year.
Adams,.....	6	6	1	1	102	99	201	201	152	1	1	152	566	132	132	5,414	5,414
Big Flats,.....	1	1	1	1	15	18	28	28	24	1	1	24	566	132	132	880	880
Dell Prairie,.....	2	2	3	3	111	118	224	224	199	2	2	201	566	20	20	12,924	12,924
Easton,.....	3	3	3	3	49	43	92	92	82	2	2	84	369	44	44	7,699	7,699
Jackson,.....	4	4	3	3	75	67	142	142	120	1	1	121	609	39	39	6,895	6,895
Lincoln,.....	3	3	3	3	77	79	156	156	146	1	1	159	638	54	54	9,696	9,696
Leola,.....	2	2	1	1	18	22	40	40	38	1	1	39	198	32	32	1,842	1,842
Monroe,.....	3	3	1	1	39	52	91	91	57	1	1	57	204	32	32	2,780	2,780
New Haven,.....	5	5	1	1	167	202	369	369	296	1	2	309	800	80	80	8,277	8,277
New Chester,.....	3	3	4	4	70	67	127	127	100	1	1	100	648	114	114	5,118	5,118
Preston,.....	1	1	1	1	11	8	19	19	85	1	1	87	132	114	114	1,880	1,880
Quincy,.....	2	2	1	1	42	31	73	73	44	1	1	75	407	114	114	3,639	3,639
Richfield,.....	1	1	4	4	57	55	112	112	92	2	2	106	398	172	172	4,760	4,760
Roma,.....	3	3	3	3	20	18	38	38	25	1	1	43	242	114	114	3,066	3,066
Springville,.....	4	4	3	3	58	55	113	113	121	1	1	124	336	114	114	1,190	1,190
Strong's Prairie,.....	5	4	2	2	137	150	287	287	207	3	1	211	495	29	29	7,207	7,207
White Creek,.....	1	1	1	1	35	40	75	75	66	1	1	69	173	182	182	4,881	4,881
Totals,.....	52	45	28	24	1,083	1,104	2,187	2,187	1,804	8	13	1,911	6,901	828	464	89,798	108,034

ASHLAND COUNTY.

La Pointe.....	1	1	.....	35	82	67	33	.....	33	176	.....	.....	.....	5,808
Bayport.....	1	1	.....	70	50	120	.....	.....	4	134	178	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	2	2	105	82	187	83	37	80	178	5,808

BAYFIELD COUNTY.

Bayfield.....	1	1	66	77	143	52	52	166
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BROWN COUNTY.

Bellevue.....	2	2	1	1	140	124	264	230	111	270	3,600	8,600
Depere.....	3	3	1	1	79	66	145	145	102	480	5,210	5,210
Depere village.....	1	1	.....	188	153	291	291	171	172	110	29	11,051	11,080
Eaton.....	2	2	1	.....	46	55	101	101	95	252	.....	8,072	8,072
Fort Howard.....	2	2	.....	387	343	680	680	254	254	332	.....	32,269	32,269
Glenmore.....	3	3	1	1	90	100	190	189	112	471	.....	7,552	7,552
Green Bay.....	2	1	2	.....	185	171	356	275	35	190	.....	1,860	1,860
Green Bay city.....	1	1	.....	493	611	1,104	1,104	395	414	216	65	38,117	38,304
Holland.....	4	4	.....	238	185	423	423	246	246	720	.....	26,615	26,615
Howard.....	3	3	.....	150	159	308	308	178	178	374	.....	7,843	7,843
Humboldt.....	3	3	1	1	127	172	299	279	103	332	.....	6,093	6,093
Lawrence.....	4	4	1	.....	255	204	419	419	180	516	65	21,949	21,949
Morrison.....	5	5	.....	155	152	307	307	217	279	240	.....	14,825	14,825
New Denmark.....	5	5	.....	107	114	221	221	144	145	484	.....	7,459	7,459
Pitt field.....	2	2	.....	34	48	77	77	40	60	176	20	877	877
Preble.....	2	2	1	1	127	101	228	190	84	198	.....	3,559	3,559
Rockland.....	5	5	.....	142	125	267	267	244	224	879	36	21,961	21,961
Scott.....	4	4	2	2	298	244	542	542	313	954	.....	13,815	13,815
Susamico.....	3	3	.....	72	68	140	140	116	116	451	.....	8,761	8,761
Wrightstown.....	6	6	2	1	195	167	362	338	288	627	15	21,785	21,836
Totals.....	62	61	13	10	3,368	3,357	6,725	6,527	3,323	27	7	3,561	263,080

BUFFALO COUNTY.

Alma.....	3	3	1	1	76	88	164	192	181	8	1	120	508	200	40	10,965	11,205
Belvidere.....	3	3	3	3	115	76	191	191	104	...	...	104	299	...	...	5,654	5,654
Buffalo.....	3	3	1	1	139	140	279	279	224	...	...	220	503	...	...	16,876	16,876
Buffalo City.....	1	1	1	1	30	32	62	62	61	...	...	80	200	...	...	...	...
Cross.....	3	3	1	1	100	99	199	199	111	...	1	112	330	...	66	6,329	6,395
Eagle Mills.....	2	2	4	4	51	41	92	92	2	...	...	25	151	...	...	754	754
Glimanton.....	2	2	4	4	83	69	152	152	111	...	2	113	459	...	60	4,233	4,293
Glencoe.....	3	3	1	1	118	92	205	71	75	2	...	98	352	64	...	7,318	7,382
Maxville.....	6	6	2	2	127	98	225	182	171	11	4	186	640	561	320	8,648	9,529
Modena.....	2	2	2	2	52	84	86	86	...	...	...	57	154	...	...	2,746	2,746
Naples.....	6	6	1	1	166	147	313	221	221	1	3	225	912	20	60	19,531	19,612
Nelson.....	1	1	2	2	78	59	139	132	57	...	2	59	252	...	56	2,958	3,014
Waunandee.....	6	6	6	6	175	170	345	345	187	...	...	708	...	...	...	5,642	5,642
Totals.....	43	48	9	9	1,300	1,145	2,445	2,204	1,529	17	13	2,093	4,765	845	602	91,654	93,102

BURNETT COUNTY.

Grantsburg.....	2	2	40	37	77	77	30	...	2	41	130	1,309
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CALUMET COUNTY.

Brillion.....	5	4	86	81	167	103	114	1	2	134	498	11	95	6,971	7,076
Bothertown.....	9	9	1	1	304	268	572	572	416	448	1,168	28,817	28,817
Charlestown.....	6	6	2	2	229	208	437	437	388	5	1	874	1,083	161	75	21,742	21,978
Chilton.....	9	8	1	1	237	249	486	486	418	...	3	421	1,208	...	140	33,282	33,422
Harrison.....	11	11	...	...	247	218	463	463	325	5	...	330	1,081	50	...	18,251	18,301
New Holstein.....	4	4	8	8	270	298	568	568	...	...	...	212	1,136	...	...	13,418	13,418
Rantoul.....	4	4	1	1	111	90	201	201	186	4	...	140	481	68	...	8,442	8,105
Stockbridge.....	7	7	...	...	284	302	586	586	449	1	5	455	980	26	123	32,328	32,487
Woodville.....	5	5	1	1	124	143	267	267	140	...	...	140	710	...	...	9,132	9,132
Totals.....	60	58	9	9	1,892	1,857	3,749	3,670	2,366	16	11	2,654	8,348	311	483	171,978	172,731

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

Anson,.....	2	2	1	1	12	15	27	27	24			24	132		1,199
Bloomer,.....	8	8			115	120	235	211	153			153	569		6,079
Chippewa Falls,.....	1	1			185	167	342	342	184			184	440		21,560
Faigie Point,.....	6	6			174	182	356	356	228			223	564		10,531
La Fayette,.....	6	6			120	136	256	256	191	2	3	196	698	54	7,781
Sigel,.....	3	3			50	34	84	84	35			100	198		1,264
Wheaton,.....	5	4			62	58	120	120	100			100	345		4,176
Totals,.....	31	30	1	1	718	702	1,420	1,396	910	2	3	880	2,946	54	52,590

CLARK COUNTY.

Levis,.....	3	2			29	28	57		84			34	126		1,320
Loyal,.....	3	2			24	18	37	20	19			19	122		1,109
Lynn,.....	3	3	1	1	61	88	99		82	6	1	73	826	21	8,527
Pine Valley,.....	3	3	1	1	113	81	194		119		3	63	371	132	10,027
Weston,.....	3	2	1	1	57	50	107					89	306	11	10,159
Totals,.....	15	12	3	3	284	210	494	20	235	28	4	278	1,251	11	20,639

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Arlington,.....	4	4	4	4	165	147	312	312	275	1	1	277	697	46	15,787
Caledonia,.....	6	6	2	1	218	194	412	412	291	3	6	380	1,145	18	19,129
Columbus,.....	8	8	4	4	478	461	939	939	702	5		707	1,580	83	69,681
Courtland,.....	4	4	3	3	288	314	602	602	467	1	8	476	763	400	39,238
Dekorra,.....	8	8	2	2	286	261	547	547	463	1	9	478	1,413	20	33,206
Fort Winnebago,.....	4	4	3	3	154	131	285	285	264	1	1	263	976	70	16,999
Fountain Prairie,.....	6	6	2	2	267	220	487	487	385	2	4	391	1,103	5	33,445
Hampden,.....	7	7	3	3	190	210	400	389	325			325	874		14,213
Leeds,.....	6	6	1	1	239	207	446	446	279		5	284	921	163	13,755
Lewiston,.....	9	9	6	6	199	175	374	374	271	3	3	277	957	64	14,304
Lodi,.....	5	5	6	6	299	292	591	591	591		30	631	1,135	2095	48,917

Lowville.....	5	5	3	3	169	172	341	307	337	2	339	1,055	111	28,318	28,424
Marcellon.....	7	7	3	3	212	181	398	398	305	7	312	1,500	267	18,021	18,988
Newport.....	4	4	3	3	253	219	472	472	368	1	369	603	18	15,763	15,763
Otego.....	5	5	3	3	297	268	565	565	316	8	319	958	121	25,348	25,469
Pacific.....	3	3	2	2	48	29	72	72	72	1	79	388	230	5,485	5,677
Portage City.....	1	1	1	1	646	636	1,282	1,282	1,018	....	1,018	1,694	....	84,116	84,116
Randolph.....	2	2	7	7	168	184	352	352	307	8	310	944	187	20,376	20,513
Scott.....	8	8	2	2	169	172	341	341	341	4	345	1,911	96	28,659	28,755
Springvale.....	6	6	2	2	193	166	349	349	300	1	301	942	49	16,506	16,555
West Point.....	6	6	4	4	162	166	318	318	280	1	281	987	57	17,731	17,778
Wycocena.....	8	8	3	3	226	234	460	460	363	1	373	1,120	168	30,525	30,741
Totals.....	122	121	62	61	5,321	5,019	10,340	10,245	8,326	18	98	8,442	22,516	819,454	819,444

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Clayton.....	13	13	1	1	269	261	530	....	364	2	3	369	1,060	50	57	15,619	15,726
Eastman.....	5	5	5	5	222	233	455	455	304	8	1	324	907	1	20	15,909	15,909
Freeman.....	6	6	7	7	180	192	372	372	142	2	2	146	639	120	72	5,434	5,626
Haney.....	2	2	6	6	105	84	189	....	188	....	3	191	594	....	105	10,105	10,210
Lynxville.....	3	3	2	2	58	51	109	109	84	1	....	85	381	24	....	3,611	3,686
Marietta.....	4	4	1	1	95	93	188	....	103	1	....	104	412	10	....	6,186	6,196
Prairie du Chien.....	9	9	....	....	638	594	1,232	1,232	922	6	3	931	1,210	61	231	78,320	78,512
Seneca.....	4	4	6	6	170	164	324	324	347	....	2	348	1,086	....	27	26,585	26,612
Scott.....	5	5	3	3	152	184	286	212	....	....	2	182	726	....	....	11,765	11,765
Utica.....	7	7	1	1	180	183	313	....	160	....	2	132	366	....	69	10,418	10,472
Totals.....	64	63	35	35	2,225	2,082	4,307	3,006	2,837	21	17	2,936	8,524	278	621	199,502	200,581

DANE COUNTY—1st DISTRICT.

Albion.....	7	7	....	....	242	215	447	447	286	....	7	293	1,016	....	203	16,681	16,865
Blooming Grove.....	6	6	2	2	167	181	348	....	203	....	1	205	690	50	38	11,992	12,076
Bristol.....	8	8	3	3	273	244	517	517	156	3	1	159	1,088	10	5	7,243	4,393
Burke.....	3	3	4	4	184	178	362	....	382	1	....	348	1,063	11	....	14,413	14,429
Christiana.....	4	4	7	7	297	297	594	594	444	....	6	450	1,088	....	128	18,446	18,573
Cottage Grove.....	5	5	6	6	275	278	553	515	443	....	2	444	1,177	....	41	19,815	16,930
Deerfield.....	5	5	5	5	287	214	451	....	225	....	8	228	617	....	60	9,992	10,053
Dunkirk.....	7	7	4	4	348	348	691	....	337	6	5	594	1,184	174	211	21,165	30,213

Dunn.....	61	61	31	278	263	531	382	332	....	7	389	792	....	147	14,331	18,198
Medina.....	5	5	4	274	242	516	425	361	2	2	366	966	40	106	25,425	26,591
Pleasant Springs...	4	4	4	193	192	384	365	180	....	6	186	538	....	229	8,113	8,343
Rutland.....	8	8	5	248	229	477	477	439	....	1	440	1,108	....	49	20,812	20,851
Sun Prairie.....	4	4	6	302	283	590	258	377	1	7	435	992	1	766	16,980	16,726
Vienna.....	3	3	5	197	195	392	....	361	....	5	366	1,044	....	1	40,761	41,095
Westport.....	6	6	3	254	204	437	....	308	....	1	317	806	....	61	16,759	10,820
Windsor.....	5	5	4	226	196	432	....	297	1	3	301	798	10	73	12,962	13,045
York.....	5	5	3	250	240	490	....	408	1	2	408	1,356	29	101	24,487	24,588
Totals.....	91	91	68	4,388	3,984	8,222	3,925	6,259	16	59	6,629	25,239	358	5,301	319,256	309,469

DANE COUNTY—2D DISTRICT.

Berry.....	5	5	2	245	212	457	298	148	2	1	151	532	8	8	6,220	6,231
Black Earth.....	3	3	2	192	173	365	312	272	....	....	272	360	....	....	19,950	19,980
Blue Mounds.....	4	4	1	230	225	458	458	268	....	....	263	689	....	....	12,963	12,968
Cross Plains.....	7	7	1	306	245	550	550	279	4	2	265	759	17	60	17,407	17,455
Dane.....	4	4	8	932	233	465	415	299	....	10	309	1,059	....	207	20,078	20,265
Fitchburg.....	8	8	3	291	268	549	549	418	6	8	427	1,807	17	117	28,010	28,144
Madison.....	4	4	2	178	167	345	345	246	....	2	248	768	....	89	17,597	17,636
Madison city.....	1	1	....	1,608	1,768	3,366	3,366	1,246	....	1	246	205	....	....	99,241	99,241
Mazomanie.....	2	2	2	318	283	601	601	494	....	2	496	354	....	67	40,911	40,978
Middleton.....	8	8	3	306	306	612	612	446	....	6	409	1,202	....	178	26,549	26,727
Monroe.....	5	5	2	219	197	416	416	408	....	1	409	890	....	88	25,350	25,438
Montrose.....	9	9	3	309	253	562	562	468	2	6	471	1,302	14	279	33,478	33,772
Oregon.....	5	5	2	247	197	444	444	225	5	10	284	427	....	62	7,382	7,445
Perry.....	5	5	2	225	199	424	424	278	....	6	284	752	....	56	9,618	9,674
Primrose.....	6	6	3	225	199	424	424	278	....	6	284	752	....	56	9,618	9,674
Roxbury.....	3	3	4	221	213	434	434	288	1	....	287	786	47	....	17,987	18,084
Springdale.....	5	5	2	246	241	487	487	296	....	7	303	739	....	91	14,703	14,794
Springfield.....	7	7	4	300	274	574	574	410	1	1	412	1,265	3	....	23,087	23,090
Vermont.....	6	6	....	292	248	540	540	328	15	1	344	595	7	54	10,663	10,784
Verona.....	6	6	2	218	196	414	414	342	3	....	345	1,139	78	....	26,098	26,171
Totals.....	98	98	46	6,182	5,881	12,063	11,806	7,149	39	58	7,244	15,068	186	1,801	456,297	457,787

DODGE COUNTY—1st District.

Ashippun,.....	5	5	6	6	357	335	692	692	535	2	2	539	1,260	23	92	35,718	35,833
Clyman,.....	4	4	7	7	322	295	617	617	410	4	4	414	995	80	100	17,281	17,695
Emmett,.....	8	8	4	4	293	252	545	545	302	5	5	312	1,096	80	100	13,920	13,920
Herman,.....	8	8	2	2	393	354	747	747	280	1	1	280	782	20	20	104,409	106,482
Hubbard,.....	4	4	3	3	580	544	1,124	1,124	1,019	2	21	1,040	1,175	22	22	27,954	27,954
Hustisford,.....	4	4	5	5	348	285	633	633	399	1	1	400	1,244	67	120	19,238	21,842
Lebanon,.....	6	6	3	3	324	338	662	662	201	1	2	203	649	128	128	10,760	10,885
Le Roy,.....	7	7	1	1	318	293	611	611	427	3	4	442	1,127	107	107	29,138	29,245
Lomira,.....	10	10	3	3	353	355	708	708	414	4	4	418	1,336	78	78	32,633	32,641
Rubicon,.....	8	8	5	5	417	369	786	786	504	2	2	513	1,283	55	37	27,987	28,079
Theresa,.....	6	6	4	4	444	439	883	883	316	4	1	316	884	55	37	27,987	28,079
Williamstown,.....	6	6	2	2	378	398	776	776	394	4	1	399	884	55	37	27,987	28,079
Totals,.....	78	78	41	41	4,527	4,257	8,784	8,736	5,201	26	37	5,276	12,646	374	2,608	334,682	345,564

DODGE COUNTY—2d District.

Beaver Dam,.....	8	8	9	9	306	281	587	415	355	5	8	365	1,363	80	131	25,608	25,755
Beaver Dam City,...	1	1	5	5	544	612	1,166	1,156	684	1	5	684	2,000	10	208	26,425	26,943
Burnett,.....	3	3	5	5	220	193	413	413	370	1	8	376	942	51	233	15,492	16,671
Calamus,.....	9	9	1	1	238	205	443	443	314	4	6	328	1,257	284	284	23,255	23,599
Chester,.....	4	4	6	6	178	185	368	368	327	4	6	331	1,026	101	101	39,815	39,916
Elba,.....	7	7	2	2	309	270	579	579	494	4	4	498	1,364	29	29	1,020	1,025
Fox Lake,.....	3	3	8	8	178	145	328	328	121	1	2	160	842	176	29	1,020	1,025
Lowell,.....	10	10	4	4	473	455	928	928	592	19	1	592	1,571	255	255	19,925	19,925
Oak Grove,.....	7	7	6	6	375	377	752	752	591	8	4	603	1,397	190	255	43,908	44,353
Portland,.....	5	5	6	6	306	270	576	576	454	4	4	462	1,154	20	107	22,902	23,029
Shields,.....	4	4	2	2	280	223	503	503	450	5	5	456	744	193	193	19,183	19,183
Trenton,.....	10	10	6	6	371	368	734	734	597	3	11	611	1,889	102	293	33,404	33,800
Waupun Village,....	6	6	4	4	127	116	243	243	295	2	2	295	855	75	75	40,580	40,580
Westford,.....	6	6	4	4	307	275	582	582	496	28	2	330	1,383	152	75	36,394	36,641
Totals,.....	77	75	55	55	4,207	3,970	8,177	7,716	6,080	78	50	6,090	15,987	924	1,716	347,676	350,933

DOOR COUNTY.

Bailey's Harbor.....	1	1	.....	33	27	60	60	33	.....	33	154	.....	2,567	2,567
Brussels.....	.....	.....	.....	78	52	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chamber's Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay Banks.....	2	2	.....	24	23	47	47	38	.....	38	140	.....	1,957	1,957
Egg Harbor.....	1	1	.....	39	29	68	38	26	.....	25	66	.....	8,652	8,652
Forestville.....	3	1	.....	32	27	59	59	34	.....	34	66	.....	1,497	1,497
Gardner.....	3	3	.....	42	41	83	83	55	5	2	268	150	3,555	3,761
Gibraltar.....	4	2	.....	70	68	138	84	68	.....	68	198	.....	3,341	3,341
Liberty Grove.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nasawapec.....	2	2	1	60	45	105	105	70	1	71	308	.....	2,282	2,280
Sevastopol.....	3	3	.....	60	39	99	99	72	.....	81	484	.....	4,094	4,094
Sturgeon Bay.....	4	4	1	80	90	170	170	196	.....	196	477	.....	9,766	9,766
Union.....	1	1	.....	45	36	81	61	25	.....	25	66	.....	1,398	1,398
Washington.....	3	1	.....	65	57	122	122	68	1	69	198	.....	4,347	4,375
Totals.....	27	21	2	628	534	1,162	948	684	6	8	702	2,423	35,640	35,902

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Superior.....	4	4	106	87	193	193	185	185	707
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DUNN COUNTY.

Dunn.....	5	5	3	111	130	241	241	189	6	2	197	1,240	14,209	14,442
Bau Galla.....	3	3	1	134	109	243	180	115	1	116	276	9,867	9,839
Elk Mound.....	3	3	1	52	42	94	61	61	.....	1	62	198	2,706	2,706
Lucas.....	2	2	.....	44	44	88	88	61	2	.....	58	132	2,246	2,280
Menomonie.....	5	5	.....	272	201	473	473	341	.....	.....	341	598	22,050	22,050
Peru.....	3	3	1	33	24	57	57	41	.....	.....	41	198	1,992	1,992
Red Cedar.....	9	6	1	196	160	356	356	184	.....	.....	184	588	10,765	10,765
Rock Creek.....	1	1	2	54	27	81	81	82	3	.....	85	452	6,242	6,352

Spring Brook,.....	4	4	2	2	165	157	.322	392	309	3	5	.317	852	9	87	16,857	16,958
Weston,.....	2	2	.....	.....	37	49	86	86	84	.....	2	86	222	.....	.....	2,880	2,880
Total,.....	87	84	11	11	1,098	948	2,041	1,964	1,457	14	11	1,482	4,756	335	210	89,814	90,359

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.

Bridge Creek,.....	7	7	1	1	230	200	430	397	378	.....	5	383	936	.....	158	20,415	20,578
Brunswick,.....	3	3	1	1	63	67	130	130	111	1	.....	112	272	8	.....	6,743	6,761
Eau Claire,.....	4	4	2	2	275	238	513	511	343	.....	13	356	610	851	1,028	31,244	32,272
Lincoln,.....	4	3	1	1	75	74	149	149	108	2	2	112	286	.....	.....	8,566	8,601
North Eau Claire,...	2	2	1	1	68	71	129	129	113	.....	.....	113	390	.....	.....	13,456	13,456
Oak Grove,.....	2	2	3	2	65	65	132	133	96	.....	.....	96	189	.....	.....	4,321	4,321
Pleasant Valley,...	8	3	2	1	31	37	68	68	57	1	.....	58	284	.....	.....	2,504	2,504
West Eau Claire,...	3	3	3	3	196	196	392	392	373	.....	3	376	426	.....	117	22,941	23,068
Total,.....	28	27	14	12	996	948	1,944	1,909	1,578	4	23	1,605	3,693	431	303	105,190	106,535

FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

Alto,.....	6	6	6	6	164	244	508	508	397	.....	7	407	1,453	.....	178	25,522	25,995
Ashford,.....	10	10	.....	.....	404	372	776	776	551	4	8	554	1,249	20	234	29,930	31,184
Auburn,.....	11	11	2	2	323	264	587	587	357	10	5	442	1,310	197	10	27,714	27,821
Byron,.....	9	9	5	5	306	287	593	593	475	.....	6	484	1,478	.....	82	37,678	37,787
Calumet,.....	4	4	1	1	351	326	677	677	301	.....	.....	301	810	.....	.....	25,551	25,551
Eden,.....	4	4	5	5	268	286	554	611	217	4	.....	340	1,232	20	.....	38,901	38,911
Eldorado,.....	6	6	1	1	349	298	647	647	449	1	8	458	1,074	83	254	26,568	26,145
Empire,.....	7	7	1	1	139	198	387	387	362	2	.....	392	1,162	15	.....	29,952	30,067
Fond du Lac,.....	5	5	2	2	203	184	387	387	325	.....	2	327	987	.....	46	13,207	13,233
Fond du Lac City,...	1	1	1	1	2,616	2,494	5,109	5,109	2,815	.....	2	2,815	200	.....	.....	455,409	455,409
Forest,.....	6	6	2	2	235	245	530	530	345	4	1	349	979	25	26	23,848	23,900
Friendship,.....	5	5	2	2	224	200	424	401	257	2	.....	259	780	5	.....	17,559	17,559
Lamarine,.....	7	7	5	5	267	263	530	530	365	.....	1	347	1,230	.....	47	24,850	24,850
Marshfield,.....	3	3	2	2	331	271	602	406	406	.....	.....	365	1,232	282	.....	12,365	12,365
Metomen,.....	11	11	2	2	307	297	599	599	292	.....	3	491	1,300	.....	129	37,865	37,865

	6	0	6	0	235	528	528	376	3	7	386	1,047	30	276	28,275	28,581
Oakfield.....	7	6	2	240	287	477	477	406	1	1	411	1,044	44	25	19,887	19,800
Osceola.....	3	3	9	234	189	438	438	291	...	8	299	1,171	...	77	55,093	13,759
Ripon.....	2	2	3	430	430	840	840	711	...	2	781	372	...	136	36,876	36,876
Ripon city.....	7	7	2	271	247	518	518	451	...	...	451	1,802	...	...	32,615	32,615
Springvale.....	6	6	7	237	204	441	441	382	8	6	397	1,361	102	208	11,713	55,698
Tarheedah.....	6	6	...	371	363	734	734	359	5	5	425	1,117	250	111	11,715	21,567
Waupun.....	7	7	8	250	253	503	503	318	2	10	289	1,015	48	111	45,559	45,559
Waupun village.....	...	...	2	165	156	321	321	410	5	5	420	360	88	420	1,107	2,365
Totals.....	139	138	76	76	9,167	8,528	17,695	17,533	11,688	51	84	12,140	25,185	1,107	2,365	1,102,546

GRANT COUNTY.

	8	8	3	3	383	367	750	750	431	4	1	436	821	48	21	15,760	15,824
Beetown.....	4	2	3	1	119	115	223	149	124	...	2	126	262	...	63	7,235	7,235
Blue River.....	1	1	...	...	260	260	514	514	429	10	3	442	162	...	187	30,445	30,445
Boscobel.....	4	4	1	1	200	188	388	388	314	...	4	318	557	...	196	22,426	22,426
Cassville.....	6	6	5	5	195	205	400	349	313	...	2	315	771	...	78	16,528	16,528
Clifton.....	6	6	8	8	142	144	286	267	215	...	...	215	818	...	...	16,507	17,507
Ellenboro.....	11	10	4	3	336	266	602	602	468	4	9	481	1,578	175	393	24,683	25,251
Fennimore.....	4	4	3	3	189	180	369	384	321	5	2	328	971	16	52	24,573	24,541
Glen Haven.....	8	8	1	1	225	187	412	412	297	1	...	298	832	10	...	15,562	15,572
Harrison.....	7	7	1	1	541	504	1,045	1,045	757	...	1	758	1,090	...	40	55,662	55,702
Hazel Green.....	6	6	3	3	184	189	378	345	267	...	...	267	910	...	...	13,880	13,880
Hickory Grove.....	7	7	...	...	271	253	524	524	303	2	...	307	841	73	...	21,781	21,834
Jamesstown.....	9	7	5	4	399	394	793	793	549	...	8	552	1,203	...	...	34,694	34,694
Lancaster.....	5	5	4	4	198	211	409	398	177	...	...	177	581	...	...	5,460	5,460
Liberty.....	6	6	5	4	186	200	386	286	312	...	1	313	851	...	52	18,746	18,798
Lima.....	5	5	2	2	127	144	271	271	227	...	2	229	808	...	120	14,160	14,380
Little Grant.....	4	4	2	2	146	152	298	298	187	8	2	192	428	38	62	8,586	8,767
Marion.....	1	1	3	3	58	53	113	113	65	...	...	65	198	...	...	3,305	3,305
Millville.....	3	3	4	4	157	141	298	298	262	1	4	267	895	85	190	14,778	15,053
Mt. Hope.....	5	5	...	...	133	129	262	262	248	...	1	249	489	...	1	8,221	8,221
Muscoda.....	4	4	2	2	163	168	331	331	239	...	1	240	713	...	22	16,608	16,830
Paris.....	2	2	2	2	161	161	336	336	270	1	2	278	876	54	74	16,395	16,528
Patch Grove.....	2	2	8	8	175	161	336	336	270	1	2	278	876	54	74	16,395	16,528

Platteville.....	8	8	2	2	608	569	1,177	1,177	779	1	3	788	1,257	194	459	73,609	78,202
Potosi.....	8	8	3	3	630	560	1,190	1,190	688	...	...	688	902	...	...	40,857	40,857
Smelser.....	6	6	3	2	304	258	662	630	439	2	3	444	1,035	30	60	24,367	24,457
Tafton.....	5	5	3	3	192	215	407	407	281	...	1	282	691	...	41	12,080	12,121
Watertown.....	4	4	1	1	102	97	199	196	161	2	1	164	540	2	13	7,400	7,416
Waterloo.....	6	5	2	1	122	119	241	234	195	1	...	196	560	45	...	8,349	8,394
Wingville.....	5	5	3	2	163	121	284	284	237	...	...	237	825	...	...	17,322	17,322
Woodman.....	5	4	3	3	114	103	217	217	161	...	...	161	649	128	...	11,623	11,751
Wyalusing.....	4	4	3	3	143	155	298	284	219	1	3	223	720	5	26	11,438	11,459
Totals.....	167	161	85	77	7,159	6,809	18,968	18,594	9,937	38	51	10,026	23,842	832	2,140	611,010	613,988

GREEN COUNTY.

Adams.....	5	5	1	1	161	164	325	...	218	1	4	222	548	9	58	9,315	9,409
Albany.....	7	7	3	3	270	272	542	446	446	...	10	456	1,119	...	230	27,016	27,246
Brooklyn.....	5	5	5	5	208	209	412	...	384	1	4	389	1,292	10	71	27,913	27,994
Cadiz.....	9	9	2	2	229	213	442	...	368	3	6	377	1,225	19	173	20,268	20,480
Clarno.....	10	10	1	1	338	322	660	...	543	2	1	546	1,129	98	25	32,067	32,185
Decatur.....	7	7	4	4	360	359	719	707	549	4	6	559	1,023	62	208	50,286	50,556
Exeter.....	6	6	4	4	228	200	428	399	298	1	4	303	907	20	139	23,276	23,375
Jefferson.....	7	7	3	3	323	313	636	...	600	...	3	603	1,508	...	121	37,795	37,916
Jordan.....	5	5	2	2	201	181	382	...	306	8	6	319	738	161	144	16,348	16,643
Monroe.....	5	5	6	6	644	673	1,317	...	1,270	5	10	1,284	989	415	546	116,132	117,078
Mt. Pleasant.....	8	8	1	1	271	285	556	...	514	1	3	518	1,265	52	45	18,943	20,040
New Glarus.....	3	3	4	4	180	155	315	...	217	...	2	219	467	...	100	6,946	7,046
Spring Grove.....	8	8	1	1	239	223	462	...	416	...	1	417	1,190	...	45	28,232	28,327
Sylvester.....	4	4	7	7	223	217	440	...	368	3	9	375	1,019	13	307	22,420	22,734
Washington.....	4	4	4	4	180	158	338	...	248	...	...	248	779	...	...	11,470	11,470
York.....	3	3	3	3	179	166	345	...	218	2	2	206	636	13	96	14,139	14,248
Totals.....	96	96	57	51	4,229	4,090	8,319	1,552	6,958	31	71	7,041	15,834	867	2,308	463,556	466,727

GREEN LAKE COUNTY.

Berlin,.....	3	3	6	5	185	175	380	360	323	1	...	310	1,115	3	...	27,597	27,600
Berlin City,.....	1	1	...	...	458	475	933	...	...	...	...	625	800	...	...	81,928	81,928
Brooklyn,.....	3	3	8	8	205	207	412	379	396	1	...	879	1,132	5	...	16,491	16,491
Dayton,.....	6	6	2	2	146	149	295	...	208	...	...	208	808	...	...	17,967	17,967
Green Lake,.....	8	8	6	6	208	162	370	297	281	1	2	284	1,071	17	97	10,759	10,759
Kingston,.....	4	4	3	3	111	104	215	160	160	...	...	160	590	...	...	75	10,182
Kingston Village,...	2	2	2	2	71	66	137	...	167	...	8	170	510	...	...	22,454	22,454
Mackford,.....	6	6	3	3	204	179	383	348	312	4	4	320	855	243	166	21,661	21,661
Manchester,.....	7	7	8	8	236	199	435	...	319	...	2	321	961	...	...	6,224	6,224
Markesan Village,...	1	1	...	...	59	56	115	115	123	...	...	123	160	...	...	7,918	7,918
Marquette,.....	1	1	2	2	109	124	233	233	155	2	2	169	354	9	114	13,648	13,648
Princeton,.....	4	4	7	7	183	151	234	...	180	1	...	181	651	4	...	18,274	18,274
Princeton Village,...	...	...	1	1	81	84	165	...	140	...	4	144	328	...	...	10,460	10,460
St. Marie,.....	4	4	3	3	134	112	246	233	210	...	...	210	624	...	...	7,877	7,877
Seneca,.....	2	2	2	2	75	73	148	140	112	...	...	112	591	...	...	...	...
Totals,.....	52	52	48	46	2,465	2,316	4,781	2,265	3,086	10	17	3,706	10,550	281	452	508,204	504,034

IOWA COUNTY.

Arena,.....	11	9	8	8	320	310	630	475	527	3	2	518	1,463	31	95	26,954	27,107
Clyde,.....	4	4	2	2	130	126	256	235	145	5	1	151	487	32	63	8,459	8,584
Dodgeville,.....	12	12	2	2	779	835	1,614	1,614	1,234	2	2	1,238	2,136	19	70	84,033	84,112
Highland,.....	10	10	2	2	641	616	1,357	1,257	803	8	4	810	1,578	31	35	45,075	45,141
Linden,.....	10	10	1	1	426	387	813	...	642	2	5	646	1,375	6	120	30,009	30,136
Miffin,.....	10	10	...	...	274	230	504	405	405	...	6	411	1,159	...	98	19,516	19,516
Mineral Point,.....	11	11	1	1	305	245	550	550	362	...	...	362	1,372	...	...	20,685	20,685
Mineral Point City,...	1	1	...	...	518	476	994	425	664	25	15	704	...	80	...	...	...
Moscow,.....	4	4	2	2	187	165	352	...	232	4	2	243	628	...	...	7,642	7,743
Pulaski,.....	5	5	1	1	251	232	483	483	480	1	11	472	920	51	376	16,258	16,686
Ridgeway,.....	12	12	2	2	552	473	1,025	1,025	734	...	7	746	1,716	...	282	44,148	...
Waldwick,.....	6	6	...	...	167	162	329	274	265	1	4	270	569	1	45	14,559	...
Wyoming,.....	7	7	1	1	128	136	264	...	...	...	...	198	1,031	2	8	...	6,512
Totals,.....	103	103	17	17	4,678	4,393	9,071	6,744	6,478	46	59	6,769	14,234	253	1,267	317,358	319,266

JACKSON COUNTY.

Albion.....	7	5	2	223	226	459	.....	392	.....	3	395	795	.....	148	26,189	28,387
Alma.....	14	14	.....	228	218	440	408	409	.....	3	412	1,449	.....	81	20,174	20,256
Hixton.....	7	5	8	181	134	265	262	238	7	6	232	761	60	104	12,984	13,099
Irving.....	6	6	.....	151	140	291	215	215	1	2	219	798	18	77	11,181	11,306
Manchester.....	6	4	1	76	52	128	89	71	.....	.....	71	452	.....	.....	4,357	4,357
Melrose.....	9	6	1	129	137	256	256	234	.....	.....	234	861	.....	.....	15,456	15,456
Northfield.....	4	2	.....	41	29	70	70	54	2	.....	56	189	72	.....	1,000	1,972
Totals.....	53	42	7	989	926	1,916	1,300	1,613	10	14	1,509	5,297	150	411	91,202	94,783

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Axtalan.....	5	5	4	223	213	436	369	183	.....	.....	183	794	.....	.....	18,783	18,783
Cold Spring.....	4	4	2	144	123	267	287	228	3	1	232	780	87	56	13,327	13,443
Concord.....	10	10	2	318	286	604	604	528	2	2	527	1,476	56	80	48,899	44,035
Farmington.....	10	10	2	573	496	1,069	949	459	3	.....	462	1,281	1	.....	26,449	26,450
Hebron.....	5	5	2	229	238	467	316	419	7	2	428	968	52	75	49,498	49,925
Ironia.....	9	9	4	361	362	773	723	380	5	8	391	920	25	230	16,407	16,631
Jefferson.....	15	15	1	747	795	1,642	1,542	836	3	2	841	2,115	54	136	48,630	48,820
Koshkonong.....	6	6	4	461	413	874	874	267	1	43	811	1,160	39	133	21,631	21,803
Lake Mills.....	6	6	4	156	141	207	297	202	2	4	208	855	60	85	15,754	15,849
Milford.....	8	8	6	339	331	670	489	334	1	4	407	1,079	3	92	22,479	23,506
Oakland.....	5	5	7	220	207	427	427	266	2	.....	268	681	19	.....	9,455	9,574
Palmyra.....	6	6	5	298	286	584	544	504	3	2	509	949	81	123	33,399	35,633
Sullivan.....	8	8	3	320	301	621	621	498	2	5	506	1,267	40	187	32,508	32,705
Sumner.....	3	3	1	85	103	188	188	162	1	.....	163	465	8	.....	9,866	9,874
Tyanena village.....	1	1	.....	105	140	245	245	195	.....	.....	195	430	.....	.....	18,596	18,596
Waterloo.....	7	7	5	294	264	558	530	269	1	2	272	752	50	43	9,798	9,891
Watertown village.....	1	1	.....	80	90	170	170	80	.....	.....	80	198	.....	.....	23,988	24,091
Watertown.....	10	10	1	453	432	885	885	461	5	.....	466	1,132	110	.....	156,000	156,000
Watertown city.....	5	5	.....	1,808	1,939	3,747	3,747	1,008	.....	.....	1,008	200	.....	.....	567,567	570,269
Totals.....	124	24	53	7,214	7,160	14,374	13,807	7,274	41	75	7,456	17,472	885	1,191	567,567	570,269

JUNEAU COUNTY.

Armenia,.....	3	.....	40	45	85	56	56	.....	56	202	.....	.....	2,667	2,667
Clearfield,.....	3	.....	36	19	66	66	66	.....	1	196	.....	18	4,532	4,532
Fountain,.....	3	.....	98	90	183	183	183	.....	2	440	.....	25	4,826	4,826
German town,.....	6	.....	101	97	198	198	198	.....	1	765	.....	10	7,983	7,983
Kildare,.....	6	.....	148	164	312	312	312	.....	1	696	.....	17	29,953	29,970
Lemonweir,.....	7	.....	192	179	372	372	372	.....	1	273	.....	16	21,987	22,003
Lindina,.....	5	.....	2	161	346	346	346	.....	3	319	.....	.....	20,221	20,308
Lisbon,.....	4	.....	1	248	616	616	616	.....	5	428	.....	24	20,186	20,880
Lyndon,.....	3	.....	2	80	184	117	117	.....	1	522	.....	70	11,834	11,894
Marion,.....	3	.....	67	68	125	124	124	.....	1	551	.....	.....	5,619	5,658
Mauston,.....	1	.....	184	166	340	340	340	.....	5	282	.....	400	19,650	20,100
Necedah,.....	2	.....	142	126	268	268	268	.....	2	208	.....	10	10,594	10,604
Orange,.....	2	.....	33	27	60	60	60	.....	1	196	.....	25	3,603	2,628
Plymouth,.....	5	.....	3	136	257	239	236	.....	1	242	.....	19	15,233	15,393
Seven Mile Creek,.....	7	.....	3	171	328	304	284	.....	.....	284	.....	.....	22,879	22,879
Summit,.....	5	.....	3	130	245	245	161	.....	.....	161	.....	.....	7,291	7,291
Woneuc,.....	5	.....	2	157	311	285	218	.....	2	215	.....	9	12,988	12,987
Totals,.....	69	.....	2,184	2,046	4,180	3,970	3,282	19	18	3,319	877	769	229,896	231,042

KENOSHA COUNTY.

Brighton,.....	9	9	3	3	256	288	494	.....	345	.....	.....	.....	14,713	14,713
Bristol,.....	7	7	5	5	208	197	406	.....	311	.....	.....	356	20,541	20,897
Kenosha City,.....	1	1	.....	.....	780	845	1,625	.....	852	.....	.....	.....	143,210	143,210
Paris,.....	5	5	8	7	238	219	457	.....	348	.....	.....	.....	23,468	23,530
Pleasant Prairie,.....	9	9	5	5	287	263	540	.....	423	.....	.....	.....	28,184	28,365
Randall,.....	3	3	2	2	117	93	210	.....	123	.....	.....	1	12,720	12,720
Salem,.....	8	8	2	2	287	248	535	.....	446	.....	.....	12	36,464	36,994
Somers,.....	6	6	7	5	295	269	554	.....	386	.....	.....	92	28,645	28,737
Wheatland,.....	4	4	2	2	162	190	352	.....	219	.....	.....	81	17,177	17,368
Totals,.....	52	52	34	31	2,630	2,542	5,172	1,725	3,404	6	27	3,436	326,122	326,414

KEWAUNEE COUNTY.

Ahnepee.....	6	6	208	228	426	480	280	2	4	271	684	10	16	20,535	20,540
Carlton.....	6	6	235	164	399	399	246	5	...	251	624	85	...	13,889	13,924
Casco.....	6	6	190	187	347	...	168	...	...	168	1,380	...	...	4,354	4,354
Coryville.....	3	3	89	78	167	44	44	1	...	76	228	...	...	1,693	1,693
Franklin.....	5	5	154	164	318	...	151	...	...	...	356	...	...	5,527	5,527
Kewaunee.....	3	3	258	282	490	196	196	...	...	298	710	...	...	708	708
Lincoln.....	3	3	92	84	176	...	44	...	...	44	132	...	...	...	...
Montpelier.....	4	4	100	87	187	186	73	1	...	74	2,112	23	...	1,788	1,788
Pierce.....	4	3	77	69	146	141	66	...	...	65	246	...	...	182	246
Red River.....	3	3	192	166	358	49	49	...	...	49	302	...	...	...	1,438
Totals.....	48	42	1,590	1,424	3,014	1,495	1,273	9	4	1,296	6,724	118	16	41,333	50,918

LA CROSSE COUNTY.

Bangor.....	6	6	1	1	236	180	406	406	307	4	2	313	730	80	84	14,741	14,905
Barre.....	5	5	2	2	253	285	538	538	498	10	4	507	1,066	472	106	27,840	28,418
Burns.....	5	5	4	4	188	173	361	361	289	3	...	292	1,170	125	...	22,875	23,000
Campbell.....	3	3	2	2	187	172	359	359	183	11	...	194	352	227	...	13,210	13,437
Farmington.....	6	6	2	2	200	162	362	362	256	...	3	261	1,010	...	248	20,368	20,611
Greenfield.....	6	6	...	...	195	180	375	375	202	2	...	204	604	156	...	6,309	6,465
Holland.....	3	3	1	1	96	72	168	168	104	...	2	111	167	...	55	9,709	9,764
Jackson.....	4	4	3	3	187	128	285	285	241	...	...	241	533	...	...	12,031	12,081
La Crosse.....	1	1	...	...	809	775	1,584	1,584	680	...	3	683	200	...	150	95,200	95,350
Neshonoc.....	4	4	3	2	146	155	301	301	252	...	3	255	585	...	213	15,250	15,463
Onalaska.....	5	5	2	2	238	212	450	450	340	1	3	844	954	5	36	17,008	17,109
Washington.....	4	3	1	1	101	110	211	211	94	...	...	94	200	...	...	3,685	3,685
Totals.....	53	51	21	20	2,796	2,604	5,400	5,400	3,448	31	20	3,499	7,571	1,065	893	268,281	260,239

LA FAYETTE COUNTY.

Argyle,.....	11	274	238	512	364	.....	4	8	369	1,080	55	286	27,187	25,729
Belmont,.....	4	152	149	294	278	182	1	1	182	706	12	.....	11,994	12,007
Benton,.....	8	436	480	896	700	287	174	644	644	1,159	.....	.....	44,710	52,599
Center,.....	12	515	478	993	.....	949	2	7	955	1,911	10	194	53,984	48,780
Elk Grove,.....	7	290	261	551	.....	382	1	1	390	842	.....	.....	.....	1,254
Fayette,.....	11	227	234	461	461	360	2	6	396	1,064	78	217	15,659	22,526
Gratiot,.....	11	319	282	601	.....	425	1	9	449	1,523	6	286	28,216	28,625
Kendall,.....	7	236	202	438	.....	361	1	1	361	795	1	45	15,375	16,420
Monticello,.....	3	128	88	211	5	259	1	1	193	825	1	40	11,173	11,173
New Digginga,.....	8	393	327	720	.....	388	.....	1	389	.....	.....	23	20,538	20,561
Shulaburg,.....	7	447	411	858	858	724	6	1	734	772	395	130	52,493	53,018
Wayne,.....	6	181	171	352	323	300	.....	6	317	1,013	.....	193	20,906	21,099
White Oak Springs,.....	2	104	91	195	195	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	.....	106	.....
Willow Springs,.....	9	220	205	425	.....	324	.....	.....	308	300	.....	.....	13,808	18,808
Wiota,.....	13	336	331	667	667	509	4	12	525	1,539	62	359	31,988	32,409
Totals,.....	114	4,253	3,921	8,174	3,851	5,450	23	228	6,212	13,545	620	1,773	348,187	354,008

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MANITOWOC COUNTY.

Cato,	7	354	345	699	699	678	19	597	1,344	717	41,034	41,781
Centerville,	6	307	269	576	576	204	1	206	11,139	11,163
Coopers town,	6	318	298	611	611	321	1	322	588	.....	40	14,320	14,360
Eaton,	5	226	222	448	448	235	3	238	700	62	.....	26,927	26,989
Franklin,	5	344	343	687	687	408	.....	408	1,102	.....	.....	9,406	9,406
Gibson,	7	292	241	523	523	309	2	302	1,320	50	.....	24,430	24,480
Kosuth,	5	391	370	761	761	450	.....	450	920	.....	.....	22,773	22,773
Liberty,	5	284	297	561	561	303	.....	1	304	595	.....	14,807	14,807
Manitowoc,	4	897	928	1,820	1,820	1,086	1	1,091	998	31	165	118,709	118,905
Manitowoc Rapids,	4	826	286	612	612	369	.....	374	984	.....	195	19,369	19,564
Maple Grove,	4	215	207	422	422	179	7	187	924	70	58	4,836	4,959
Meane,	6	315	291	606	606	325	3	327	924	74	.....	21,338	21,407
Mishicot,	5	332	298	630	630	502	2	504	1,184	14	.....	39,990	40,004

Newton.....	6	6	...	409	370	779	779	298	...	298	837	...	27,042	27,042
Rockland.....	2	2	8	115	102	217	217	105	2	107	132	10	990	1,000
Schleswig.....	6	6	1	268	267	635	635	283	...	284	858	...	19,848	19,848
Two Creeks.....	2	2	...	74	59	133	133	86	...	86	296	...	...	...
Two Rivers.....	5	5	2	543	545	1,088	1,088	747	...	747	946	...	46,052	36,052
Totals.....	89	89	24	5,980	5,728	11,708	11,708	6,769	19	33	6,821	311,195	452,554	454,040

MARATHON COUNTY.

Berlin.....	11	8	...	198	138	266	266	266	156	...	1	157	564	...	16	6,425	6,441
Jenny.....	2	2	...	23	18	41	41	41	35	1	...	41	286	...	6	3,800	3,806
Knowlton.....	1	1	...	23	18	36	36	36	24	...	...	24	210	...	...	3,561	3,561
Marathon.....	4	4	...	66	47	113	113	113	93	...	...	105	309	...	...	6,400	6,925
Mosinee.....	5	5	...	73	56	129	129	129	107	...	...	108	487	...	...	6,135	6,135
Stettin.....	3	2	...	66	69	135	135	135	82	2	...	84	406	20	...	3,195	3,215
Texas.....	4	3	...	23	30	53	53	53	49	1	...	53	404	63	...	4,231	4,284
Wausau.....	9	6	5	101	90	191	189	189	132	2	1	135	260	106	19	6,660	6,785
Wausau village.....	1	1	...	139	132	270	270	270	194	...	...	194	220	...	...	22,208	22,208
Weston.....	2	2	1	27	27	54	54	54	49	...	...	49	367	...	...	3,739	3,739
Totals.....	42	35	3	668	620	1,288	1,286	1,286	926	6	2	950	3,463	195	35	66,344	67,099

MARQUETTE COUNTY.

Buffalo.....	5	5	2	169	158	327	327	355	288	1	2	291	1,007	7	44	17,209	17,261
Chrystal Lake.....	3	4	3	99	88	187	187	188	99	...	...	99	330	...	...	3,181	3,181
Douglas.....	3	3	2	134	132	266	266	266	216	1	4	221	757	10	129	17,512	17,551
Harris.....	3	3	2	91	102	193	193	193	143	...	...	148	430	...	...	9,619	9,619
Mecan.....	2	2	1	84	72	156	156	91	91	...	...	91	192	...	...	8,080	8,080
Montello.....	2	2	4	168	139	307	307	278	269	...	...	272	476	...	...	15,856	15,856
Moundville.....	3	3	...	96	88	184	184	184	128	1	...	124	404	50	...	2,815	2,865
Meshkoro.....	1	1	1	81	91	172	172	172	61	...	...	61	308	...	...	5,422	5,422
Newton.....	5	5	3	113	114	227	227	227	164	2	...	166	924	29	...	8,188	8,188

Oxford.....	3	3	3	3	97	114	211	172	163	3	166	610	59	9,029	9,085	
Packwaukee.....	4	4	4	4	90	109	199	199	185	2	188	745	50	11,221	11,275	
Shields.....	2	2	2	2	106	107	213	213	94	.....	94	578	.....	2,868	2,868
Springfield.....	2	2	2	2	48	42	90	90	64	.....	1	65	.....	8,325	8,350
Westfield.....	1	1	3	3	114	99	213	213	200	2	206	512	.....	9,722	9,722
Totals.....	40	39	35	34	1,490	1,455	2,945	2,881	2,150	9	16	2,192	146	257	124,546	124,921

MILWAUKEE COUNTY—1st District.

Franklin.....	7	7	4	3	388	341	729	729	360	.....	1	361	1,001	56	27,544	27,601
Greenfield.....	10	10	4	4	502	456	958	958	559	.....	2	561	1,681	121	40,334	40,355
Lake.....	7	7	2	2	442	367	809	809	264	1	1	266	888	1	30,808	30,867
Oak Creek.....	9	9	2	2	470	485	955	955	555	5	.....	570	1,528	.....	46,164	46,469
Wauwatosa.....	10	10	3	3	605	608	1,218	1,218	751	1	1	753	2,181	11	48,271	48,324
Totals.....	48	48	16	14	2,407	2,257	4,664	4,644	2,499	7	6	2,611	7,229	317	192,521	193,146

MILWAUKEE COUNTY—2d District.

Granville.....	12	12	1	1	546	501	1,047	.....	.....	.....	.....	588	1,380	.....	.....	48,138
Milwaukee.....	9	9	.....	.....	596	537	1,133	1,133	597	.....	.....	597	1,331	.....	31,092	31,092
Milwaukee City.....	9	9	.....	.....	10,001	10,356	20,357	20,357	7,866	98	6	7,968	1,894	9,899	273	735,465
Totals.....	30	30	1	1	111,143	11,394	22,537	21,490	8,463	98	6	9,078	4,485	9,899	273	814,696

MONROE COUNTY.

Adrian.....	4	4	3	3	118	108	221	221	141	3	22	246	286	50	9,384	9,509
Angelo.....	4	4	2	2	94	93	187	190	137	3	.....	190	598	30	12,161	12,238
Clifton.....	3	3	1	1	59	74	133	88	34	.....	.....	80	272	.....	.....	2,082
Eaton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glendale.....	5	5	2	2	88	79	162	149	131	1	4	136	360	21	8,048	8,171

Greenfield.....	5	5	...	88	91	179	...	99	2	...	156	542	30	...	14,547	14,577
Jefferson.....	7	7	2	2	116	104	120	168	...	...	168	474	...	...	5,048	5,048
La Fayette.....	4	4	2	2	72	58	130	180	2	2	184	517	16	52	7,588	7,588
Leon.....	14	14	6	6	198	163	361	...	270	1	272	1,174	46	19	18,740	18,740
Lincoln.....	9	9	3	3	138	107	246	...	203	4	207	...	38	...	10,865	10,865
Little Falls.....	5	5	1	1	118	86	199	...	...	...	...	176	...	...	10,784	10,784
Oakdale.....	4	4	2	2	106	86	191	...	114	1	118	375	...	34	4,679	4,618
Portland.....	7	7	3	3	106	102	207	...	138	157	162	461	9	57	5,667	5,683
Ridgeville.....	6	6	2	2	129	128	252	...	195	1	199	918	88	80	14,496	14,663
Sheldon.....	5	5	1	1	110	104	214	...	164	212	218	498	20	...	8,438	8,463
Sparta.....	10	10	3	3	572	545	1,117	...	1,117	894	860	1,343	116	255	78,209	78,581
Tonah.....	11	11	4	4	281	214	445	...	293	4	297	1,241	52	...	6,861	6,903
Wellington.....	6	6	1	1	78	67	135	...	136	79	117	541	16	64	6,806	6,885
Wilton.....	6	6	2	2	118	123	241	...	...	288	244	884	51	78	11,700	11,829
Totals.....	115	115	40	40	2,527	2,302	4,829	2,948	3,488	34	46	3,788	10,816	888	228,112	231,600

OCONTO COUNTY.

Little Saumico.....	3	2	...	15	21	36	...	38	22	...	28	198	...	...	911	911
Marquette.....	1	1	...	115	91	206	...	206	123	...	123	251	...	...	8,149	8,149
Oconto.....	5	5	...	118	98	206	...	74	79	...	79	279	...	...	6,007	6,007
Oconto Village.....	4	4	...	309	334	643	...	223	...	...	361	420	...	...	30,789	...
Pensaukee.....	4	4	...	51	77	138	...	...	76	...	115	284	...	...	2,404	...
Peshigo.....	4	4	...	197	153	350	...	350	237	3	241	295	28	66	12,306	12,300
Stiles.....	4	4	...	74	75	149	...	...	116	2	118	421	...	...	8,511	8,511
Totals.....	25	24	...	874	844	1,718	891	652	5	1	1,065	2,150	28	66	68,927	85,878

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.

Appleton City.....	4	4	...	586	708	1,294	1,294	...	...	1	837	696	...	43	88,042	88,085
Black Creek.....	2	2	...	23	24	47	47	...	37	1	38	241	28	...	2,368	2,411
Bovina.....	6	6	...	62	67	119	119	...	81	...	81	512	...	...	4,811	4,811
Buchanan.....	8	8	...	86	91	177	177	...	158	...	158	455	...	...	3,040	3,040

Center,.....	5	5	...	171	151	339	224	224	...	224	692	...	...	...
Dale,.....	8	8	...	192	163	355	274	...	2	2	278	917	29	88	21,197
Ellington,.....	7	7	1	158	175	333	276	276	2	1	279	991	86	38	17,644
Freedom,.....	5	5	1	202	176	378	378	207	...	...	207	587	...	...	11,743
Grand Chute,.....	7	7	3	265	219	484	484	305	...	...	305	1,157	...	...	22,739
Greenville,.....	7	7	3	303	285	588	588	498	1	...	499	1,499	18	...	36,148
Hortonia,.....	4	4	1	187	166	352	352	267	6	2	275	929	...	...	24,223
Kaukauna,.....	6	6	...	248	206	454	454	334	...	...	334	988	...	...	22,503
Liberty,.....	3	3	1	57	58	115	115	69	2	...	71	349	15	...	3,929
Maple Creek,.....	3	3	1	101	86	187	149	80	...	2	82	286	...	82	3,722
O'born,.....	3	3	2	68	56	124	124	70	...	...	70	324	...	...	4,644
Totals,.....	72	72	12	9	2,709	5,329	5,056	2,601	14	8	3,733	10,523	176	946	266,032
															266,479

OZAUKEE COUNTY.

Be'gium,.....	8	8	...	477	494	971	971	479	...	479	1,107	...	53,084	...	
Cedarburg,.....	6	6	3	506	518	1,025	1,025	477	...	477	1,146	...	42,612	42,612	
Fredon a,.....	10	10	2	2	408	880	788	429	...	429	1,132	...	34,041	34,041	
Grafton,.....	5	5	2	2	420	379	799	451	10	461	1,024	60	15,984	16,044	
Mequon,.....	13	13	1	1	707	686	1,393	630	1	631	1,847	2	46,799	46,801	
Port Washington,...	6	6	1	1	541	530	1,071	667	2	670	949	42	17,846	17,959	
Saukville,.....	6	6	4	4	422	381	803	456	3	463	1,034	84	18,190	18,362	
Totals,.....	54	54	13	13	3,482	3,368	6,860	3,589	16	5	3,610	8,229	188	228,556	228,903

PEPIN COUNTY.

Albany,.....	3	...	...	...	38	62	...	55	...	...	260	...	2,980	2,980
Durand,.....	1	1	1	2	140	260	...	166	...	1	498	...	7,912	10,015
Fankfort,.....	2	2	1	1	34	76	...	47	2	...	226	12	800	204
Lima,.....	2	1	3	3	54	146	...	114	2	1	543	51	7,610	9,164
Pepin,.....	5	5	...	...	171	336	...	260	...	...	603	...	12,289	12,289
Stockholm,.....	2	2	...	...	54	103	...	61	...	2	197	...	2,676	2,610
Waterville,.....	4	4	1	1	110	226	...	141	...	1	436	...	7,740	7,777
Waukeek,.....	3	3	1	...	55	125	...	128	...	1	440	...	8,517	8,525
Total,.....	22	19	9	7	647	1,334	...	972	4	6	1,077	43	50,430	52,564

Buena Vista,	4	4	1	1	118	99	217	217	161	1	2	164	794	33	28	12,944	12,895
Eau Claire,	3	2	...	...	27	38	65	65	49	1	...	150	281	26	...	2,509	2,535
Grant,	3	3	...	...	15	21	36	40	40	3	...	45	259	7	...	2,515	2,523
Hull,	1	1	3	3	72	57	139	129	81	...	...	81	492	...	...	4,048	4,048
Lanark,	4	4	4	4	104	98	197	197	169	...	6	175	902	...	107	11,494	11,601
Linwood,	3	3	1	1	28	28	51	51	45	...	...	45	490	...	...	720	720
New Hope,	4	4	...	...	118	118	286	286	139	...	2	141	344	...	68	5,076	5,144
Pine Grove,	2	2	4	4	78	80	153	136	122	...	1	123	445	...	38	7,021	7,059
Plover,	5	5	2	2	180	177	357	357	260	...	...	316	692	...	...	22,456	22,456
Sharon,	8	8	1	1	177	192	369	369	204	...	...	204	1,003	...	...	24,881	24,881
Stevens Point,	1	1	1	1	11	7	18	18	16	...	...	16	276	...	...	1,770	1,770
Stevens Point City,	1	1	2	2	265	287	552	552	402	1	...	403	550	69	...	38,628	38,622
Stockton,	7	6	3	3	104	101	205	205	169	4	3	176	838	75	64	9,989	9,988
Totals,	63	61	26	26	1,646	1,651	3,297	3,288	2,362	10	16	2,604	9,464	210	326	160,129	160,627

RACINE COUNTY.

Burlington,	5	5	3	3	480	435	915	407	406	...	2	408	717	...	55	33,815	33,870
Caledonia,	9	9	7	7	594	563	1,157	1,157	784	6	5	795	2,262	540	352	59,043	59,985
Dover,	6	6	3	3	244	207	451	141	321	1	...	322	600	169	...	22,144	22,213
Mount Pleasant,	10	10	10	10	533	427	960	698	547	1	3	551	1,799	14	82	37,717	37,717
Norway,	3	3	3	3	224	185	409	239	242	...	9	251	656	...	231	17,630	17,689
Racine City,	1	1	...	...	1,404	1,498	2,902	...	2,037	...	3	2,040	200	...	189	231,591	231,780
Raymond,	7	7	7	7	286	269	545	211	378	...	4	382	1,362	...	117	27,818	27,925
Rochester,	3	3	4	4	179	170	349	...	285	...	...	285	586	...	168	13,024	13,287
Waterford,	7	7	3	3	297	280	527	...	325	3	6	314	1,179	21	146	16,570	16,788
Yorkville,	6	6	8	7	264	221	485	...	...	...	1	308	1,228	...	19	29,057	29,066
Totals,	57	57	48	48	4,505	4,195	8,700	2,858	5,325	11	33	5,656	10,569	744	1,309	485,362	487,170

RICHLAND COUNTY.

Akan,	8	8	1	1	103	119	222	233	...	...	...	...	780	...	...	...	...
Bloom,	7	7	1	1	177	165	383	168	97	2	...	99	555	53	...	10,984	11,097

ROCK COUNTY—1st DISTRICT.

Buena Vista,.....	8	8	2	2	221	196	417	417	398	1	2	346	152	54	45	23,988	.....
Dayton,.....	7	7	2	2	175	151	326	258	147	4	1	195	482	.....	4	7,329	7,366
Eagle,.....	9	9	1	1	205	213	418	418	274	1	1	284	856	2	1	14,117	14,130
Forest,.....	10	10	2	2	198	173	371	.....	352	5	6	363	1,157	29	83	20,374	18,637
Henrietta,.....	6	6	2	2	163	143	306	.....	284	.....	2	266	608	.....	68	13,353	13,421
Ithaca,.....	11	11	6	6	272	250	522	433	433	2	7	437	1,210	56	540	28,925	29,528
Marshall,.....	9	9	2	2	194	166	375	375	277	.....	6	283	826	.....	284	18,321	18,615
Orion,.....	8	8	2	1	134	133	267	222	232	1	2	225	529	14	100	18,082	18,196
Richland,.....	9	9	5	5	338	346	634	634	467	.....	2	469	705	.....	67	31,492	31,559
Richwood,.....	8	8	1	1	241	223	464	464	335	4	.....	339	1,039	45	.....	17,318	17,318
Rockbridge,.....	11	11	3	3	180	162	342	342	281	3	1	285	923	41	11	16,654	16,706
Sylvan,.....	9	9	.....	.....	135	117	252	244	246	1	11	258	738	8	351	12,139	12,498
Westford,.....	9	9	2	2	144	131	275	198	198	.....	2	188	908	.....	23	6,181	9,078
Willow,.....	9	9	4	4	127	123	250	236	233	.....	1	288	844	.....	22	10,720	10,728
Total,.....	188	134	35	34	3,022	2,802	5,824	4,676	4,219	24	44	4,825	12,863	305	1,599	249,971	228,872

Beloit,.....	7	7	3	3	187	151	338	.....	225	1	1	227	1,060	12	54	11,947	12,013
Beloit City,.....	.....	.....	2	2	760	748	1,508	1,508	949	.....	5	962	390	.....	600	148,899	149,499
Bradford,.....	12	12	3	3	215	170	385	250	244	1	4	249	1,023	5	168	17,402	17,575
Clinton,.....	4	4	7	3	311	298	609	530	418	.....	11	476	1,077	.....	436	30,430	30,866
Harmony,.....	8	8	1	1	208	182	390	390	307	2	6	309	1,333	140	.....	22,319	22,759
Johnstown,.....	8	8	3	3	209	220	429	282	289	.....	1	347	1,159	.....	37	28,556	28,698
La Prairie,.....	4	4	6	4	159	133	292	.....	269	.....	1	270	1,159	.....	183	20,879	21,063
Lima,.....	5	5	11	7	218	168	386	.....	441	.....	3	444	1,819	.....	89	32,558	32,747
Milton,.....	6	6	6	1	307	294	601	555	392	.....	4	396	1,041	.....	171	30,189	30,360
Rock,.....	6	6	6	4	265	226	491	468	468	8	1	472	1,478	89	46	36,705	36,840
Turtle,.....	6	6	5	2	243	235	478	.....	259	2	2	364	1,118	21	98	31,729	31,822
Totals,.....	66	66	53	30	3,032	2,825	5,907	3,933	4,261	9	39	4,516	12,787	267	1,877	412,113	414,237

ROCK COUNTY—2d District.

Avon,	8	8	3	3	195	178	378	378	257	1	3	277	980	5	91	15,259	15,356
Center,	8	8	8	8	224	177	401	401	362	2	1	365	908	10	30	28,101	28,134
Fulton,	8	8	4	4	368	347	715	715	577	2	1	498	1,438	40	30	32,999	32,929
Janesville,	6	6	8	8	204	171	375	375	236	...	3	239	1,415	...	133	12,839	12,978
Janesville City,	6	6	0	0	1,513	1,543	3,056	3,056	1,132	...	...	...	1,140	...	...	...	...
Magnolia,	5	5	3	3	222	190	412	374	362	2	3	367	891	31	81	25,130	25,242
Newark,	8	8	1	1	252	214	466	466	388	7	9	404	1,311	157	329	22,393	22,879
Plymouth,	4	4	7	7	290	249	539	539	268	...	1	269	880	...	80	17,144	17,224
Porter,	5	5	4	4	269	211	480	480	346	1	7	355	1,195	20	161	20,479	20,660
Spring Valley,	5	5	4	4	225	209	434	434	381	3	5	389	1,213	96	90	26,887	26,978
Union,	9	9	2	2	363	341	704	704	690	4	4	694	1,702	129	110	42,181	43,422
Totals,	67	67	39	38	4,125	3,830	7,955	7,917	4,999	22	37	3,857	12,649	488	1,136	242,712	245,197

ST. CROIX COUNTY.

Cylon,	8	3	...	...	55	48	108	108	92	...	...	92	394	...	...	6,154	6,154
Eau Galla,	1	1	1	1	87	80	167	167	72	72	1	75	126	13	7	8,798	8,818
Emerald,	2	1	...	...	45	26	70	70	70	...	...	70	176	...	...	4,224	4,224
Erin,	5	5	...	...	173	166	339	339	323	1	1	325	517	6	38	8,448	8,489
Hammond,	5	5	2	2	142	111	258	258	217	...	4	221	713	...	...	14,566	14,566
Hudson City,	1	...	...	...	298	285	583	583	513	...	...	513	190	...	...	32,523	32,523
Hudson,	2	2	2	2	60	68	128	128	109	...	1	110	402	...	55	8,029	8,084
Kinnikinnic,	4	4	4	4	97	77	174	174	184	184	...	184	620	...	...	7,156	7,156
Pleasant Valley,	1	1	2	2	94	76	169	169	118	118	1	119	234	19	...	7,107	7,086
Richmond,	2	2	1	1	112	126	238	238	218	151	...	157	530	...	89	13,839	13,928
Rush River,	1	1	2	2	130	129	259	259	259	151	6	151	334	...	129	5,731	5,860
Somers,	3	3	...	...	75	73	148	148	148	...	...	106	494	...	...	7,688	7,688
Springfield, .....	...	...	2	2	37	27	64	64	64	...	3	67	202	...	80	2,984	3,064
St. Joseph,	2	2	...	...	42	43	85	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	...
Star Prairie,	7	6	1	1	96	80	176	176	120	120	...	120	599	...	...	4,587	4,587
Troy,	4	4	4	4	131	116	247	247	247	148	3	132	592	70	11	11,590	12,171
Warren,	1	1	1	1	66	44	110	110	80	...	...	80	256	...	...	...	...
Totals,	44	41	22	23	1,740	1,573	3,313	3,276	2,481	13	22	2,532	6,379	108	409	138,324	139,248

SAUK COUNTY.

Baraboo.....	6	6	4	4	449	426	875	610	245	2	2	604	1,148	.....	64	44,296	44,360
Bear Creek.....	8	8	.....	.....	166	163	329	329	255	1	.....	256	1,088	9	.....	12,150	12,159
Dellona.....	6	6	4	4	147	131	278	278	148	.....	.....	148	801	.....	.....	8,130	8,130
Excelsior.....	6	6	5	5	146	114	260	260	228	5	1	234	1,054	36	3	13,123	13,163
Fairfield.....	6	6	1	1	157	150	307	307	264	5	2	271	911	94	53	19,312	19,449
Franklin.....	5	5	3	3	172	157	329	329	184	.....	3	223	770	.....	83	10,349	10,432
Freedom.....	5	4	1	1	121	141	262	262	210	.....	1	211	735	.....	.....	11,449	11,449
Greenfield.....	4	4	2	2	171	118	289	289	252	1	3	213	832	9	103	13,328	13,440
Honey Creek.....	6	6	4	4	260	203	463	463	.....	.....	.....	303	1,002	.....	.....	230	3,543
Ironton.....	8	8	4	4	231	240	471	471	307	.....	2	309	967	.....	56	24,313	15,974
Lavalle.....	5	5	4	4	132	135	267	267	273	1	1	274	1,021	15	3	11,735	12,309
Merimack.....	4	4	4	4	166	138	304	304	171	1	1	240	792	17	.....	16,844	16,866
New Buffalo.....	4	4	4	4	153	160	313	313	309	4	.....	313	809	10	.....	19,196	19,196
Prairie du Sac.....	5	5	4	4	392	358	750	750	532	.....	5	537	823	.....	213	46,854	47,067
Reedsburg.....	6	6	4	4	246	235	481	481	404	.....	.....	404	1,052	.....	.....	29,039	29,039
Spring Green.....	6	6	2	2	192	202	394	394	326	3	2	331	868	32	25	27,084	27,142
Sumpter.....	4	4	4	4	177	187	364	364	247	.....	5	239	735	.....	28	16,701	16,782
Troy.....	4	4	6	6	211	157	368	368	289	.....	.....	289	361	.....	.....	16,825	16,825
Washington.....	7	7	2	2	186	163	349	349	237	3	8	248	836	22	138	11,738	11,888
Westfield.....	5	4	3	3	159	144	303	303	206	2	.....	208	683	8	.....	12,299	12,307
Winfield.....	6	6	2	2	146	119	265	265	187	.....	.....	166	774	.....	45	5,436	1,595
Woodland.....	5	5	2	2	156	159	315	315	293	2	2	297	847	14	44	18,138	18,196
Totals.....	121	119	69	69	4,336	4,000	8,336	8,071	5,567	30	38	6,318	18,896	267	843	388,572	381,314

SHAWANO COUNTY.

Belle Plain.....	6	6	.....	.....	75	68	143	35	86	.....	.....	86	484	.....	.....	1,032	.....
Hardland.....	1	1	.....	.....	28	23	51	15	16	1	.....	16	66	10	.....	412	413
Pella.....	2	2	.....	.....	60	52	112	.....	22	.....	.....	22	66	.....	.....	642	2,923
Richmond.....	.....	.....	3	3	48	52	100	100	100	2	.....	102	391	21	.....	3,613	3,634
Shawano.....	.....	.....	3	3	15	13	28	28	31	1	.....	29	208	18	.....	1,082	1,100
Waukechon.....	2	1	.....	.....	20	16	36	.....	31	.....	.....	31	129	.....	.....	1,280	1,280
Totals.....	11	11	6	6	246	224	470	188	282	4	.....	286	1,844	49	.....	8,061	9,349

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

Greenbush	9	9	2	2	366	356	722	722	555	1	4	564	1,040	46	232	43,366	43,644
Herman	7	7	2	2	485	427	862	862	368	.....	.....	368	746	.....	.....	21,124	21,134
Holland	12	12	1	1	544	546	1,090	1,090	800	10	1	811	1,887	112	9	59,711	59,833
Lima	9	9	4	4	360	399	779	784	541	4	.....	545	1,281	96	.....	43,927	43,928
Lyndon	9	9	2	2	311	269	580	580	540	.....	.....	541	2,102	.....	61	39,618	39,674
Mitchell	6	6	3	3	234	229	453	453	372	2	1	375	1,06	38	40	20,563	20,741
Mosel	3	3	1	1	205	196	401	401	11	2	.....	118	336	8	.....	4,452	4,460
Plymouth	6	6	3	3	411	478	889	889	517	.....	2	619	1,136	.....	81	37,617	37,698
Rhine	7	7	1	1	344	335	679	679	348	5	.....	353	749	81	.....	10,759	10,840
Russell	2	2	.....	.....	128	115	248	248	139	.....	.....	129	286	.....	.....	7,678	7,678
Scott	8	8	1	1	312	280	592	592	443	8	.....	447	1,135	26	.....	59,910	59,995
Sheboygan	5	5	1	1	233	228	521	521	274	.....	.....	274	552	.....	.....	13,316	13,316
" City	1	1	.....	.....	820	940	1,760	1,760	875	.....	8	875	210	.....	180	174,562	174,742
Sheboygan Falls	6	6	5	5	399	399	798	798	532	3	3	538	1,199	26	108	30,370	31,008
" Village	8	8	1	1	210	280	490	490	298	.....	.....	298	176	.....	.....	73,440	73,440
Sherman	8	7	4	4	304	297	601	601	408	.....	1	409	960	.....	44	24,336	24,380
Wilson	5	5	1	1	252	249	501	501	357	1	.....	358	908	1	.....	28,886	28,887
Totals	102	101	32	32	5,938	6,023	11,961	11,936	7,468	31	16	7,517	15,805	432	756	694,125	695,313

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.

Arcadia	4	3	1	.....	141	106	247	247	108	.....	1	132	266	.....	37	4,935	5,973
Burnside	2	2	.....	.....	47	24	71	54	57	.....	.....	57	256	.....	.....	2,728	2,860
Caledonia	4	4	1	1	88	69	157	157	.....	2	.....	63	560	66	.....	8,371	8,636
Ettick	4	4	3	3	165	154	319	295	157	.....	.....	158	311	.....	4	3,887	3,887
Gale	7	7	3	2	199	187	386	286	295	5	2	309	933	69	7	17,148	17,218
Hale	1	1	.....	.....	23	18	41	41	41	.....	.....	118	62	.....	.....	678	678
Lincoln	3	3	.....	.....	46	32	78	68	73	.....	.....	57	560	.....	.....	706	706
Preston	8	3	1	.....	110	83	198	110	.....	.....	.....	140	340	.....	30	5,141	5,475
Sumner	6	5	.....	.....	64	70	134	134	119	.....	1	128	493	.....	.....	6,529	6,539
Trempealeau	7	7	3	3	280	286	566	566	458	1	1	313	1,332	31	469	21,766	21,766
Totals	41	39	12	9	1,163	1,034	2,197	1,958	1,308	8	11	1,465	5,061	166	547	73,089	88,679

VERNON COUNTY.

Bergen.....	4	4	2	2	85	94	179	182	91	3	8	94	485	104	....	4,268	4,372
Christiana.....	4	4	2	2	216	191	407	407	199	....	3	202	452	....	48	5,838	5,881
Clinton.....	5	5	1	1	116	122	238	238	121	....	3	124	514	....	102	8,696	8,798
Coon.....	3	2	1	1	87	68	155	155	40	....	3	43	132	....	41	1,120	1,161
Franklin.....	10	10	....	....	204	204	408	408	805	5	6	316	1,435	1	88	12,572	12,661
Forest.....	6	6	2	2	127	127	254	254	215	2	4	221	941	10	185	15,172	15,367
Genoa.....	3	3	3	3	57	51	108	108	40	1	1	42	264	3	31	3,684	3,718
Greenwood.....	5	5	1	1	109	120	229	229	133	2	1	136	672	87	141	2,794	2,972
Hamburg.....	5	5	....	....	197	184	381	192	192	1	8	201	501	88	278	6,996	7,362
Harmony.....	4	4	2	2	111	108	219	219	216	2	2	220	....	57	93	13,147	13,297
Hillsborough.....	4	4	3	3	163	143	306	306	289	1	1	291	838	4	58	23,085	23,147
Jefferson.....	6	6	2	2	190	193	383	383	308	....	10	318	946	....	437	17,996	18,438
Kickapoo.....	7	7	....	....	188	186	374	374	308	1	6	315	803	10	166	13,983	14,159
Liberty.....	2	2	4	4	91	70	161	182	138	1	5	144	384	....	130	7,912	8,042
Stark.....	6	6	1	1	126	106	232	233	145	....	....	145	400	....	....	4,498	4,498
Sterling.....	5	5	3	3	163	124	287	90	137	1	1	139	815	32	66	2,935	3,033
Union.....	4	4	....	....	74	63	187	187	108	1	3	112	453	35	161	6,649	6,846
Viroqua.....	7	7	5	5	357	342	699	699	449	....	4	453	958	....	168	23,939	24,107
Wheatland.....	2	2	2	2	125	100	225	225	174	....	3	176	491	....	29	13,877	13,906
Webster.....	5	5	3	3	126	115	241	241	165	3	3	171	574	85	58	7,755	7,898
Whitestown.....	3	3	3	3	86	89	175	175	193	....	2	195	896	....	92	8,925	9,017
Totals.....	100	99	40	37	2,998	2,800	5,798	5,447	3,966	24	68	4,068	12,399	466	2,374	205,832	206,573

WALWORTH COUNTY.

Bloomfield.....	6	6	4	4	229	172	401	401	312	.....	.....	312	798	.....	.....	20,597	20,597
Darien.....	5	5	7	7	311	275	586	586	405	1	5	411	1,437	4	245	33,360	33,709
Delavan.....	6	6	4	4	489	437	917	917	599	6	4	579	839	4	134	51,357	52,043
East Troy.....	5	5	3	3	293	295	588	588	541	1	8	545	927	29	78	40,973	41,086
Elkhorn.....	1	1	.....	.....	170	219	389	389	288	.....	.....	288	192	.....	.....	31,126	31,126
Geneva.....	4	4	5	5	481	390	821	821	694	2	7	703	1,087	20	256	59,942	60,219
La Grange.....	4	4	6	6	202	210	412	401	370	2	4	376	1,248	75	234	27,344	27,545
La Fayette.....	6	6	4	4	280	184	414	414	343	.....	2	345	1,203	.....	139	26,995	27,034

Linn.....	5	5	5	151	317	317	396	2	1,012	6	17,674	
Lyons.....	8	5	3	255	522	522	334	1	1,238	50	25,410	
Richmond.....	6	6	6	212	430	430	325	1	1,045	2	23,608	
Sharon.....	8	8	5	341	694	694	535	4	1,409	37	48,168	
Spring Prairie.....	8	8	2	238	444	444	335	5	1,328	101	31,179	
Sugar Creek.....	5	5	5	196	415	415	267	5	736	103	17,291	
Troy.....	5	5	6	224	476	476	347	3	850	165	25,134	
Whitewater.....	5	5	7	735	1,433	1,433	962	2	966	19	91,601	
Walworth.....	6	5	5	185	337	295	239	2	814	8	12,867	
Total.....	93	92	77	4,669	9,646	9,543	7,310	29	41	7,380	17,032	586,923
												591,902

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Addison.....	8	8	2	2	2	456	412	898	898	404	.....	404	1,066	.....	27,271
Barton.....	6	6	2	2	2	255	255	514	.....	284	.....	254	887	.....	22,412
Erin.....	3	3	8	8	8	366	306	672	354	369	2	372	764	85	22,137
Farmington.....	6	6	5	5	5	411	384	795	.....	458	.....	558	1,370	.....	39,333
Germantown.....	9	9	2	2	2	468	457	625	.....	416	.....	377	990	.....	25,867
Hartford.....	7	7	4	4	4	555	533	1,098	.....	715	7	632	1,389	.....	4,800
Jackson.....	9	9	2	2	2	408	383	791	66	340	.....	253	1,786	.....	17,983
Kewaskum.....	5	5	1	1	1	272	247	519	519	273	.....	373	778	.....	25,961
Polk.....	8	8	4	4	4	549	481	1,030	.....	540	.....	553	1,669	.....	42,232
Richfield.....	8	8	3	3	3	377	372	759	547	321	.....	377	915	.....	18,899
Trenton.....	4	4	9	1	1	398	428	826	538	.....	.....	553	409	.....	41,793
Wayne.....	7	7	2	2	2	378	390	763	429	429	6	2	869	101	26,008
West Bend.....	6	6	3	3	3	383	378	761	761	372	.....	372	880	.....	50,218
Totals.....	86	86	47	44	5	5,325	5,026	10,351	4,112	4,921	15	14	5,443	13,732	365,405
														126	369,065

WAUKESHA COUNTY.

Brookfield.....	5	5	8	8	8	8	419	845	845	502	1	1,047	586	25,563
Delafield.....	4	4	5	5	5	5	229	486	486	263	13	932	298	39,381
Eagle.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	235	467	467	347	1	819	297	13,948

Genesee.....	5	5	8	8	386	309	645	645	468	.....	8	476	1,048	.....	142	25,781	25,928
Lisbon.....	6	6	6	6	282	279	561	561	411	.....	1	732	1,197	.....	66	32,447	32,513
Memnonene.....	6	6	6	6	475	462	937	937	780	3	.....	733	1,439	50	.....	44,768	44,808
Merton.....	2	2	9	0	302	249	551	551	496	2	8	505	1,338	.....	237	32,895	32,632
Mukwango.....	6	6	4	3	231	260	481	481	386	2	8	348	891	79	317	32,781	32,653
Muskego.....	6	6	6	6	332	262	504	504	383	.....	2	385	1,051	.....	47	26,465	26,612
New Berlin.....	6	6	6	8	431	397	828	828	534	.....	4	470	1,092	.....	239	21,793	21,793
Oconomowoc.....	5	5	6	9	525	502	1,027	1,027	745	2	4	751	1,386	22	147	52,606	52,676
Ottawa.....	5	5	6	9	210	177	387	387	174	2	1	259	709	.....	.....	14,648	14,648
Pewaukee.....	5	5	6	5	297	303	600	600	477	5	9	491	1,151	75	417	34,470	34,942
Summit.....	2	2	9	9	221	198	419	419	281	.....	1	282	997	.....	1	28,864	28,565
Vernon.....	6	6	6	3	3	219	435	435	325	.....	2	327	876	.....	71	24,932	24,963
Waukesha.....	6	9	3	3	660	678	1,333	1,333	1,043	3	.....	1,046	1,656	65	.....	39,966	40,031
Total.....	84	84	96	96	5,448	5,150	10,598	10,598	7,574	33	54	7,586	17,757	347	1,871	486,418	479,493

WAUPACA COUNTY.

Bear Creek.....	8	3	0	0	49	50	99	99	58	0	0	58	242	68	169	9,675	9,812
Caledonia.....	4	4	3	2	138	119	257	257	181	3	4	188	578	68	169	9,675	9,812
Dayton.....	7	7	2	2	185	142	327	327	306	3	4	310	1,320	4	1	18,442	18,447
Dupont.....	1	1	0	0	25	13	38	38	34	0	0	34	64				
Farmington.....	6	6	1	1	150	123	273	273	249	2	2	252	1,048	40	45	16,467	14,762
Helvetia.....	2	2	...	...	24	18	42	42	34	1	...	85	164	4	...	1,068	1,067
Iola.....	3	3	0	0	120	125	245	245	144	0	5	149	511	...	305	11,620	11,925
Larabee.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lebanon.....	4	4	1	1	90	89	179	179	113	1	...	114	548	12	...	7,496	7,508
Lind.....	8	8	2	2	214	184	398	398	281	0	2	283	940	...	100	16,504	6,504
Little Wolf.....	5	5	2	2	91	89	180	180	173	3	0	176	642	78	...	10,087	0,160
Matteson.....	2	2	0	0	32	19	51	51	27	0	1	28	101	...	8	942	945
Mukwa.....	6	6	2	2	276	262	587	587	394	1	0	395	746	8	...	...	...
Royalton.....	5	5	2	2	128	124	252	252	206	8	3	201	601	70	90	9,280	9,444
Scandinavia.....	5	5	2	2	224	201	425	425	278	0	1	274	506	...	5	9,391	9,396
St. Lawrence.....	3	3	1	1	120	105	225	225	157	0	0	167	494	...	...	11,841	11,841
Union.....	3	3	0	0	28	21	49	49	40	0	0	40	308	...	...	2,981	2,981

Waupaca.....	8	3	3	3	287	270	557	557	490	1	4	425	804	42	153	35,606	35,801
Weyauwega.....	7	6	1	...	336	292	628	628	448	2	...	445	965	16	...	27,398	27,414
Totals.....	77	75	22	18	2,616	2,246	4,762	4,698	3,592	20	26	3,636	10,657	387	871	187,497	187,497

WAUSHARA COUNTY.

Aurora.....	4	4	5	5	226	179	405	305	286	1	9	294	1206	...	220	20,821	21,523
Bloomfield.....	6	6	...	...	205	160	355	355	192	2	2	196	...	22	71	10,554	10,574
Coloma.....	2	2	2	2	44	68	112	112	100	...	1	101	...	...	68	6,876	6,966
Dakota.....	2	2	3	1	65	49	114	114	65	...	...	65	...	...	...	4,347	4,347
Deerfield.....	2	2	2	...	27	40	67	61	49	...	1	50	286	2	54	4,195	4,247
Hancock.....	5	5	5	2	68	69	137	92	86	...	1	87	568	...	64	7,065	7,129
Leon.....	3	3	7	5	181	147	328	334	326	...	3	339	1,167	...	94	25,921	26,015
Marion.....	4	4	5	2	122	108	280	280	184	1	3	188	328	1	106	12,539	13,094
Mt. Morris.....	5	5	5	2	94	103	197	197	144	1	1	146	746	25	23	13,726	13,804
Oasis.....	4	4	3	3	108	84	192	171	147	1	4	152	400	21	160	6,409	6,605
Plainfield.....	5	5	4	4	187	190	377	377	316	...	...	316	1,018	...	...	26,774	26,744
Poyssippi.....	2	2	5	5	117	96	213	189	134	1	...	143	486	32	...	5,749	5,781
Richford.....	5	5	3	3	92	80	172	172	139	1	2	143	610	53	126	8,851	9,024
Rose.....	1	1	2	2	35	53	88	88	84	2	...	86	298	44	...	4,505	4,549
Saxville.....	5	5	5	3	148	119	267	257	216	...	3	219	780	...	83	11,180	11,263
Springwater.....	4	4	2	2	100	91	191	170	156	2	2	160	564	8	85	8,500	8,593
Warren.....	4	4	5	5	120	109	229	229	168	1	...	169	782	29	...	13,498	13,523
Wautoma.....	3	3	2	2	129	165	294	183	168	...	4	172	593	...	20	...	...
Totals.....	66	66	58	46	2,068	1,900	3,968	3,617	2,960	13	36	3,026	10,294	235	1,174	180,507	182,812

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Algoma.....	3	3	3	3	161	159	810	...	203	...	1	257	613	...	31	11,574	19,731
Black Wolf.....	5	5	1	1	204	167	871	...	207	3	2	222	699	40	84	15,788	15,912
Clayton.....	5	5	6	6	259	237	496	476	380	3	4	387	1,279	141	255	36,796	37,193
Menasha.....	4	4	4	4	549	568	1,117	...	658	1	1	660	895	4	120	62,171	62,837

WOOD COUNTY.

Nepeuskun...	4	4	6	5	194	177	371	.....	274	2	6	282	939	11	206	28,702	24,019
Nekimi.....	5	5	6	5	237	212	449	.....	401	1	6	407	1,074	38	271	30,725	31,084
Neenah.....	4	4	4	4	455	513	968	.....	731	1	1	701	781	10	60	49,317	57,797
Oakosh.....	4	4	3	3	167	122	289	.....	91	.....	.....	101	595	.....	.....	9,730	15,328
Oakosh city.....	1	1	.....	.....	1,362	2,028	3,991	.....	1,506	7	6	1,518	180	122	168	209,090	209,090
Omro.....	5	5	8	8	490	483	973	.....	760	.....	10	93	1,381	.....	873	76,162	69,144
Poygan.....	4	4	2	2	205	155	360	.....	12	1	.....	310	708	37	.....	15,523	15,560
Rushford.....	4	4	8	8	381	356	737	.....	660	1	3	665	1,405	47	143	46,161	46,342
Utica.....	6	6	6	6	264	220	484	.....	484	.....	.....	383	978	.....	.....	30,124	30,134
Vinland.....	4	4	6	5	192	212	404	.....	250	.....	6	325	989	.....	191	21,901	22,092
Winneconne.....	4	4	3	3	300	274	574	.....	244	.....	1	304	657	.....	34	20,917	9,616
Wolf River.....	5	5	.....	.....	92	87	179	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	503	.....	.....	.....	9,032
Winchester.....	6	6	4	4	255	252	507	.....	403	.....	1	254	672	.....	.....	9,565	9,565
Totals.....	72	72	67	66	6,357	6,223	12,680	.....	7,040	20	45	7,824	14,802	450	2,026	668,946	673,445

Centralia.....	3	2	.....	.....	117	110	227	.....	170	.....	.....	170	293	.....	.....	11,831	11,831
Dexter.....	2	1	1	1	16	13	29	.....	29	.....	.....	29	144	.....	.....	1,431	1,431
Grand Rapids.....	4	4	.....	.....	228	225	451	.....	347	8	5	360	485	.....	211	26,835	26,295
Rudolph.....	1	1	1	1	64	60	114	.....	97	.....	.....	97	253	.....	.....	4,839	4,839
Saratoga.....	3	3	.....	.....	49	48	97	.....	69	.....	1	69	300	.....	86	3,084	3,120
Sigel.....	3	3	1	1	57	36	80	.....	100	3	2	105	462	.....	54	6,291	5,295
Seneca.....	2	2	1	1	40	35	75	.....	40	.....	.....	40	97	.....	.....	4,585	4,585
Totals.....	19	16	4	4	559	597	1,086	.....	1,020	11	8	870	2,232	20	301	57,836	59,406

TABLE NO. 2.—RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

Towns.	Whole number of School Dis- tricts.	Number of Districts which have reported	Whole number of parts of Dis- tricts.	Number of parts of Districts which have reported.	Number of male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Number of female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole number of children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. of children over 4 and un- der 20 years of age in the dis- tricts maintaining school 8 or more months.	Number over 4 and under 20 years of age who have attended school.	Number under 4 years of age who have attended school.	Number over 20 years of age who have attended school.	Total number of different pupils who have attended school dur- ing the year.	Number of days a school teacher taught by a qualified teacher during the year.	Number of days attendance of pu- pils under four years of age.	Number of days attendance of pu- pils over 20 years of age.	Number of days attendance of pu- pils over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Total number of days attendance of different pupils during the year.
Adams.....	52	45	28	24	1083	1104	2187	2187	1804	8	13	1911	6901	323	464	89798	108034
Ashland.....	2	1	.....	.....	105	82	187	33	.....	.....	87	300	178	.....	.....	.....	5808
Bayfield.....	1	.....	.....	.....	66	77	143	.....	52	.....	52	.....	166	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown.....	62	61	13	10	3308	3357	6725	6527	3323	27	7	3561	8642	181	253	262680	263080
Buffalo.....	43	43	9	9	1300	1145	2445	2204	1529	17	13	2098	4765	845	602	91654	93102
Burnett.....	3	2	.....	.....	40	37	77	77	39	.....	2	41	130	.....	.....	.....	1308
Calumet.....	60	58	9	9	1392	1357	3749	3679	2366	16	11	2654	8348	311	433	171978	172731
Chippewa.....	31	30	1	1	718	702	1420	1396	910	2	3	880	2946	.....	54	32536	52590
Clark.....	15	12	3	3	284	210	494	.....	235	28	4	278	1251	11	153	20639	20803
Columbia.....	122	121	62	61	5321	5019	10340	10245	8326	18	95	8442	22516	319	4564	558444	593327
Crawford.....	64	63	35	35	2225	2082	4307	3006	287	21	17	2936	8524	278	621	199502	200381
Dane, (First Dist.).....	91	91	68	68	4238	3954	8222	11806	7149	39	58	7244	15083	186	130	456297	309468
Dane, (Second Dist.).....	95	95	46	46	6182	5881	8784	8798	5201	26	57	5276	12646	374	2808	394682	457787
Dodge, (First Dist.).....	78	78	41	41	4527	4257	12063	4365	6229	16	59	6629	25239	358	5301	319236	345564
Dodge, (Second Dist.).....	77	76	55	55	4207	3970	8177	7716	6080	73	50	6090	16937	924	1716	347676	350398
Dor.....	27	21	2	1	628	554	1162	948	684	6	3	702	2423	158	104	35640	35902
Douglas.....	4	4	.....	.....	106	87	193	193	185	.....	.....	185	707	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dunn.....	37	34	11	11	1098	943	2041	1964	1457	14	11	1482	4756	335	210	89814	90819
Eau Claire.....	28	27	14	12	996	945	1944	1909	1578	4	23	1605	3693	48	1308	105190	106586

Fond du Lac.....	139	138	70	76	9167	8028	17695	17638	11018	51	84	12140	26185	1108	2866	619995	697188
Grant.....	167	159	85	77	7159	6809	13968	13594	9937	38	51	10426	23842	833	2140	611010	618983
Green.....	96	96	51	51	4229	4000	8319	1552	6958	31	71	7041	15834	857	2308	463556	466727
Green Lake.....	52	52	48	46	2163	2316	4781	2263	3086	10	17	3706	10350	281	432	303204	340324
Iowa.....	103	103	17	17	4678	4393	9071	6744	6473	46	59	6769	14284	253	1267	317358	266819
Jackson.....	53	42	.....	7	980	946	1915	1300	1613	10	14	1509	8997	130	41	91282	91783
Jefferson.....	124	124	55	53	7214	7166	14374	13807	7274	41	75	7456	17472	685	1191	367367	650269
Jeanau.....	69	69	20	20	2124	2446	4180	3971	2938	13	18	3319	10618	377	769	220896	231042
Kewasha.....	51	51	34	31	180	1697	3537	1725	2551	5	27	2583	9311	146	1146	325122	326414
Kewanee.....	4	39	.....	.....	1590	142	3014	1495	1273	9	4	1798	7674	118	16	41333	56218
La Crosse.....	52	51	21	20	2796	2601	5400	5406	3448	31	20	3499	7671	1065	893	258281	260239
La Fayette.....	114	.....	.....	.....	4253	3921	8174	3851	5450	23	228	6212	13845	620	1773	348137	354008
Manitowoc.....	89	89	24	24	598	5728	11708	11708	6769	19	33	5821	14638	811	1195	452534	454040
Marathon.....	42	35	8	3	668	620	1288	1286	926	6	2	950	3463	195	35	66344	67099
Marquette.....	40	39	35	34	1490	1455	2945	2881	2150	9	15	2192	7658	146	257	124946	124921
Milwaukee, (1st Dist.)	43	43	16	14	2407	2257	4664	4664	2499	7	5	2511	7929	317	256	192521	193146
Milwaukee, (2d Dist.)	30	30	1	1	11143	11394	22687	21490	8463	98	6	9073	4485	9899	273	756366	814696
Monroe.....	115	115	40	40	2527	2302	4829	2943	3483	84	46	3783	10816	573	893	228112	231600
Oconto.....	23	24	.....	.....	874	844	1718	891	652	5	1	1065	2150	28	66	68927	85878
Outagamie.....	73	72	12	9	2709	2620	5359	5055	2601	14	8	3733	10323	176	246	266082	266479
Ozaukee.....	54	54	13	13	3482	3368	6860	6850	3589	16	5	3610	8929	188	159	228556	228903
Pepin.....	22	19	9	7	647	687	1334	.....	972	6	6	1077	3905	43	81	50430	52564
Pi-rce.....	37	34	30	27	1272	1188	2410	1104	1498	5	26	2042	5621	82	990	144795	145856
Polk.....	21	21	2	2	324	306	630	625	564	3	3	604	2856	16	179	160120	160627
Portage.....	63	61	28	26	1646	1651	3297	3283	2362	10	16	2604	9394	210	327	160130	160627
Racine.....	56	56	48	46	4505	4195	8700	2853	5325	11	33	5656	10389	744	1311	485368	487171
Richland.....	138	134	35	34	3022	2802	5824	4676	4219	24	44	4325	12363	305	1599	249971	228872
Rock, (First Dist.)	66	66	53	30	3082	2825	5907	3983	4261	9	39	4516	12787	267	1877	412113	414237
Rock, (Second Dist.)	67	67	39	38	4125	3830	7055	7917	4909	22	37	3837	12049	488	1136	242713	248197
St. Croix.....	42	39	22	22	1698	1530	3228	2976	2481	12	22	2511	6379	108	409	138924	139240
Sauk.....	121	119	69	69	4336	4000	8336	8071	5567	30	38	6318	18896	267	843	388572	381814
Shawano.....	102	111	6	6	246	224	470	188	282	4	.....	286	1344	49	.....	8061	9349
Sheboygan.....	102	101	32	32	5338	6023	11961	11936	7468	9	16	7517	15805	432	766	694123	695313
Trempealeau.....	41	39	12	9	1163	1034	2197	1958	1308	8	11	1465	5061	165	547	72089	86679
Vernon.....	100	99	40	37	2993	2800	5798	5447	3866	24	68	4038	13389	466	2374	205952	206573
Walworth.....	93	92	77	76	4977	4699	9646	9543	7310	29	41	7390	17032	355	1733	586933	591903
Washington.....	86	86	47	44	5325	5026	10351	4112	4921	15	14	5443	13732	126	894	365405	369065
Waukesha.....	84	84	96	95	5443	5150	10398	10598	7374	33	54	7596	17757	847	1871	485418	479493

Waupaca.....	77	76	22	18	2516	2346	4793	4698	3593	20	28	3635	10657	337	871	187497	187497
Waushara.....	66	66	58	46	2068	1900	3968	3617	2980	13	36	3026	10294	235	1174	180507	183813
Winnebago.....	72	72	67	66	6357	6223	12580	7040	7494	20	45	7824	14202	450	3026	668946	678445
Wood.....	18	16	4	4	559	527	1086	1030	861	11	8	870	2232	20	301	57836	59406
Totals.....	3848	3647	1740	1656	180440	171564	332004	298592	224013	2176	1818	234365	589169	28426	58578	15940845	15637539

Fond du Lac.....	139	188	76	76	9167	8328	17695	17638	11018	51	84	12140	25185	1108	2866	619995	697188
Grant.....	167	189	85	77	7159	6809	13968	13594	9937	38	51	10426	23442	838	2140	611010	613983
Green.....	96	96	51	51	4229	4090	8319	1552	4958	10	71	7041	15834	857	2308	463556	466727
Green Lake.....	62	52	48	46	2465	2316	4781	2265	3086	10	17	3706	10350	281	462	303204	304034
Iowa.....	103	108	17	17	4678	4393	9071	6744	6473	46	59	6789	14234	253	1267	317358	266319
Jackson.....	53	42	....	7	989	946	1915	1300	1613	10	14	1598	5997	150	41	91292	91783
Jefferson.....	124	124	53	53	7211	7166	14374	13807	7274	41	73	7456	17472	685	1191	567567	550269
Jurieu.....	69	69	20	20	2184	246	418	3971	2987	15	18	3819	10618	377	769	229896	23142
Kearu sha.....	51	51	34	31	180	1697	3547	1725	2551	6	27	2583	9511	146	146	325122	326414
Kewauwau.....	4	39	....	....	1590	142	3014	1495	1272	9	4	1968	6724	118	16	41333	50218
La Crosse.....	52	51	21	20	2796	2604	5400	5400	3448	31	20	3499	7871	1065	893	258281	260239
La Fayette.....	114	....	....	....	4253	3921	8174	3861	6450	29	228	6212	13545	620	1773	348137	364008
Manitowoc.....	89	89	24	24	598	6728	11708	11708	6769	19	33	5821	14838	311	1195	452534	454040
Marathon.....	42	35	8	3	668	620	1288	1286	926	6	2	950	3463	195	36	66344	67099
Marquette.....	40	39	36	34	1490	1456	2945	2881	2150	9	15	2192	7658	146	257	124546	124921
Milwaukee, (1st Dist.)	43	48	15	14	2407	2257	4664	4664	2499	7	5	2511	7229	317	256	192321	193146
Milwaukee, (2d Dist.)	30	30	1	1	11143	11394	22337	21490	8463	98	6	9073	4485	9899	273	768366	814696
Monroe.....	115	115	40	40	2527	2302	4829	2943	3483	84	46	3783	10816	573	883	228112	231600
Oconto.....	25	24	....	....	874	844	1718	891	652	5	1	1065	2150	28	66	68027	88878
Ontonagon.....	73	72	12	9	2709	2620	5329	5055	2601	14	8	3733	10528	176	246	266032	266479
Ozaukee.....	54	64	13	13	3482	3368	6850	6850	3569	16	5	3610	8929	188	159	228556	228903
Pepin.....	22	19	9	7	647	687	1334	....	972	6	6	1077	3205	43	81	50480	52564
Pierce.....	37	34	30	27	1272	1188	2410	1104	1498	5	26	2042	6931	82	950	144795	145856
Polk.....	21	21	2	2	324	306	630	625	564	3	3	604	2356	16	179	29120	29318
Portage.....	63	61	28	26	1646	1651	3937	3283	2363	10	16	2604	9984	210	327	160180	160627
Racine.....	50	56	48	46	4505	4195	8700	2853	5925	11	38	5636	10589	744	1311	485368	487171
Richland.....	138	134	35	34	3022	2802	6824	4676	4219	24	44	4325	12363	305	1899	249971	248872
Rock, (First Dist.)	66	66	53	30	3082	2825	5907	3983	4261	9	39	4516	12767	267	1877	412118	414287
Rock, (Second Dist.)	67	67	39	38	4126	3830	7855	7917	4999	22	87	3857	12649	488	1186	242713	245197
St. Croix.....	42	39	22	22	1698	1530	3328	2976	2481	12	22	3511	6379	108	409	138824	139240
Sauk.....	121	119	69	69	4336	4000	8336	8071	5567	30	98	2618	18964	267	843	368372	381814
Shawano.....	11	11	6	6	246	224	470	188	282	4	....	286	1844	49	....	8061	9349
Shgoeygan.....	102	101	32	32	6336	6123	11961	11936	7468	31	16	7517	15805	482	766	694125	695313
Trompealeau.....	41	39	12	9	1163	1084	2197	1958	1308	8	11	1465	5061	165	547	72089	88679
Vernon.....	100	99	40	37	2998	2800	5798	5447	3966	24	68	4058	12399	466	2374	205982	206573
Walworth.....	93	92	77	74	4977	4669	9646	9543	7310	29	41	7390	17082	355	1723	866933	591903
Washington.....	86	80	47	44	5325	5026	10851	4112	4921	15	14	5443	18722	126	894	365405	369065
Waukesha.....	84	84	95	95	5443	5150	10598	10598	7574	33	54	7586	17767	847	1871	485418	479493

Waupaca.....	77	75	22	18	2516	2246	4792	4698	3592	20	26	3685	10657	337	871	187497	187497
Waushara.....	66	66	58	46	2068	1900	2968	2617	2960	13	36	3026	10294	235	1174	180607	182812
Winnebago.....	72	72	67	66	6357	6223	12580	7040	7424	20	45	7824	14202	450	2026	688946	678445
Wood.....	18	16	4	4	559	537	1086	1020	851	11	8	870	2232	20	801	57886	59406
Totals,.....	3848	3647	1740	1656	18044	171564	352004	298592	224078	2176	1818	234255	589169	28426	58578	15940645	15837529

TABLE NO. 3.

ADAMS COUNTY.

TOWNS.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS' WAGES, ETC.							LIBRARIES.			
	No. of schools with two departments.	No. of schools with three or more departments.	No. of teachers required to teach the schools.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during the year.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. of schools visited by the County Superintendent during the year.	Number of volumes added during the year.	Amount expended for library during the year.	Whole number of volumes in the district library.	Cash value of library.
Adams,.....			6	11	.....	\$17 62	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Big Flats,.....			2	2	.....	20 08	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dell Prairie,.....			4	7	.....	21 37	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Easton,.....			3	6	\$35 00	16 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson,.....			5	8	.....	17 50	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln,.....			5	9	.....	19 00	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leola,.....			2	3	.....	20 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe,.....			2	3	.....	18 00	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Haven,.....			5	10	25 50	23 50	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Chester,.....			6	10	.....	16 50	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Preston,.....			1	2	25 00	16 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quincy,.....			3	6	24 00	19 33	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richfield,.....			3	6	30 00	17 31	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rome,.....			3	5	.....	15 38	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springville,.....			4	6	.....	20 40	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Strong's Prairie,.....			4	6	33 00	17 70	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Creek,.....			1	1	37 50	18 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals,.....			59	101	\$30 00	\$17 62	47	.....	.....	.....	.....

ASHLAND COUNTY.

La Pointe.....	1	1	\$30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bayport.....	.....	3	\$35 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	1	4	\$32 50	.....	.....	.....	.....

BROWN COUNTY.

Bellevue.....	2	3	\$21 50	.....	2	.....	2	\$3 00
Depere.....	4	5	24 00	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Depere village.....	2	2	\$60 00	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Eaton.....	2	2	35 00	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Fort Howard.....	4	5	45 00	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Gleanmore.....	4	5	35 00	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Green Bay.....	1	2	30 00	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Green Bay city.....	1	8	80 00	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Holland.....	4	6	24 75	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Howard.....	3	4	40 00	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Humboldt.....	3	4	25 00	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Lawrence.....	6	7	31 50	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Morrison.....	5	7	34 00	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
New Denmark.....	5	6	28 50	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Pittsfield.....	2	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Preble.....	2	3	35 00	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Rockland.....	5	7	38 00	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Scott.....	6	10	35 75	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Sumico.....	3	4	40 00	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Wrightstown.....	6	9	32 50	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	74	102	\$89 07	.....	64	.....	530	494

TABLE NO. 3.

ADAMS COUNTY.

TOWNS.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS' WAGES, ETC.							LIBRARIES.			
	No. of schools with two departments.	No. of schools with three or more departments.	No. of teachers required to teach the schools.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during the year.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. of schools visited by the County Superintendent during the year.	Number of volumes added during the year.	Amount expended for library during the year.	Whole number of volumes in the district library.	Cash value of library.
Adams,.....			6	11	.....	\$17 63	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Big Flats,.....			2	2	.....	20 08	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dell Prairie,.....			4	7	\$35 00	21 27	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Easton,.....			3	6	.....	16 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson,.....			5	8	.....	17 50	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln,.....			5	9	.....	19 00	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leola,.....			2	3	.....	20 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe,.....			2	3	.....	18 00	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Haven,.....			5	10	25 50	22 50	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Chester,.....			6	10	.....	16 50	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Preston,.....			1	2	25 00	16 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quincy,.....			3	6	24 00	19 33	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richfield,.....			3	6	30 00	17 31	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rome,.....			3	5	.....	15 33	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springville,.....			4	6	.....	20 40	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Strong's Prairie,.....			4	6	38 00	17 70	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Creek,.....			1	1	37 50	18 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals,.....			59	101	\$30 00	\$17 82	47	.....	.....	.....	.....

ASHLAND COUNTY.

La Pointe.....	.....	1	1	\$50 00	\$30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bayport.....	.....	.....	3	\$50 00	35 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	.....	1	4	\$50 00	\$82 50	.....	.....	.....	.....

BROWN COUNTY.

Bellevue.....	.....	2	3	.....	\$21 50	3	.....	2	\$3 00
Depere.....	.....	4	5	.....	24 00	3	.....	.....	.....
Depere village.....	1	2	2	.....	30 00	1	.....	.....	.....
Eaton.....	.....	2	2	\$60 00	38 00	2	.....	.....	.....
Fort Howard.....	.....	4	5	35 00	28 00	2	.....	.....	.....
Gleamore.....	.....	4	5	45 00	25 00	2	.....	90	100 00
Green Bay.....	.....	4	5	35 00	25 00	3	.....	12	14 00
Green Bay city.....	1	1	2	30 00	24 00	1	.....	.....	.....
Holland.....	.....	5	8	80 00	33 75	4	.....	165	200 00
Howard.....	.....	4	6	.....	24 75	4	.....	.....	.....
Humboldt.....	.....	3	4	40 00	25 50	3	.....	102	95 00
Lawrence.....	1	3	4	25 00	23 75	3	.....	.....	.....
Morrison.....	.....	6	7	31 50	30 00	5	.....	94	20 00
New Denmark.....	.....	5	7	34 00	20 00	5	.....	.....	.....
Pittsfield.....	.....	5	6	28 50	25 00	4	.....	55	62 00
Proble.....	.....	2	3	.....	22 50	2	.....	.....	.....
Rockland.....	.....	2	3	35 00	25 00	2	.....	.....	.....
Scott.....	.....	5	7	38 00	23 00	5	.....	.....	.....
Snamico.....	.....	6	10	35 75	25 50	5	.....	.....	.....
Wrightstown.....	.....	3	4	40 00	20 67	3	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	3	74	102	\$39 07	\$24 95	64	.....	520	494

Alma.....			4	4	\$43 00	\$32 00	5					
Belvidere.....			3	3	40 00	32 50	2					
Buffalo.....	1		4	4	38 50	30 00	2					
Buffalo City.....			1	1		40 00						
Crossa.....			4	4	39 16		3					
Eagle Mills.....			2	2		27 50						
Gilmanston.....			4	7	29 25	20 50	8					
Glencoe.....			3	4	39 00	25 00	2					
Maxville.....			3	8	46 50	20 58	12			\$10 00		
Modena.....			2	2		18 50	2					
Naples.....			7	12	41 50	26 92	11					
Nelson.....			3	4	33 33	19 25	6				1	
Waumandee.....			6	7	37 00	27 00	3					
Totals.....	1		49	62	\$38 72	\$26 90	56			\$10 00	1	

BURNETT COUNTY.

Grantsburg.....	1	1	2	2		26 00	2					
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CALUMET COUNTY.

Brillion.....			4	7	29 00	\$18 00	4					
Brothertown.....			9	15	35 00	18 00	9					
Charlestown.....			8	13	32 50	20 00	8					
Chilton.....	1		9	16	30 00	20 00	8				169	158 00
Harrison.....			11	13	31 00	32 00	10					
New Holstein.....	1		5	5	31 00	18 00	4		24	38 38	188	240 00
Rantoul.....			4	8	30 00	18 00	4					
Stockbridge.....			7	11	36 00	25 00	7				30	7 00
Woodville.....			5	8		22 00	4					
Totals.....	2		62	96	\$31 81	\$20 22	68		68	38 38	377	400 00

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

Anson,.....	2	3	.....	\$27 00	2	.....	.....	.....
Bloomer,.....	8	8	.....	19 44	5	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa Falls,.....	8	5	.....	40 00	1	.....	.....	.....
Eagle Point,.....	6	9	.....	25 00	4	.....	.....	.....
La Fayette,.....	6	9	\$32 00	27 00	6	.....	.....	.....
Sigel,.....	8	8	50 00	28 75	2	.....	.....	.....
Wheaton,.....	4	5	30 00	25 00	4	.....	.....	.....
Wheaton,.....	4	5	40 00	25 00	4	.....	.....	.....
Totals,.....	32	41	\$38 00	\$27 45	24	.....	.....	.....

CLARK COUNTY.

Levis,.....	2	2	.....	\$21 00	2	.....	.....	.....
Loyal,.....	1	2	.....	27 00	1	.....	.....	2
Lynn,.....	8	5	\$33 00	25 00	3	.....	.....	.....
Pine Valley,.....	3	5	30 00	33 75	3	.....	.....	.....
Weston,.....	3	5	89 00	36 33	3	.....	209 48	174
Totals,.....	12	19	\$34 00	\$28 61	12	.....	209 48	176
Totals,.....	12	19	\$34 00	\$28 61	12	.....	209 48	234 49

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Arlington,.....	7	9	\$35 50	\$18 20	7	.....	.....	.....
Caledonia,.....	7	10	36 00	20 83	3	.....	.....	88 00
Courtland,.....	6	13	32 00	23 60	6	.....	.....	.....
Columbus,.....	13	31	47 50	20 00	13	.....	.....	.....
Dekorra,.....	10	21	31 14	19 44	10	96	.....	92 00
Fort Winnebago,.....	7	13	30 00	18 60	6	.....	98	86 00
Fountain Prairie,.....	7	12	37 00	22 22	7	.....	.....	.....
Hampden,.....	7	13	28 12	18 62	6	.....	.....	.....
Leeds,.....	6	11	36 33	23 50	6	.....	.....	.....
Lewiston,.....	9	12	31 66	19 83	7	.....	.....	20 00
Lodi,.....	11	18	38 25	20 31	10	.....	.....	1 00

Lowville.....	8	13	\$88 12	\$31 00	8	10 00	15	.....
Marcellon.....	7	14	29 40	16 57	6	.....	.....	.....
Newport.....	7	7	68 33	25 66	5	.....	25	\$10 00
Osego.....	6	10	35 00	25 66	6	.....	.....	.....
Pacific.....	4	4	25 00	18 49	2	.....	.....	.....
Portage City.....	11	11	.....	32 27	.....	.....	204	300 00
Randolph.....	6	11	30 12	27 30	5	.....	2	2 20
Scott.....	8	15	34 33	19 37	5	.....	108	25 00
Springvale.....	6	10	28 60	19 16	6	.....	81	60 00
West Point.....	7	15	30 00	20 18	7	.....	.....	.....
Wyoena.....	10	20	43 33	18 64	6	.....	149	60 36
Totals.....	7	293	\$34 69	\$21 84	137	96	1,156	\$739 56

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Clayton.....	18	17	\$30 10	\$22 93	.....	.....	50	\$43 00
Eastman.....	8	14	34 06	27 00	.....	.....	8	33 00
Freeman.....	7	7	20 00	20 33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haney.....	5	9	35 22	17 80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lynxville.....	3	4	20 00	23 33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maricotta.....	4	5	.....	25 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prairie du Chien.....	1	21	59 00	30 87	.....	.....	.....	200 00
Seneca.....	10	15	36 00	22 64	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scott.....	6	10	27 66	21 14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utica.....	8	11	31 00	23 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wauzeka.....	6	10	38 00	24 00	.....	.....	.....	5 00
Totals.....	1	123	\$35 04	23 45	.....	.....	58	\$281 00

DANE COUNTY—1st District.

Albion.....	7	14	\$30 00	\$17 45	5	.....	.....	.....
Bloomington.....	6	8	36 00	25 00	3	.....	.....	.....
Bristol.....	9	15	35 00	22 33	6	.....	.....	.....
Burke.....	8	15	34 00	23 00	6	.....	.....	.....
Christiana.....	10	16	30 75	24 80	6	8	39	.....
Costage Grove.....	9	18	35 50	21 14	9	.....	89	\$55 00
Deerfield.....	5	8	27 60	20 50	5	.....	.....	.....
Dunkirk.....	11	20	41 00	18 67	8	.....	47	54 00

Dunn.....	1	126	221	\$33 12	\$21 16	102	18	\$29 00	535	\$264 00
Medias.....	6	12	25 00	20 38	5	30 38	10 00			
Pleasant Springs.....	6	12	42 56	20 38	6	20 38	10 00			
Rutland.....	5	7	23 50	23 50	2	23 50	20 00			
Sun Prairie.....	8	13	25 00	20 14	7	20 14	40 00			
Vienna.....	1	8	32 02	21 54	6	21 54	40 00			
Westport.....	8	18	31 33	22 00	8	22 00	40 00			
Windsor.....	6	12	35 83	22 80	6	22 80	10 00			
York.....	8	15	34 45	22 50	6	22 50	10 00			
Totals.....	1	126	221	\$33 12	\$21 16	102	18	\$29 00	535	\$264 00

DANE COUNTY—2d DISTRICT.

Berry.....	1	5	7	\$26 75	\$20 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Black Earth.....	1	5	7	25 33	25 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blue Mounds.....	5	5	9	30 00	24 23	.....	.....	.....	5	\$5 00
Cross Plains.....	7	7	11	31 66	21 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dane.....	7	16	29 00	21 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	26 00
Fitchburg.....	10	18	40 83	24 59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monrose.....	7	16	32 08	22 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	81 00
Mazomanie.....	1	6	70 00	24 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	80 00
Madison.....	5	6	.....	29 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison city.....	3	15	98 33	38 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middleton.....	8	13	30 00	24 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	80 00
Oregon.....	1	10	29 09	17 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	14 00
Primrose.....	7	11	30 00	22 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perry.....	5	5	33 50	23 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	12 00
Roxbury.....	5	5	26 84	22 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	8 00
Springfield.....	10	15	39 15	21 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	222	215 00
Springdale.....	5	10	33 33	23 53	.....	.....	.....	.....	149	53 00
Verona.....	7	18	31 00	23 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3 50
Vermont.....	6	7	25 00	24 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	3	135	225	\$37 15	\$34 06	.....	33	\$100 00	652	\$477 50

Spring Brook,.....	6	11	\$39 20	\$26 16	6	.....	.....	.....
Weston,.....	2	3	40 00	21 00	2	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	89	62	\$37 88	\$25 04	88	.....	.....	.....

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.

Bridge Creek,.....	7	9	.....	\$26 60	7	.....	.....	.....
Brunswick,.....	5	8	\$45 00	28 60	5	.....	.....	.....
Eau Claire,.....	7	11	72 50	23 83	4	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln,.....	3	4	35 00	23 33	3	.....	.....	.....
North Eau Claire,...	2	5	.....	30 00	2	.....	.....	.....
Oak Grove,.....	2	8	.....	32 88	2	.....	.....	.....
Pleasant Valley,...	3	4	.....	21 22	3	.....	.....	.....
West Eau Claire,...	6	10	56 38	26 33	3	.....	.....	.....
Totals,.....	35	54	\$52 23	\$25 97	39	.....	.....	.....

FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

Alto,.....	9	18	\$25 00	\$21 33	.....	.....	.....	25	\$10 00
Ashford,.....	10	14	80 70	19 75	.....	.....	.....	92	80 00
Auburn,.....	11	16	26 60	19 43	.....	.....	.....	48	21 00
Byron,.....	10	20	33 54	23 04	.....	.....	.....	134	90 00
Calumet,.....	5	8	40 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	30	35 48
Eden,.....	7	11	22 00	32 00	.....	.....	.....	46	24 50
Eldorado,.....	7	13	34 00	23 66	.....	8	\$13 00	221	166 00
Empire,.....	7	14	35 50	20 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fond du Lac,.....	6	11	25 00	21 33	.....	.....	.....	78	26 00
Fond du Lac City,...	1	33	125 00	28 44	.....	.....	.....	250	100 00
Forest,.....	6	10	40 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Friendship,.....	5	7	32 00	21 25	.....	.....	.....	69	114 00
Lamarine,.....	9	16	34 70	18 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Marshfield,.....	3	8	.....	30 00	.....	.....	.....	13	13 00
Metomon,.....	1	13	\$35 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Oakfield.....	8	15	40 00	23 00	53	20 00	197	104 00
Oseola.....	8	13	40 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ripon.....	8	15	32 00	21 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ripon city.....	9	10	61 75	23 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosendale.....	2	16	34 70	18 86	56	.....	161	90 00
Springvale.....	1	9	40 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taycheedah.....	8	11	40 00	20 00	.....	.....	82	50 00
Waupun.....	6	16	31 66	19 70	.....	.....	38	40 00
Waupun village.....	1	7	60 00	25 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	5	344	\$39 96	\$22 11	261	\$33 00	1,485	\$1,032 48

GRANT COUNTY.

Beetown.....	8	12	\$37 09	\$19 65	8	.....	38	\$5 00
Blue River.....	5	5	36 00	25 00	5	.....	.....	.....
Boscobel.....	4	6	75 00	32 00	8	.....	.....	.....
Cassville.....	6	8	40 17	19 00	7	.....	18	7 50
Clifton.....	9	9	.....	25 00	4	.....	.....	.....
Ellenboro.....	6	9	30 00	22 25	5	.....	2	2 00
Fennimore.....	13	20	32 25	24 18	17	.....	.....	.....
Glen Haven.....	6	12	34 00	25 00	6	.....	29	50 00
Harrison.....	9	12	.....	23 12	2	.....	.....	.....
Hazel Green.....	9	14	43 00	26 00	6	21	15 00	509 00
Hickory Grove.....	7	10	27 00	27 00	8	.....	.....	.....
Janestown.....	7	9	40 00	28 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lancaster.....	13	19	32 00	23 27	24	.....	.....	.....
Liberty.....	6	8	.....	19 84	7	.....	.....	.....
Lima.....	8	14	34 50	24 42	4	.....	30	15 00
Little Grant.....	6	11	38 00	24 17	6	.....	.....	.....
Marion.....	4	6	28 00	24 00	4	.....	.....	.....
Millville.....	3	2	.....	18 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mt. Hope.....	7	14	40 00	20 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muscoda.....	6	9	45 00	31 80	6	.....	.....	.....
Paris.....	6	9	50 00	26 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patch Grove.....	5	10	28 50	23 60	1	.....	.....	.....

GREEN LAKE COUNTY.

Berlin,.....	7	16	41 00	\$23 75	7	.....	.....	75	.....	100 00
Berlin City,.....	8	13	62 00	22 66	.....	.....	.....	220	.....	174 40
Brooklyn,.....	8	12	40 00	19 75	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dayton,.....	6	12	36 25	19 50	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green Lake,.....	8	16	29 33	20 75	8	.....	.....	122	.....	50 00
Kingston,.....	4	7	26 25	17 75	4	.....	.....	55	.....	57 00
Kingston Village,.....	3	7	50 00	19 50	3	.....	.....	28	.....	39 00
Mackford,.....	6	11	37 33	23 33	6	2	\$10 00	110	.....	143 00
Manchester,.....	7	13	35 00	15 50	7	.....	.....	49	.....	55 00
Markesan Village,.....	2	3	35 00	27 50	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marquette,.....	3	5	26 33	21 50	3	.....	.....	65	.....	71 00
Princeton,.....	6	9	26 50	17 00	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Princeton Village,.....	1	2	45 00	19 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Marie,.....	5	7	.....	17 00	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca,.....	4	8	28 00	17 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals,.....	79	142	\$37 14	\$20 03	71	2	\$10 00	724	.....	\$687 40

IOWA COUNTY.

Arena,.....	13	30	\$34 00	22 18	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clyde,.....	4	8	.....	18 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dodgeville,.....	21	33	44 00	25 75	14	.....	.....	55	.....	8 00
Higbland,.....	14	20	44 00	24 13	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Linden,.....	11	18	36 67	25 14	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miffin,.....	10	16	36 62	22 00	7	.....	.....	4	.....	11 00
Mineral Point,.....	12	12	45 00	26 80	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mineral Point City,.....	1	9	65 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	200 00
Moscow,.....	6	8	29 00	25 20	3	1	1 25	4	.....	7 75
Pulaski,.....	8	13	27 50	28 42	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ridgeway,.....	13	26	30 14	22 72	6	.....	.....	141	.....	109 00
Waldwick,.....	7	8	42 50	25 66	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming,.....	7	13	.....	24 28	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals,.....	1	134	\$39 31	\$24 63	82	1	1 25	394	.....	385 75

JACKSON COUNTY.

Alma.....	1	22	\$24 60	\$20 6	11	22	\$10 00
Albion.....	2	12	60 00	27 80	3	.....	.....
Hixton.....	1	9	37 00	25 4	2	.....	.....
Irving.....	1	11	30 25	23 16	2	.....	.....
Manchester.....	1	6	.....	21 40	1	.....	.....
Melrose.....	1	10	.....	23 60	4	.....	.....
Northfield.....	1	2	.....	39 00	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	8	72	\$40 46	\$25 79	23	22	\$10 00

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Aztalan.....	6	11	.....	\$17 75	5	34	\$18 00
Cold Spring.....	6	9	\$22 50	16 25	4	.....	.....
Concord.....	10	19	38 50	24 25	10	.....	.....
Farmington.....	10	18	30 30	23 04	10	.....	.....
Hebron.....	8	15	38 20	19 00	5	.....	.....
Ixonia.....	9	13	35 00	21 02	9	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	16	28	39 90	23 00	15	.....	.....
Koshkonong.....	12	20	39 30	19 85	6	.....	.....
Lake Mills.....	6	12	24 00	19 28	6	.....	.....
Milford.....	8	13	34 00	19 00	8	.....	.....
Oakland.....	5	11	30 00	17 80	5	.....	.....
Palmyra.....	9	16	41 66	18 42	6	.....	.....
Sullivan.....	9	16	33 55	19 15	8	.....	.....
Sumner.....	3	6	38 66	21 00	3	.....	.....
Tyraneau village.....	3	4	60 00	.....	1	.....	.....
Waterloo.....	7	12	.....	20 66	7	.....	.....
Waterloo village.....	1	2	.....	20 00	1	.....	.....
Watertown.....	11	15	81 00	20 95	10	.....	.....
Watertown city.....	16	18	100 00	25 00	5	.....	.....
Totals.....	155	258	\$39 78	\$20 60	124	846	\$605 06

JUNEAU COUNTY

Armenia,.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	\$18 33	3	.....	.....	85	\$25 00
Clearfield,.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	16 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fountain,.....	.....	.....	3	6	.....	19 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
German town,.....	.....	.....	6	10	.....	19 42	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kildare,.....	.....	.....	6	6	\$42 80	19 20	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lemon weir,.....	.....	.....	8	14	28 00	19 00	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lindna,.....	.....	.....	7	13	36 80	22 80	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lyndon,.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	18 25	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lisbon,.....	.....	1	7	13	59 00	21 20	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marion,.....	.....	.....	3	6	25 50	16 33	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauston,.....	.....	1	3	8	80 00	22 60	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Necedah,.....	1	.....	3	4	80 00	25 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange,.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	26 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth,.....	.....	.....	7	13	33 67	20 85	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Summit,.....	.....	.....	5	11	.....	24 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seven Mile Creek,.....	.....	.....	8	14	20 00	18 00	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woneewoc,.....	.....	.....	4	10	38 25	25 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals,.....	1	2	84	144	\$44 18	\$20 52	72	.....	.....	85	\$25 00

14 SUP.

KENOSHA COUNTY.

Brighton,.....	.....	.....	9	14	\$28 00	\$24 33	16	.....	.....	146	\$64 00
Bristol,.....	.....	.....	9	14	40 28	23 62	16	.....	.....	18	.....
Kenosha City,.....	.....	.....	14	16	73 33	28 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paris,.....	.....	.....	10	16	30 87	21 60	17	.....	.....	59	33 50
Pleasant Prairie,.....	.....	.....	12	21	34 60	22 13	23	.....	.....	109	65 00
Randall,.....	.....	.....	3	4	43 00	24 55	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salem,.....	.....	.....	10	17	35 91	23 27	20	.....	.....	36	3 10
Somers,.....	1	8	13	40 66	28 14	16	520	375 00
Wheatland,.....	6	9	33 00	27 38	10
Totals,.....	1	81	124	\$39 33	\$24 60	124	14	\$32 25	976	608 60

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KEWAUNEE COUNTY.

	1		7	7	\$37 50	\$22 22	5		1	\$3 00
Ahnapee.....			7		34 50	25 80	5		40	
Carlton.....			6		22 50	20 67	4			
Casco.....			3			20 00	3			
Goryville.....			5		33 34	20 00	4			
Franklin.....			3		40 00	25 00	3			
Kewaunee.....	1		5		24 00	18 00				
Lincoln.....			2		28 50	20 00	4			
Monpelier.....			3			20 67	3			20 00
Pierce.....			3		28 33	22 00	1			
Red River.....			3							
Totals.....	2		40	49	\$32 09	\$21 82	32		41	\$23 00

LA CROSSE COUNTY.

			7	11	\$40 00	\$22 39	6			
Bangor.....			7		41 00	26 76	7			
Barre.....			7		40 00	21 66	8		30	\$30 00
Burns.....			8		39 16	26 00	4			
Campbell.....			5		38 50	23 00	7			
Farmington.....			7		37 50	21 00	6			
Greenfield.....			6		30 50	19 00	4		73	50 00
Holland.....			4		32 50	26 00	4			
Jackson.....			7		67 00	30 00	2			
La Crosse.....		2	10		30 00	29 00	4			
Neeshonoc.....			4		32 30	26 77	7		70	100 00
Onalaska.....	1		8			25 00	3			
Washington.....			3							
Totals.....	1	2	76	128	\$39 00	\$24 74	62		173	\$180 00

LA FAYETTE COUNTY.

Ayle,.....	9	9	14	.....	\$30 00	\$18 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belmont,.....	5	5	9	.....	40 00	26 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Benton,.....	.....	.....	.....	36	20 00	35 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	100 00
Center,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31 00	20 00	.....	.....	5 00	.....	97	\$7 60
Elk Grove,.....	9	.....	9	13	43 00	21 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fayette,.....	10	10	17	10	29 60	17 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	\$40 00
Gratiot,.....	.....	.....	1	21	34 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kendall,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 00	33 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monticello,.....	.....	.....	3	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Diggings,.....	.....	.....	5	9	29 00	24 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	139	150 00
Shullsburg,.....	8	8	12	.....	40 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	132	132 50
Wayne,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34 00	24 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Oak Springs,.....	2	4	2	.....	.....	43 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Willow Springs,.....	.....	.....	.....	11	40 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Wiotla,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 00	18 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4 63
Totals,.....	43	36	63	118	\$33 57	\$23 54	.....	.....	5 00	.....	577	507 73

MANITOWOC COUNTY.

Cato,.....	.....	.....	11	15	\$42 50	18 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Centerville,.....	.....	.....	5	7	32 66	24 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cooperstown,.....	1	.....	7	7	30 00	20 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	30 00
Eaton,.....	.....	.....	5	6	32 50	20 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin,.....	.....	.....	8	13	22 20	13 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibson,.....	.....	.....	7	7	28 63	23 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kosuth,.....	1	.....	6	9	31 50	24 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	152	.....
Liberty,.....	.....	.....	5	6	31 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowoc,.....	.....	.....	14	17	71 66	28 44	.....	.....	5 00	.....	41	38 00
Manitowoc Rapids,.....	1	2	.....	.....	40 00	\$26 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maple Grove,.....	.....	.....	6	11	38 00	20 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meeme,.....	.....	.....	6	6	36 33	23 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Mishicot,.....	.....	.....	8	10	29 45	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Newton.....		6	6	\$36 75		6			31		51 00
Rockland.....		2	2	45 00		1					
Schleswig.....	1	8	8	34 00	\$25 00	6			20		12 00
Two Creeks.....		2	3	35 00	16 50	1					
Two Rivers.....	1	9	11	45 00	23 42	5			149		100 00
Totals.....	4	3	119	\$36 78	\$22 31	84		5 00	584		631 00

MARATHON COUNTY.

Berlin.....	1	8	8	\$30 14	\$30 00	8					
Jenny.....		2	2		85 00	2					
Knowlton.....	1	1	2		32 00	1			1		3 00
Marathon.....	1	4	4	33 38	32 00	4			77		154 19
Mosinee.....		5	6	37 00	80 00	2					
Stettin.....		3	4	34 00		3	62	38 75	91		44 78
Texas.....		3	4		28 00	2					
Wausau.....	1	2	2	80 00	40 00	1					
Wausau village.....	1	6	7	29 00	28 00	5					
Weston.....		3	5		26 00	1					
Totals.....	5	37	44	\$40 57	\$31 22	29	63	\$38 75	169		201 97

MARQUETTE COUNTY.

Buffalo.....		7	13	\$28 00	\$19 10	7			44		\$25 00
Crystal Lake.....		4	6	24 00	15 50	3					
Douglas.....		5	10	22 50	22 50	4			97		48 00
Harris.....		3	5	32 50	20 75	3			4		25 00
Montello.....	1	5	8	25 00	22 00	6					
Mecan.....		3	2	30 00							
Moundville.....		3	8		18 50	3			96		45 00
Meshkoro.....		2	3		20 50	3					
Newton.....		8	15	\$21 50	16 77	8					

	1	4	6	30 00	16 13	4			
Oxford.....	1	4	6	30 00	16 13	4	.....	.....	.....
Packwaukee.....		6	7	25 00	16 50	3	.....	.....	.....
Shields.....		5	8	24 00	18 00	4	.....	.....	.....
Springfield.....		3	5	.....	20 00	2	.....	.....	.....
Westfield.....	1	5	7	25 00	25 00	4	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	8	63	103	\$26 36	\$19 32	53	.....	\$58	\$219 00

MILWAUKEE COUNTY—1st DISTRICT.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE COUNTY—2D DISTRICT.

	10	18	37 33	22 20	12	10	10 00	21	350 00
Granville.....	10	18	37 33	22 20	12	10	10 00	21	350 00
Milwaukee.....	9	11	35 86	26 67	9	10	10 00	99	110 00
Milwaukee City.....	9	86	65 53	28 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	9	120	46 24	25 92	21	10	10 00	120	460 00

MONROE COUNTY.

Adrian.....	2	6	33 00	20 00	4	
Angelo.....	4	4	32 59	15 11	4	
Clifton.....	3	5	1 00	12 66	3	
Eaton.....	5	5	35 66	19 00	4	
Glendale.....						

Greenfield.....	5	8	38.33	19.00	5
Jefferson.....	7	8	22 50	15 20	6
La Fayette.....	9	8	20 22	20 22	2
Leon.....	17	17	31 00	18 23	14
Lincoln.....	14	14	14 37	14 37	5
Little Falls.....	4	4	21 75	21 75	3
Oakdale.....	4	5	14 50	14 50	3
Portland.....	7	8	26 88	20 83	7
Ridgeville.....	6	11	38 00	20 75	6
Sheldon.....	5	9	30 40	16 85	3
Sparsa.....	3	22	65 00	23 39	10
Tomah.....	1	22	40 00	16 53	11
Wellington.....	6	7	19 33	19 33	6
Wilton.....	6	10	81 22	20 00	6
Totals.....	4	101	\$35 04	\$18 20	102

OCONTO COUNTY.

Little Susmico.....	2	4	\$52 00	\$10 00	1
Marinette.....	2	6	41 80	26 33	1
Oconto.....	5	8	59 84	33 33	3
Oconto Village.....	1	6	37 50	30 66	3
Pensaukee.....	4	8	34 53	34 53	3
Peshigo.....	5	5	25 00	25 00	2
Stiles.....	4	5			13
Totals.....	2	27	49 78	28 80	15
					20 00

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.

Appleton City.....	2	1	\$45 00		
Black Creek.....	2	3	\$16 67		1
Bovina.....	6	8	18 83		4
Buchanan.....	3	5	28 67		1

Center,.....	5	9	43 00	23 26	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dale,.....	8	13	32 40	19 81	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ellington,.....	7	12	84 00	21 00	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Freedom,.....	6	6	.....	23 44	5	.....	.....	49	\$15 00
Grand Chute,.....	7	13	40 00	23 93	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenville,.....	10	21	32 50	20 86	10	.....	.....	28	10 00
Horton,.....	1	10	41 67	19 33	4	.....	.....	55	58 00
Kaukauna,.....	6	9	30 00	19 13	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liberty,.....	8	4	20 00	22 50	2	.....	.....	85	170 00
Maple Creek,.....	2	3	45 00	28 50	1	.....	.....	72	20 00
O. born,.....	3	8	00 00	25 38	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals,.....	2	82	36 59	22 02	62	1	4 00	290	\$278 00

OZAUKEE COUNTY.

Belgium,.....	1	9	\$29 00	\$24 00	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cedarburg,.....	1	15	40 00	19 50	8	.....	.....	100	163 00
Fredonia,.....	10	12	30 75	18 50	9	.....	.....	.....	78 50
Grafton,.....	1	7	30 00	22 00	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mequon,.....	13	15	32 84	25 00	13	.....	.....	.....	46 25
Port Washington,.....	1	15	39 20	31 66	5	.....	.....	1067	1276 00
Saukville,.....	1	12	36 00	20 00	7	.....	.....	26	47 00
Totals,.....	3	85	33 97	23 95	55	45	69 95	20	15 00

PEPIN COUNTY.

Albany,.....	3	4	.....	\$15 75	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Durand,.....	4	7	37 50	26 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frankfort,.....	2	2	.....	22 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lima,.....	4	7	.....	21 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pepin,.....	5	6	35 00	26 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stockholm,.....	2	3	28 00	21 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterville,.....	4	8	.....	21 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waukegan,.....	8	8	.....	21 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

PIERCE COUNTY.

Clifton,.....	4	8	\$40 00	\$25 75	4	3	8 00	5	12 00
Diamond Bluff,.....	1	2	40 00	22 00	1	3	8 00	5	12 00
El Paso,.....	4	5	.....	25 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hartland,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isabelle,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Martell,.....	7	7	43 00	24 00	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oak Grove,.....	3	5	35 00	25 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perry,.....	3	7	.....	27 33	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pleasant Valley,.....	4	6	43 00	25 50	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prescott,.....	6	10	80 00	30 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
River Falls,.....	1	14	54 00	27 46	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salem,.....	2	3	40 00	21 50	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trenton,.....	2	5	40 00	27 50	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trimbelle,.....	5	9	40 00	27 12	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union,.....	1	2	.....	22 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals,.....	2	49	\$45 50	\$25 47	44	3	8 00	5	\$12 00

POLK COUNTY.

Alden,.....	20	4	\$40 00	\$28 10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farmington,.....	40	8	45 00	21 15	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Falls St. Croix,.....	5	10	40 00	25 75	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln,.....	31	6	.....	19 33	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Osceola,.....	4	5	40 00	25 00	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sterling,.....	3	3	.....	20 00	3	.....	.....	8	22 00
Totals,.....	103	36	\$41 25	\$28 23	28	.....	.....	8	\$22 00

PORTAGE COUNTY.

Almond,.....	5	10	\$34 33	\$22 80	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ambers,.....	7	9	.....	23 23	6	.....	.....	.....	.....

Belmont.....	6	8	25 00	19 60	6	.....	.....
Buena Vista.....	5	10	30 00	14 70	4	.....	.....
Eau Claire.....	3	3	.....	25 25	.....	.....	.....
Grant.....	3	3	26 50	26 00	3	1	1 25
Hull.....	3	4	49 00	26 68	2	.....	.....
Lanark.....	7	13	38 00	20 35	6	.....	.....
Linwood.....	4	6	.....	24 88	3	.....	.....
New Hope.....	4	4	26 00	25 33	6	.....	.....
Pine Grove.....	4	8	38 00	22 00	6	.....	.....
Plover.....	7	12	62 50	20 70	4	.....	.....
Sharon.....	8	10	.....	24 81	7	.....	.....
Stevens Point.....	2	8	.....	17 00	2	.....	.....
Stevens Point City.....	1	6	80 00	24 88	.....	293	300 00
Totals.....	2	79	840 46	822 18	60	1	\$1 25
							293
							\$800 00

RACINE COUNTY.

Burlington.....	1	8	\$40 66	\$34 00	.....	9	\$10 75	96	\$87 00
Caledonia.....	.....	15	38 12	22 07	.....	.....	.....	535	185 00
Dover.....	.....	8	29 50	24 10	.....	.....	.....	145	111 00
Mount Pleasant.....	.....	13	35 00	21 00	.....	.....	.....	50	23 50
Norway.....	.....	5	.....	23 00	.....	.....	.....	29	32 00
Racine City.....	1	25	160 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	1,500	1,000 00
Raymond.....	.....	9	35 00	22 75	.....	12	9 80	278	93 00
Rochester.....	1	16	25 00	25 50	.....	37	27 00	37	27 00
Waterford.....	.....	8	27 50	24 00	.....	.....	.....	50	23 50
Yorkville.....	.....	9	50 00	23 00	.....	.....	.....	165	99 50
Totals.....	1	105	847 30	823 94	125	58	\$56 05	3,065	\$1,733 00

RICHLAND COUNTY.

Akan.....	.....	11	\$30 00	\$24 14	8	.....	.....
Bloom.....	.....	9	33 86	21 25	6	.....	.....

Buena Vista.....	1	1	6	184	38 51	22 39	43	8	15 50	144	25 00
Dayton.....				7	32 75	20 28	4				
Eagle.....				12	32 38	21 52	8				
Forest.....				16	31 66	22 48	9			57	25 00
Henrietta.....				9	28 38	23 00	5				
Ithaca.....	1		2	18	33 00	21 42				100	100 00
Marshall.....				9	28 80	21 00					
Orion.....				5	50 00	24 66		8	15 50	28	26 00
Richland.....		1	4	12	43 66	21 73					
Richwood.....				12	35 65	27 00					
Rockbridge.....				12	30 00	21 97					
Sylvan.....				12	30 16	22 72					
Westford.....				14	25 20	22 77					
Willow.....				12	33 33	20 32				8	10 00
Totals.....	1	1	6	184	38 51	22 39	43	8	15 50	144	186 00

ROCK COUNTY—1st DISTRICT.

Beloit.....	10		7	13	35 50	18 75	7				
Beloit City.....	1	2	10	19	141 50	32 50	10				
Bradford.....			8	13	34 00	19 93	7	5	10 00	289	235 00
Clinton.....		1	9	17	41 40	21 57	9				
Harmony.....			9	14	28 00	23 75	9			272	195 00
Johnstown.....			8	15	.....	24 00	8				
La Prairie.....			8	14	35 00	26 00	8			86	18 00
Lima.....			12	24	28 00	20 58	12			114	39 50
Milton.....			7	11	.....	20 39	6	38		523	315 00
Rock.....			10	16	39 16	22 70	10			162	
Turtle.....	1		9	15	35 50	22 35	8	17	42 00	125	
Totals.....	12	3	97	171	46 45	22 95	94	60	52 00	1,521	947 50

ROCK COUNTY—2D DISTRICT.

Avon, .....	.....	8	14	\$38 00	\$19 50	12	.....	.....	9	26 00
Center,	1	6	10	35 66	23 15	10	.....	.....	24	5 00
Fulton,	1	11	19	38 38	20 68	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Janesville, .....	.....	7	12	35 00	24 64	12	.....	.....	58	68 00
Janesville City, .....	.....	28	29	100 00	26 68	.....	.....	.....	47	50 00
Magnolia, .....	.....	6	11	38 83	20 20	10	.....	.....	141	57 00
Newark, .....	.....	9	16	32 50	18 44	15	10	10 00	.....	.....
Plymouth, .....	.....	6	11	35 00	25 66	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porter, .....	.....	8	16	36 97	19 77	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spring Valley, .....	.....	8	14	37 75	21 70	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union,	1	12	23	31 25	21 88	21	.....	.....	61	29 50
Totals,	8	104	175	40 80	\$21 98	137	15	10 00	340	235 50

ST. CROIX COUNTY.

Cylon, .....	.....	3	4	.....	\$29 38	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eau Galla, .....	.....	2	4	.....	26 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emerald, .....	.....	1	1	30 00	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eriu, .....	.....	5	7	.....	27 00	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hammond, .....	.....	5	11	35 00	28 26	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson City, .....	.....	5	9	50 00	60 00	.....	11	86 00	75	221 45
Hudson,	1	4	4	40 00	26 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kinnikinnic, .....	.....	4	10	.....	29 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pleasant Valley, .....	.....	2	3	50 00	26 70	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond,	1	4	7	46 60	31 61	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rush River, .....	.....	3	5	45 00	28 75	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Somerset, .....	.....	3	5	.....	27 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springfield, .....	.....	2	3	42 00	28 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph,	No rep't.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Star Prairie, .....	.....	5	8	40	24 60	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troy, .....	.....	4	8	42 50	29 25	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren, .....	.....	2	4	44 00	31 50	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals,	1	54	93	42 28	30 19	47	11	86 00	75	231 45

SAUK COUNTY.

Baraboo.....	1	11	22	\$50 00	\$22 06	7	20	\$43 25	987	\$875 75
Bear Creek.....		8	14	30 00	22 43				10	5 00
Dellona.....		6	9		20 63	6				
Excelsior.....		8	16		20 56	8				
Fairfield.....		6	13		21 64	6				
Franklin.....		6	8		24 91	2			10	9 00
Freedom.....		5	10	30 00	18 50	6				
Greenfield.....		6	11	35 00	22 71	6				
Honey Creek.....		9	16	25 25	33 00	3	10	\$33 25	124	235 00
Ironton.....		9	14	30 12	21 41					
Lavalle.....	1	8	13	22 00	21 40	3				
Merrimack.....		7	11	34 70	92 12	5			98	58 50
New Buffalo.....	1	6	11		21 89	6			1	2 50
Prairie du Sac.....	1	9	14	56 50	28 63	4			364	363 00
Reedsburg.....	1	9	16	48 50	22 60	7				
Spring Green.....	1	7	13	33 33	23 37	3			81	17 75
Sumpter.....		5	9	34 00	22 50	5			62	35 00
Troy.....		18	15	27 33	22 62	4			139	140 00
Washington.....		8	14	34 40	21 65					
Westfield.....		5	8	35 00	25 00	4				
Winfield.....		5	12		20 11	8	10	10 00	58	
Woodland.....		7	13	31 66	22 00	2				
Totals.....	5	2	158	34 22	\$22 35	95	20	\$43 25	987	\$875 75

SHAWANO COUNTY.

Belle Plain.....		1	7	\$30 00	\$26 00	4				
Hartland.....		1	1		22 00	1				
Pella.....		1	1	40 00						\$12 00
Richmond.....		1	5	45 00	26 00	3				
Shawano.....		1	2		30 00	2				
Waukechon.....		1	2		18 50	2				
Totals.....		6	18	\$38 33	\$24 50	12				\$12 00

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

	2	3	4	10	16	\$34 00	\$21 00	9	20	\$4 25	78	\$53 00
Greenbush.....				10	16	\$34 00	\$21 00	9				
Herman.....		1		10	8	84 00	25 00	7				\$53 00
Holland.....				13	23	29 20	23 00	10			345	198 00
Lima.....				10	17	35 00	19 80	9				
Lyndon.....				11	22	31 50	21 50	11				
Mitchell.....				8	16	39 00	25 00	7				
Mosel.....				3	3	36 00	22 00	3				
Plymouth.....	1			8	17	32 00	23 00	7			35	18 00
Rhine.....	1			9	10	30 00	25 00	7			15	10 00
Russell.....				2	4	33 25	16 25	2				
Scott.....				8	15	31 00	16 00	8				5 00
Sheboygan.....				6	8	30 00	19 30	4	16	11 00	284	232 00
City.....		1		12	15	75 00	32 00		25	72 00	125	150 00
Sheboygan Falls.....				10	14	31 35	23 00	10			42	10 00
" " Village.....		1		5	7	50 00	22 60	1				
Sherman.....				10	12	28 25	20 00	9			104	65 50
Wilson.....				6	7	33 35	23 00	5				
Totals.....	4	3		140	214	\$36 04	\$23 20	109	61	\$87 25	1,075	\$787 50

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.

	4	48	70	4	\$36 25	\$26 67	4	33	\$40 00
Arcadia.....				4	\$36 25	\$26 67	4		\$40 00
Burnside.....		2	4	4	33 34	25 00	2		
Caledonia.....		4	9	9	25 25	25 25	5		3 00
Ettrick.....		5	5	5	24 00	24 00	6		
Gale.....		9	12	12	25 31	25 31	8		
Hale.....		1	1	1	24 00	24 00	1		
Lincoln.....		3	5	5	32 00	26 00	3		
Preston.....		3	5	5	30 00	25 80	3		
Sumner.....		5	8	5	26 10	26 10	5		
Trempealeau.....	1	12	19	19	46 66	26 11	9	147	160 00
Totals.....	1	48	70	46	\$25 65	\$25 42	46	207	\$193 00

VERNON COUNTY.

Bergen.....	5	5	29 50	18 66	2	10	15 00
Christiana.....	6	7	31 56	31 56	2	10	15 00
Clinton.....	5	7	25 00	22 12	4		
Coon.....	2	2	28 00		1	11 00	12 00
Franklin.....	10	18	26 00	21 10	8		
Forest.....	14	14	28 46	21 42	3		
Genoa.....	4	4	20 00	28 00	2		
Greenwood.....	5	10	28 00	20 33	3		
Hamburg.....	5	7	29 50	21 33	3	1	6 00
Harmony.....	5	9		21 40	4		
Hillsborough.....	7	11	31 66	22 16	4		
Jefferson.....	8	12	29 50	21 84	5		
Kickapoo.....	7	12	27 00	21 69	6		
Liberty.....	3	5	29 00	19 66	2		
Starke.....	6	8	27 00	19 55	3		
Sterling.....	7	12	32 00	22 55	6		
Union.....	4	6	23 83	14 99	2		
Viroqua.....	10	14	28 19	24 68	7		
Wheatland.....	5	8	28 00	22 25	2		
Webster.....	4	3	32 55	17 00	3		
Whitestown.....	4	5	37 50	20 25	2		
Total.....	1	179	28 36	20 92	72	11 00	38 00

WALWORTH COUNTY.

Bloomfield.....	1	15	49 44	24 07	9		
Darien.....	1	19	44 00	25 77	12	1	4 00
Delavan.....		12	41 66	18 73	10	18	11 50
East Troy.....	1	16	41 57	22 00	11	138	50 00
Elkhorn.....		5	70 00	24 00	13		
Geneva.....		20	42 00	18 93	13	167	110 00
La Grange.....		8	38 60	28 12	9	32	27 00
La Fayette.....		9	25 00	16 10	13		

	5	4	152	270	42 55	21 78	175	20	10 00	1103	25	20
Linn.....			8	16	33 50	30 80	12				290	151
Lyons.....			11	17	41 00	20 89	10		20		62	26
Richmond.....			8	16	36 66	21 93	8					
Sharon.....	1		13	23	59 87	23 27	11					
Spring Prairie.....	1		10	19	45 50	21 88	12				6	3
Sugar Creek.....			6	9	50 00	25 38	8					
Troy.....			6	12	39 00	18 06	8				83	63
Whitewater.....	1		13	21	50 00	23 11	10				260	210
Walworth.....			6	11	36 66	18 00	8				10	8
Totals.....	5	4	152	270	42 55	21 78	175	20	10 00	1103		688 50

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

	8	7	9	9	338 00	332 00	10				18	15 00
Addison.....			8	7	41 33	20 30	6				128	147 00
Barton.....	1		5	9	28 60	15 00	3				58	25 00
Erin.....			8	15	38 50	18 50	11					
Farmington.....			10	11	32 50	21 50	5				123	57 00
Germanatown.....	3		11	18	38 88	22 37	10				40	25 00
Hartford.....			6	9	27 50	19 87	8				146	49 00
Jackson.....			6	10	26 00	30 70	6					
Kewaskum.....			12	15	30 00	20 00	10				44	25 00
Polk.....			8	10	26 00	17 50	5				59	31 00
Richfield.....			9	9	37 00	18 50	6				59	19 00
Trenton.....			9	9	28 56	21 00	9				64	72 00
Wayne.....			7	8	46 50	31 50	8				30	8 00
West Bend.....	2											
Totals.....	5		106	189	33 41	\$19 88	97			764		488 00

WAUKESHA COUNTY.

	9	13	38 38	27 00	7		90	45 00
Brookfield.....								
Delafield.....	7	12	40 00	23 29	6			
Eagle.....	1	13	71 00	25 20	5			

Genesee.....	1	8	14	37 50	22 52	7	.....	.....	.....	24	\$8 00
Liabon.....	.....	7	14	38 40	20 71	7	.....	.....	.....	44	26 00
Menomonee.....	.....	10	16	40 00	23 05	10	.....	.....	.....	13	14 00
Merton.....	.....	8	14	41 25	25 80	8	.....	.....	.....	35	70 00
Mukwanago.....	1	8	15	49 00	24 00	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muskego.....	.....	7	13	34 00	20 75	7	.....	.....	.....	16	12 00
New Berlin.....	.....	8	10	35 00	23 25	8	.....	.....	.....	39	5 00
Oconomowoc.....	1	11	18	40 00	22 00	9	.....	.....	.....	180	110 00
Ottawa.....	.....	5	8	30 00	22 50	4	.....	.....	.....	54	66 00
Pewaukee.....	1	10	18	34 25	23 11	9	.....	.....	.....	38	21 00
Summit.....	.....	6	12	39 66	23 94	6	.....	.....	.....	85	43 00
Vernon.....	.....	7	13	31 00	21 75	7	.....	.....	.....	54	16 00
Waukesha.....	1	16	23	88 88	23 00	10	.....	.....	.....	12	16 00
Total.....	4	133	226	\$43 02	\$23 15	117	.....	.....	.....	683	\$452 00

WAUPACA COUNTY.

Bear Creek.....	.....	3	3	.....	\$25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caledonia.....	.....	6	8	\$33 66	20 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dayton.....	.....	7	12	32 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DuPont.....	.....	1	1	.....	27 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farmington.....	.....	7	11	26 00	19 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Helvetia.....	.....	2	2	24 00	18 00	.....	8	\$12 00	.....	39	\$32 00
Iola.....	1	5	7	35 00	24 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Larrabee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lebanon.....	.....	5	7	30 00	26 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lind.....	.....	9	14	38 00	22 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Wolf.....	.....	7	12	19 00	20 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matignon.....	.....	2	2	25 00	29 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mukwa.....	2	7	14	50 00	27 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roydton.....	.....	5	10	40 50	28 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Squadnavia.....	.....	7	7	.....	21 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence.....	.....	4	6	35 00	24 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union.....	.....	3	4	.....	17 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Waupaca.....	1	8	13	45 00	25 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weyauwega.....	2	10	13	42 50	24 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	5	98	145	83 89	24 23	.....	8	12 00	32 00

WAUSHARA COUNTY.

Aurora.....	1	9	14	\$30 60	\$18 50	7	.....	.....	.....
Bloomfield.....	.....	6	10	32 60	22 67	5	.....	.....	.....
Coloma.....	.....	3	6	.....	18 66	2	.....	.....	.....
Dakota.....	.....	3	4	22 50	17 00	1	.....	.....	.....
Deerfield.....	.....	2	3	.....	14 25	2	.....	.....	.....
Hancock.....	.....	4	8	.....	17 38	4	.....	.....	.....
Leon.....	1	9	19	33 50	18 50	9	.....	.....	.....
Marion.....	.....	6	11	23 50	16 35	6	.....	.....	.....
Mt. Morris.....	.....	5	9	20 00	11 50	5	.....	.....	.....
Oasis.....	.....	4	6	30 00	19 00	4	.....	.....	.....
Plainfield.....	.....	8	14	.....	21 70	8	.....	.....	.....
Poyssippi.....	.....	4	5	48 50	19 00	4	.....	.....	.....
Richford.....	.....	6	11	31 00	16 75	3	.....	.....	.....
Rose.....	.....	2	3	.....	20 78	2	.....	.....	.....
Saxville.....	.....	6	10	37 50	20 60	6	.....	.....	.....
Springwater.....	.....	4	8	27 50	18 25	4	.....	.....	.....
Warren.....	.....	5	10	31 66	18 00	5	.....	.....	.....
Wautoma.....	1	6	7	41 00	22 25	2	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	3	92	157	\$31 53	\$18 36	79	.....	.....	.....

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Algoma.....	.....	4	7	.....	\$39 37	4	.....	.....	30 49
Black Wolf.....	.....	5	11	\$41 25	22 50	5	.....	.....	.....
Clayton.....	.....	8	16	36 50	21 61	8	.....	108	85 00
Menasha.....	1	11	14	66 66	22 37	9	.....	.....	.....

Nepeskin.....	6	12	\$28 00	\$24 79	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nekimi.....	7	12	33 00	24 58	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neenab.....	1	11	41 55	21 57	5	21	6 00	76	106 00	.....	.....	.....
Oshkosh.....	5	9	88 33	18 00	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oshkosh city.....	19	22	138 38	31 94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omro.....	1	14	45 11	21 60	9	2	10 00	21	35 00	.....	.....	.....
Poygan.....	6	9	.....	21 75	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rushford.....	2	11	.....	24 00	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utica.....	7	18	40 16	28 14	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vinland.....	7	14	30 66	19 62	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winneconne.....	5	9	42 50	20 00	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wolf River.....	5	6	22 40	22 00	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winchester.....	5	8	26 00	24 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	3	187	\$44 75	\$28 11	95	28	16 00	260	286 49	.....	.....	.....

WOOD COUNTY.

Centralia.....	1	3	\$50 00	\$29 38	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dexter.....	.....	2	.....	28 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Rapids.....	.....	6	61 50	25 38	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rudolph.....	.....	2	.....	27 50	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga.....	.....	2	.....	24 80	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sigel.....	.....	4	.....	26 75	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Geneca.....	.....	3	44 50	26 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	1	32	\$59 00	\$26 91	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 4.

ADAMS COUNTY.

Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.											PRIVATE SCHOOLS.						
	Number of School Houses in the Town.	No. of Pupils School Houses will accommodate.	No. of Sites containing less than an acre.	No. of sites well inclosed.	No. of School Houses built of stone or brick.	No. of School Houses without houses in good condition.	No. of School Houses furnished with blackboard.	No. of School Houses furnished with outline maps.	No. of Joint Districts with School Houses in the town.	Highest valuation of School House and site.	Cash value of School Houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. such Schools in the town.	No. of Teachers engaged in such Schools.	Average No. of days such Schools have been taught.	No. of pupils registered who have not attended District School during the year.	Average No. in daily attendance.
Adams.....	6	185	6	1	1	6	1	1	1	\$250 00	.....	\$80 00	.....	2	2	41	8	12
Big Flats.....	1	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	55 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dell Prairie.....	4	191	4	1	1	1	4	2	2	420 00	\$1,100 00	35 50	\$2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Easton.....	3	.....	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	40 00	50 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson.....	5	50	2	5	5	5	5	1	1	380 00	250 00	35 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln.....	5	195	4	.....	.....	5	5	1	1	250 00	700 00	11 00	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leola.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe.....	3	120	3	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	363 00	350 00	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Haven.....	5	234	5	4	1	5	1	1	1	525 00	1,480 00	64 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Chester.....	5	148	5	.....	1	5	5	3	3	210 00	610 00	21 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Preston.....	4	160	4	.....	2	4	4	2	2	660 00	600 00	10 00	.....	1	2	50	6	18
Quincy.....	3	115	2	1	3	3	3	1	1	170 00	400 00	30 00	45 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richfield.....	3	149	3	.....	1	3	3	2	2	255 00	350 00	20 00	16 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rome.....	3	85	2	1	.....	3	3	.....	.....	350 00	350 00	50 00	80 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springville.....	4	100	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....	2	200 00	300 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Strong's Prairie.....	5	200	4	.....	2	5	5	1	1	515 00	830 00	23 75	80 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Creek.....	1	50	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	150 00	125 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	60	2,002	53	7	14	59	1	16	16	660 00	7,495 00	497 25	219 80	3	4	91	18	30

BUFFALO COUNTY.

Alma,.....	3	130	3	.....	8	1	1	\$250	\$600	\$100	.....	.....	.....
Belvidere,.....	3	130	.....	2	8	3	.....	300	600	25	90 00	.....	.....
Buffalo,.....	3	231	3	1	8	1	.....	.....	3025	190	80 00	.....	.....
Buffalo City,.....	1	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	690	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cross,.....	4	166	.....	1	4	.....	1	400	800	114	6 75	.....	.....
Eagle Mills,.....	2	70	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	250	325	20	.....	.....	.....
Gilmanton,.....	4	136	4	.....	3	.....	.....	730	840	45	.....	.....	.....
Glencoe,.....	4	150	2	.....	2	.....	1	160	600	40	.....	.....	.....
Maxville,.....	5	250	3	.....	1	5	.....	300	750	60	5 00	.....	.....
Modena,.....	2	90	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	145	125	20	.....	.....	.....
Naples,.....	7	361	5	.....	2	7	.....	320	1220	90	49 50	.....	.....
Nelson,.....	3	96	3	.....	2	.....	1	150	400	20	.....	.....	.....
Waumandee,.....	6	350	5	1	6	.....	.....	200	1600	100	.....	.....	.....
Totals,.....	47	2225	28	2	8	41	5	5	9885	894	231 25

BURNETT COUNTY.

Grantsburg,.....	2	300	\$385 00	\$750 00	\$20 00
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GALUMET COUNTY.

Brillion,.....	4	157	2	2	3	1	\$540	\$1150	\$88
Brothertown,.....	9	530	8	1	3	8	425	1505	220	550 00
Charlestown,.....	8	480	7	4	4	7	2	2	410	1100	100	62 00	.....
Chilton,.....	8	502	6	1	5	7	.....	385	1440	114	21 00	.....	.....
Harrison,.....	11	540	11	5	6	8	4	1	536	1650	421	348 00	.....
New Holstein,.....	4	210	4	4	4	4	3	.....	490	1580	60	40 00	1
Rantoul,.....	4	215	4	.....	4	2	1	.....	150	380	25	10 00	.....
Stockbridge,.....	7	515	6	.....	1	7	1	.....	1025	1345	135	47 00	.....
Woodville,.....	5	190	5	3	3	4	.....	375	750	105	100 00	.....	.....
Totals,.....	60	3399	53	18	28	50	12	8	1025	10750	1268	1178 00	1

80

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

Anson.....	7	200	2	1	4	1	\$300 00	\$700 00	\$25 00	10	1	1	45	12	9
Bloomer.....	1	175	1	1	1	1	2,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	75					
Chippewa Falls.....															
Eagle Point.....	6	186	6		4		350 00	770 00	95 00	45					
La Fayette.....	3	106	3	1	3		175 00	350 00	20 00	26					
Sigel.....															
Wheaton.....															
Totals.....	17	667	12	1	12	1	\$2,825 00	\$2,820 00	\$1,040 00	156	1	1	45	12	9

CLARK COUNTY.

Pine Valley.....	3	130	3		3	1	\$300	\$540		\$104 00					
Weston.....	3	100	3		2	1	400	350	\$50	50 00					
Lewis.....	2	70	2		2		325	325		25 00	1	1	40		11
Lynn.....	3	75	3		3		100	250							
Loyal.....	1	20			1		50	50		50					
Totals.....	12	395	11		11	2	\$400	\$1,515	\$50	\$179 50	1	1	40		11

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Arlington.....	5	300	3		5	2	\$500	\$2,400	\$84 00	\$25 00					
Caledonia.....	7	370	7	1	5	3	400	1,925	32 50	69 50					
Courtland.....	6	550	6	8	4	1	1,700	2,900	400 00	150 00	2	2	240	32	29
Columbus.....	10	811	8	4	1	6	8	10,000	2,240 00	127 00	1	1	150	20	20
Fort Winnebago.....	7	370	6	1	1	1	700	2,535	100 00	160 00					
Mountain Prairie.....	6	347	4	1	4	6	1,000	1,830	321 00	19 00					
Dekorra.....	9	270	9		4	1	608	1,780	188 00	70 00					
Hampden.....	6	150	5		4		475	800	100 00	25 00					
Leeds.....	6	245	6		1	4	600	1,355	140 00	30 00	1	1	171	18	18
Lewiston.....	10	348	9		3	9	415	1,855	65 00	89 00					
Lodi.....	8	628	7	2	1	3	1,200	3,525	1,405 00	240 00					

Lowville.....	8	351	4	2	1	3	7	1	3	650 00	2,535 00	240 00	53 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marcellon.....	7	393	6	4	1	4	7	.....	.....	430 00	3,000 00	145 00	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newport.....	5	264	5	1	1	1	5	1	1	1,300 00	1,700 00	210 00	20 00	1	120	3	16
Otego.....	6	295	5	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	1,325 00	1,850 00	115 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific.....	3	100	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1,325 00	550 00	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portage City.....	4	800	3	3	1	4	4	4	4	10,000 00	9,800 00	3,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Randolph.....	7	263	5	2	.....	2	6	1	5	450 00	1,850 00	155 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scott.....	8	369	8	1	.....	4	7	1	4	250 00	1,075 00	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springvale.....	6	229	2	2	.....	3	6	1	.....	615 00	1,125 00	25 25	45 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Point.....	7	310	7	2	.....	3	7	1	1	700 00	2,425 00	110 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyocena.....	8	436	8	1	.....	1	8	.....	4	50 00	2,995 00	128 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	149	8,199	126	28	9	65	140	22	82	10,000 00	58,580 00	9,368 75	1,256 50	8	681	78	83

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Clayton.....	13	642	13	.....	.....	3	13	.....	.....	305 50	1,455 00	65 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastman.....	8	320	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	3	850 00	1,855 00	180 00	.....	.....	.....	151	17
Freeman.....	7	212	6	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	615 00	1,145 00	33 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haney.....	4	150	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	410 00	750 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lynxville.....	3	130	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	500 00	660 00	110 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marietta.....	4	200	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	410 00	760 00	90 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prairie du Chien.....	7	1,315	5	4	5	5	7	2	.....	5,000 00	8,650 00	1,290 00	500 00	3	390	100	85
Seneca.....	8	327	4	.....	.....	2	6	1	4	401 00	2,005 00	136 00	17 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scott.....	6	263	5	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	415 00	1,255 00	60 00	42 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utica.....	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	1,450 00	425 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wauzeka.....	6	270	4	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	425 00	1,270 00	53 00	76 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	77	3,829	64	4	5	10	63	4	12	5,000 00	20,240 00	2,172 00	685 50	8	390	251	102

DANE COUNTY—1st DISTRICT.

Albion.....	7	350	6	2	2	3	7	.....	.....	600 00	1,725 00	225 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blooming Grove.....	5	185	6	.....	.....	3	5	.....	.....	320 00	620 00	80 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bristol.....	8	311	8	2	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	530 00	1,845 00	151 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burke.....	7	440	5	3	2	4	6	.....	4	75 00	3,935 00	300 00	105 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Christiana.....	10	485	9	3	4	6	10	3	6	820 00	3,828 50	392 50	156 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cottage Grove.....	9	405	8	1	4	4	8	.....	5	915 00	2,380 16	239 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deerfield.....	5	254	4	.....	.....	.....	4	5	.....	450 00	1,300 00	95 00	14 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dunkirk.....	9	639	7	3	2	4	9	3	4	3,000 00	6,760 00	656 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....

DODGE COUNTY—1st District.

Ashippun,.....	8	423	8	2	1	2	8	.....	3	525	1,141	103	72 00	.....	.....	.....
Clyman,.....	7	470	7	3	2	3	7	2	3	700	1,950	1,130	260 00	.....	.....	.....
Emmett,.....	18	420	8	.....	2	0	6	0	0	330	1,155	280	69 00	.....	.....	.....
Herman,.....	9	450	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	450	2,000	200	48 00	4	4	488 110
Hubbard,.....	8	821	8	1	2	4	8	3	2	105	11,906	780	75 00	2	2	.....
Hustisford,.....	7	468	7	1	1	6	7	1	3	450	1,430	240	13 00	3	3	234
Lebanon,.....	6	310	4	2	.....	2	6	2	1	450	1,180	115	51 50	6	6	266 174
Le Roy,.....	8	395	7	.....	4	8	2	1	1	600	2,281	200	53 00	.....	.....	.....
Lomira,.....	10	569	10	.....	1	7	10	1	.....	530	2,065	305	35 00	.....	.....	.....
Rubicon,.....	10	505	8	.....	1	4	8	2	2	950	2,825	355	32 00	1	1	.....
Theresa,.....	9	446	9	.....	2	.....	9	2	3	700	1,934	158	.....	3	3	.....
Williamstown,.....	6	569	6	.....	2	5	6	2	0	6,000	8,200	180	132 00	3	4	96 192 66
Totals,.....	96	5,846	91	9	14	37	83	17	19	10,500	37,616	3,076	840 50	22	23	876 1,180 421

DODGE COUNTY—2d District.

Beaver Dam,.....	9	353	7	2	.....	5	9	2	1	625 00	1,555	175 25	121 25	.....	.....	.....
Beaver Dam City,...	4	700	1	4	1	3	4	3	.....	1,100 00	9,000	2,500 00	500 00	3	5	200 474 170
Burnett,.....	6	310	5	1	.....	5	5	2	3	700 00	1,800	405 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....
Calamus,.....	9	380	9	1	.....	3	8	.....	1	350 00	1,020	160 00	42 00	.....	.....	.....
Chester,.....	7	327	7	3	.....	6	7	.....	3	500 50	2,400	257 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....
Elba,.....	9	475	9	.....	1	7	9	.....	3	730 00	3,050	228 00	85 00	.....	.....	.....
Fox Lake,.....	7	350	7	1	.....	3	5	2	4	470 00	1,770	165 00	50 00	3	3	72
Lowell,.....	10	521	10	2	.....	2	10	.....	4	500 00	1,840	225 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oak Grove,.....	10	580	8	1	2	4	9	2	2	650 00	5,425	625 00	48 00	.....	.....	.....
Portland,.....	8	480	8	1	.....	4	8	.....	3	510 00	1,325	153 00	29 00	.....	.....	.....
Shields,.....	6	475	5	1	.....	2	4	.....	1	413 00	850	143 00	32 00	1	1	.....
Trenton,.....	12	645	8	5	.....	8	12	4	2	1,200 00	4,875	645 00	165 00	.....	.....	.....
Westford,.....	9	435	8	3	.....	6	9	1	4	500 00	2,890	325 00	53 00	.....	.....	.....
Waupun Village,...	2	350	.....	2	1	2	2	1	2	500 00	4,500	1,500 00	50 00	2	5	177 19 137
Totals,.....	108	6,361	92	27	5	60	101	17	33	1,200 50	41,800	7,496 25	1,185 25	9	14	449 493 307

Bailey's Harbor.....	1	50	1	1	1	1	325		\$25 00			
Brussels.....												
Chamber's Island.....												
Clay Banks.....	1	60	2	1				400				
Egg Harbor.....	1	40	1	1	1		538	500	33 00	\$25 00		
Forestville.....	1	36	1	1			520	500	30 00	8 00		
Gardner.....	2	70	1	2	2		475	730	30 00	84 00		
Gibraltar.....	3	70	3	2	2		210	200	10 00			
Liberty Grove.....												
Naseaupee.....	4	130		4	4	1	275	829	108 00	63 00		
Serasatopol.....	3	135		2	1		200	425	25 00	55 00		
Sturgeon Bay.....	4	166	1	4	2		1240	1475	325 00	43 00		
Union.....	1	50					90	80	10 00			
Washington.....	1	75										
Totals.....	22	872	10	17	5	1	1200	\$5139	468 00	278 00		

DOUGLAS COUNTY:

[illegible]

DUNN COUNTY:

	6	210	5	2	3	1	\$410	\$1125	\$120	40 00
Dunn.....	6	210	5	2	3	1				
Kau Galla.....	1	50	1		1		205	200	5	
Elk Mound.....	8	120			2		350	620		
Lucas.....	2	91	2				251			
Menomonie.....	5	310	6	1	5	1	300	300	350	
Peru.....	3	130	3	1	2		1850	950	280	90 00
Red Cedar.....	3	350	9		2		350	450	80	20 00
Rock Creek.....	3	115	2	2	3	2	508	1500	50	100 00
							400	800	20	

Spring Brook,.....	6	325	3	1	1	5	1	2	420	1,600 00	50	30 00	.....	.....	.....
Weston,.....	2	80	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	100	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	39	1,761	32	2	.....	10	26	4	5	950	8,645 00	608 50	280 00	.....	.....

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.

Bridge Creek,.....	7	350	2	.....	.....	7	.....	1	200	765 00	35	.....	3	3	18	6	24
Brunswick,.....	5	105	5	1	.....	1	5	2	250	500 00	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eau Claire,.....	5	425	5	1	.....	2	5	1	7,000	8,200 00	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln,.....	3	100	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	400	500 00	25	125 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Eau Claire,...	1	90	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	520	50 00	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oak Grove,.....	2	120	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....	520	1,020 00	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pleasant Valley,...	3	75	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	110	225 00	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Eau Claire,...	4	240	2	.....	.....	2	4	1	1,300	1,700 00	350	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals,.....	30	1,505	23	2	.....	6	29	2	7,000	12,960 00	1,545	150 00	3	3	18	6	24

FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

Alto,.....	6	377	9	2	.....	5	9	2	3	420	1,610 00	166	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Auburn,.....	9	444	9	.....	.....	4	8	1	2	625	1,950 25	165	115 50	2	66	68	15
Ashford,.....	10	636	10	2	1	3	10	1	3	540	2,050 00	235	166 00	3	80	.....	100
Byron,.....	11	600	10	3	2	5	9	1	2	400	2,200 00	405	90 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calumet,.....	5	270	5	3	.....	3	5	5	1	650	1,550 00	302	70 00	5	90	376	301
Eldorado,.....	7	362	6	2	.....	1	6	2	1	520	1,610 00	1,680	65 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Empire,.....	8	440	6	.....	.....	8	8	.....	1	550	2,050 00	250	150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eden,.....	7	310	7	1	.....	1	2	.....	3	800	1,390 00	60	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fond du Lac,.....	6	239	5	2	.....	2	5	.....	1	725	1,378 00	280	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fond du Lac City,...	13	2,150	12	13	1	13	13	1	1	20,000	36,500 00	10,000	400 00	4	7	171	364	263
Friendship,.....	5	269	5	2	.....	3	4	1	.....	675	1,475 00	75	68 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forest,.....	6	459	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	710	2,800 00	60	26 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lamartine,.....	9	480	8	2	.....	4	6	.....	3	1,000	2,890 00	400	43 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metomen,.....	11	615	7	3	.....	4	9	2	5	3,400	5,560 00	565	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marshfield,.....	3	150	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	250	550 00	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

GRANT COUNTY.

Oakfield.....	7	475	4	5	4	7	2	1,300 00	3,450 00	4,200 00	88 00	.....	.....	.....
Oscola.....	8	348	7	2	2	6	1	1	830 00	1,990 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....
Rosendale.....	8	480	7	4	3	8	2	1	800 00	3,180 00	325 00	145 00	.....	.....
Ripon.....	7	385	6	3	4	6	1	4	450 00	2,350 00	320 00	45 00	.....	.....
Ripon city.....	4	750	4	8	3	4	4	2	4,000 00	6,000 00	1,100 00	25 00	2	.....
Springvale.....	9	240	8	8	7	9	5	1,100 00	2,150 00	465 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taycheedah.....	6	445	8	1	1	6	3	600 00	1,300 00	800 00	52 00	.....	.....	.....
Waupun.....	8	375	7	2	4	6	1	1,730 00	2,600 00	220 00	7 10	.....	.....	.....
Waupun village.....	1	226	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	5,800 00	5,000 00	800 00	200 00	1	8 290
Totals.....	174	11,474	150 59	8	86	157	29	2,320,000 00	93,023 00	22,560 00	1,846 10	17	22	617	808 780

Beetown.....	8	440	5	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	450 00	1,515 00	205 00	.....	1	1	66	9	8
Blue River.....	5	.....	5	1	.....	2	2	1	440 00	5,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boscobel.....	2	344	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	5,500 00	1,200 00	109 05	8	8	.....	.....	.....
Cassville.....	5	400	5	2	1	5	1	1	4,000 00	6,400 00	500 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clifton.....	8	345	8	2	.....	8	.....	2	450 00	1,825 00	150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ellenboro.....	6	.....	6	1	.....	6	.....	.....	300 00	150 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fennimore.....	13	670	6	2	1	12	8	1,420 00	5,345 00	200 00	85 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glen Haven.....	6	298	1	1	.....	6	1	1	437 00	1,225 00	59 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harrison.....	9	410	8	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	310 00	1,225 00	55 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hazel Green.....	7	825	4	8	4	7	4	1	9,800 00	11,175 00	500 00	150 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hickory Grove.....	7	305	6	1	1	6	.....	2	510 00	1,115 00	88 00	10 00	1	1	64	22	15
Jamestown.....	7	393	7	.....	4	6	.....	.....	710 00	1,850 00	306 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lancaster.....	10	680	5	4	8	10	2	8	1,600 00	3,640 00	503 00	42 00	6	7	72	50	25
Liberty.....	6	310	5	1	2	5	.....	2	405 00	1,040 00	33 00	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lima.....	8	380	7	.....	3	1	8	2	812 00	2,315 00	141 00	3 00	1	1	44	3	33
Little Grant.....	6	244	4	1	1	6	2	1	605 00	1,450 00	50 00	80 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marion.....	4	190	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	410 00	710 00	80 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Millville.....	8	150	3	.....	.....	1	.....	2	100 00	175 00	10 00	.....	1	1	66	4	18
Mt. Hope.....	7	274	5	1	1	7	.....	2	1,200 00	2,690 00	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muscoda.....	5	240	3	1	.....	5	1	1,500 00	1,746 71	346 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paris.....	6	355	8	.....	.....	6	.....	2	600 00	1,570 00	154 00	135 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patch Grove.....	5	300	5	.....	.....	5	.....	5	620 00	1,700 00	139 00	.....	2	5	260	134	74

Platteville.....	8	780	5	4	8	8	8	8	8	10,000	18,600	00	2,145	320	00	1	.....	.....	.....
Potosi.....	8	600	10	8	5	3	6	2	8	600	1,265	00	230	128	00	5	4	.....	40
Smelser.....	7	435	2	1	2	1	7	1	1	800	8,449	00	290	185	00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tafton.....	5	184	5	.....	.....	1	5	1	.....	625	1,060	00	110	18	00	2	5	.....	.....
Watertown.....	4	185	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	425	1,187	80	80	35	00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterloo.....	5	260	5	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	301	1,025	00	37	30	00	2	2	107	28
Wingville.....	7	325	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	500	1,795	00	145	44	00	.....	.....	.....	45
Woodman.....	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	1	800	500	00	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyalusing.....	6	280	4	1	2	2	5	2	3	925	2,700	00	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	198	10,527	141	20	85	89	182	22	38	10,000	92,398	21	7,989	1,485	80	27	80	679	245
																			258

GREEN COUNTY.

Adams.....	7	320	7	1	2	.....	2	.....	1	300	500	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Albany.....	8	526	6	2	2	3	6	.....	1	1,075	8,010	265	98	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn.....	9	445	7	8	8	4	9	.....	4	600	2,800	431	26	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cadiz.....	10	450	5	.....	1	.....	7	2	2	500	2,100	50	20	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clarno.....	9	480	9	4	1	2	9	.....	.....	800	4,000	300	100	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decatur.....	9	529	8	2	8	5	9	3	1	1,200	8,450	450	150	00	1	1	60	66	24
Exeter.....	5	300	5	8	.....	3	4	.....	1	600	1,520	100	52	20	1	1	70	20	24
Jefferson.....	10	556	8	8	4	3	4	3	8	1,300	4,500	330	107	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jordan.....	7	298	7	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	760	1,330	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe.....	9	1,375	9	2	1	4	9	3	3	.....	16,280	1,290	816	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mt. Pleasant.....	8	420	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Glarus.....	4	240	3	1	1	.....	4	2	1	225	800	155	30	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spring Grove.....	8	450	8	1	2	2	6	.....	.....	500	2,000	150	35	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sylvester.....	8	401	7	1	3	1	8	.....	4	500	1,580	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	7	286	3	.....	2	.....	7	2	2	350	1,075	94	45	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
York.....	4	260	4	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	775	875	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	122	7,396	104	23	29	28	100	15	26	1,300	45,300	4,006	979	20	2	2	180	86	48

Berlin,.....	8	378	6	3	1	5	8	2	5	\$1500	\$3200	\$350	72 00	.....
Berlin City,.....	4	560	2	...	...	3	4	4	...	8000	10000	25000	75 00	.....
Brooklyn,.....	8	389	6	...	...	5	7	1	4	800	2160	230	48 00	.....
Dayton,.....	6	280	6	...	...	4	6	1	8	380	1000	180	50 00	.....
Green Lake,.....	8	300	6	...	...	1	5	8	2	400	1950	230	25 00	.....
Kingston,.....	4	150	3	...	...	1	4	...	2	250	300	50	.....	.....
Kingston Village,...	2	180	1	2	...	2	2	1	1	2025	3000	135	37 00	.....
Mackford,.....	6	285	5	2	...	1	6	...	...	500	1500	160	5 00	.....
Mackhester,.....	7	280	6	2	...	8	6	...	...	400	1400	75	25 00	.....
Markesan Village,...	1	90	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1200	1000	200	20 00	.....
Marquette,.....	3	160	8	...	...	1	3	...	2	1050	1165	60	13 00	.....
Princeton,.....	6	265	5	...	...	...	6	...	2	320	615	10	34 00	.....
Princeton Village,...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	500	...	...	...	.....
St. Marie,.....	5	220	5	...	...	...	4	...	8	300	920	30	...	.....
Seneca,.....	4	130	4	...	...	...	4	...	2	300	600	40	10 00	.....
Totals,.....	74	3590	60	10	3	30	70	14	28	\$5000	\$28810	26700	414 00	.....

IOWA COUNTY.

Arena,.....	13	502	9	...	1	1	11	...	2	\$850	\$8025	\$241	55 00	.....
Clyde,.....	4	175	4	...	...	1	3	...	...	435	1080	50	8 00	.....
Dodgeville,.....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Highland,.....	12	870	8	...	2	1	12	4	2	600	4450	200	...	.....
Linden,.....	12	595	6	1	5	7	9	1	1	1000	5080	360	280 20	.....
Miffin,.....	10	475	8	1	1	2	10	1	...	690	2330	235	152 00	.....
Mineral Point,...	10	583	5	...	...	4	10	...	...	515	3250	107	162 00	.....
Mineral Point City,...	3	675	1	2	2	3	3	2	...	12000	10000	2600	1000 00	3 4 200 212 48
Moscow,.....	6	250	2	...	...	...	3	...	1	355	925	55	685 00	.....
Pulaski,.....	7	485	5	1	3	4	7	1	1	2200	4250	270	91 00	.....
Ridgeway,.....	13	520	13	...	...	...	12	...	1	600	2600	200	180 00	.....
Waldwick,.....	6	350	6	...	...	...	3	...	...	300	1400	60	...	.....
Wyoming,.....	7	286	4	8	...	1	7	3	...	550	1680	91	89 50	.....
Totals,.....	120	5765	71	8	14	24	90	14	9	12000	40020	4319	1924 55	8 4 200 311 48

KEWAUNEE COUNTY.

Alhnopee.....	6	325	5	4	6	6	6	575	2,500	500	200	.....	.....	.....
Carlton.....	6	306	4	2	2	4	.....	600	1,610	70	35	.....	.....	.....
Casco.....	6	335	4	.....	.....	1	.....	10	100	28	120	.....	.....	.....
Coryville.....	3	180	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	5	400	5	.....	.....	1	.....	205	500	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kewaukee.....	3	211	.....	2	2	2	.....	1,255	850	405	1	1	120	80 25
Lincoln.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montpelier.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pierce.....	3	190	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red River.....	3	250	3	.....	.....	3	.....	50	150	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	39	2,197	26	8	11	19	2	1,255	4,010	1,108	845	1	120	80 25

16 SEP.

LA CROSSE COUNTY.

Bangor.....	6	380	6	5	4	5	1	650	1,890	110	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barre.....	7	400	1	2	1	7	2	600	2,700	400	100	1	3	205 87 54
Burns.....	3	430	5	4	.....	8	3	700	2,624	360	76	.....	.....	.....
Campbell.....	4	225	8	.....	2	4	1	750	1,280	190	.....	2	2	210 84 78
Farmington.....	7	335	4	.....	5	7	1	510	1,560	150	70	.....	.....	.....
Greenfield.....	6	237	6	.....	3	5	2	300	1,250	66	104	1	1	60 56
Holland.....	4	160	2	.....	3	4	.....	945	800	145	20	.....	.....	.....
Jackson.....	4	175	4	1	1	4	.....	800	1,350	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Crosse.....	2	700	.....	2	2	2	.....	6,500	10,000	2,500	200	3	5	.....
Neshonoc.....	4	200	4	1	2	4	4	650	1,600	225	60	.....	.....	.....
Onalaska.....	7	270	6	1	5	7	1	350	1,600	243	75	1	1	60 110 18
Washington.....	3	125	1	.....	.....	3	.....	100	230	30	25	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	62	3,637	42	16	4	31	60	6,500	26,784	4,459	430	8	12	535 281 301

LA FAYETTE COUNTY.

Argyle,.....	10	450	7	1	1	8	1	1	8	\$1,200	\$2,140 00	\$130	\$41 00	.....	.....	.....	148	25
Belmont,.....	5	210	4	1	2	4	1	1	1	1,000	1,975 00	110	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Benton,.....	9	460	4	4	2	3	2	2	2	300	2,000 00	560	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Center,.....	13	851	11	5	1	8	10	3	2	8,600	4,715 00	810	50 25	2	2	.....	80	6
Elk Grove,.....	9	485	5	2	2	2	8	.....	3	650	1,960 00	196	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fayette,.....	8	358	.....	1	1	9	.....	.....	.....	350	1,245 00	98	55 00	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Gratiot,.....	10	445	10	8	1	5	9	8	1	420	2,845 00	190	84 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kendall,.....	6	250	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	325	625 00	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monticello,.....	6	.....	1	3	.....	5	4	3	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Diggings,.....	8	260	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	977 00	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shullsburg,.....	6	605	4	.....	4	4	1	.....	.....	650	21 75	365	.....	3	4	210	33	135
Wayne,.....	6	290	4	2	2	2	5	4	.....	525	1,975 00	85	66 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Oak Springs,.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	25	.....	2	2	166	55	78
Willow Springs,.....	9	418	4	.....	5	9	2	1	.....	470	2,500 00	145	164 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wlots,.....	12	543	9	.....	10	2	1	.....	.....	620	2,860 00	200	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals,.....	112	5,675	69	21	17	81	80	21	16	\$3,600	25,328 75	\$3,157	589 75	8	10	376	366	244

MANITOWOC COUNTY.

Cato,.....	10	500	10	10	.....	6	8	1	3	\$600	\$2,500	\$600	\$194	1	1	42	6	26
Centerville,.....	5	200	4	.....	5	4	4	.....	.....	250	550	150	.....	1	1	160	12	25
Cooperstown,.....	6	540	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	270	785	53	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eaton,.....	5	600	5	2	1	3	4	2	.....	500	.....	150	200	1	1	100	80	20
Franklin,.....	7	450	7	.....	2	2	4	.....	2	420	1,352	168	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibson,.....	7	601	4	.....	4	7	6	.....	.....	270	985	125	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kossuth,.....	5	371	8	.....	2	5	8	.....	.....	410	1,591	125	95	1	1	125	39	113
Liberty,.....	5	250	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	455	1,075	65	20	1	1	125	25	25
Manitowoc,.....	5	755	6	3	.....	4	5	4	1	4,000	3,770	1,925	845	6	8	171	269	232
Manitowoc Rapids,.....	6	450	6	.....	.....	4	6	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maple Grove,.....	4	180	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	700	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meeme,.....	6	340	6	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	503	1,380	78	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee,.....	8	610	6	1	.....	5	7	5	3	380	1,160	190	165	1	1	60	.....	10

Newton.....	6	430	61	.....	4	61	.....	250 00	750 00	48 50	120 00	.....	.....
Rockland.....	8	180	81	.....	.....	2	.....	75 00	150 00	29 00	1 80	.....	.....
Schleswig.....	7	479	61	.....	4	7	3	1	950 00	153 00	156 00	.....	.....
Two Creeks.....	2	90	11	.....	1	2	.....	250 00	350 00	.....	50 00	.....	.....
Two Rivers.....	6	450	61	.....	4	3	8	1	200 00	400 00	100 00	50 00	1
Totals.....	103	7,416	8820	1	44	87	47	14	4,000 00	20,628 00	3,979 50	1,862 80	15
												858	386,465

MARATHON COUNTY.

Berlin.....	11	364	10	1	.....	2	8	.....	300 00	1,680 00	126 00	800 00	2	1	70	20	55
Jenny.....	2	50	2	.....	1	2	.....	400 00	1,200 00	20 00	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Knowlton.....	1	40	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	25 00	15 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marathon.....	4	180	1	2	.....	4	4	.....	98 00	1,320 00	50 00	117 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mosinee.....	5	185	3	.....	1	3	.....	637 50	1,487 50	90 00	175 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stettin.....	3	150	3	8	.....	1	3	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	3	80	1	.....	.....	3	.....	550 00	750 00	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wausau village.....	1	200	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	500 00	.....	2	2	66	76	25
Wausau.....	5	144	3	.....	2	3	.....	470 00	785 00	55 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weston.....	3	56	3	1	.....	2	2	.....	485 00	400 00	85 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	38	1,439	27	7	14	30	8	.....	3,000 50	10,637 50	996 00	621 00	6	4	186	96	80

MARQUETTE COUNTY.

Buffalo.....	7	310	6	1	.....	7	.....	2	525 00	1,605 00	65 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chrystal Lake.....	4	140	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	225 00	500 00	37 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglas.....	5	200	5	.....	2	2	1	1	300 00	1,220 00	50 00	25 00	1	1	65	12	14
Harris.....	3	165	2	.....	.....	3	2	.....	300 00	650 00	50 00	16 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montello.....	4	260	4	1	.....	4	2	2	1,500 00	2,150 00	170 00	48 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mecan.....	2	180	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	105 00	200 00	10 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moundville.....	3	125	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	105 00	175 00	10 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meshkoro.....	2	60	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	220 00	245 00	.....	13 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newton.....	3	300	8	.....	.....	8	.....	3	400 00	1,500 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE COUNTY--1ST DISTRICT.

	7	455	6	1	....	3	6	1	1	\$420 00	\$1950 00	\$213 00	80	5	5	143	67	700
Franklin.....	12	744	12	4	1	5	11	7	1	505 00	3650 00	555 00	195	1	1	180	20	20
Greenfield.....	6	320	5	1	2	4	6	2	...	1200 00	2542 00	340 00	157	3	13	140	15	129
Lake.....	10	778	10	5	...	9	10	8	1	1050 00	4100 00	318 00	123	2	2	77	....	20
Oak Creek.....	12	623	10	5	2	10	12	7	2	1400 00	5585 00	700 00	71	....	....	....	....	....
Wauwatosa.....																		
Totals.....	47	2915	43	16	5	31	45	25	5	1400 00	18177 00	2056 00	625	11	21	540	102	869

MILWAUKEE COUNTY—2D DISTRICT.

Granville.....	12	610	12	2	1	6	11	.....	\$400 00	\$1705 00	\$340 00	194 00	4	4	.....	.....
Milwaukee.....	9	695	9	4	....	9	9	6	.....	650 00	1735 00	640 00	191 00	1	1	.....
Milwaukee City.....	15	4000	15	12	10	15	15	9	.....	33000 00	150500 00	41700 00	22700 00	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	36	5305	36	18	11	30	35	15	.....	35000 00	153940 00	42680 00	23015 00	5	5	.....

MONROE COUNTY.

2	100	1	1	1	\$400 00	\$450 00	\$75 00	\$80 00
3	140	3			550 00	600 00	60 00	7 00
2	80					100 00		
4	168	4			318 00	560 00	48 00	15 00

	5	239	4	2	...	5	...	300	500	...	...	...	40	...
Center,	5	239	4	2	...	5	...	300	500	...	...	...	40	...
Dale,	3	600	8	1	...	2	6	790	1,190	76	...	250	125	...
Ellington,	7	275	5	1	...	3	7	440	1,370	...	...	295	129	...
Freedom,	5	210	5	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	10	1
Grand Chute,	7	650	4	2	...	4	7	385	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greenville,	10	675	7	...	...	5	10	600	2,350	...	...	320	...	...
Hortonia,	6	310	6	...	...	4	1	600	2,900	...	...	315	86	1
Kaukauna,	6	420	6	3	...	4	6	1,250	1,950	...	...	78	...	...
Black Creek,	1	30	1	...	...	1	...	325	755	...	...	165	38	...
Liberty,	3	80	3	...	...	2	...	110	100	...	...	10	...	...
Maple Creek,	3	120	3	...	...	2	1	300	450	...	...	...	3	...
Osborna,	2	72	2	...	...	2	...	200	450	...	...	20	...	...
								80	150	...	...	5	8	...
Totals,	74	3,906	67	12	1	24	69	8,000	26,190	75	1,513	409	2	2

OZAUKEE COUNTY.

[illegible]

PEPIN COUNTY:

[illegible]

Belmont.....	7	.....	4	1	.....	6	.....	\$360 00	\$300	\$10 00	.....	.....
Buena Vista.....	4	175	3	.....	3	4	.....	550 00	1,150	95 00	36 00	.....
Eau Claire.....	3	65	3	.....	.....	3	.....	150 00	250	.....	.....	.....
Grant.....	3	100	2	1	.....	3	.....	150 50	400	16 50	7 00	.....
Hull.....	3	100	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	700	10 00	.....	.....
Lanark.....	7	218	6	.....	2	6	.....	3 160 00	575	100 25	1 00	.....
Linwood.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hope.....	4	180	4	1	.....	4	.....	105 00	320	80 00	36 00	.....
Pine Grove.....	4	160	4	.....	1	4	.....	2 425 00	1,045	19 00	55	.....
Plomer.....	6	328	.....	.....	.....	5	1	2,500 00	3,275	165 00	37 40	.....
Sharon.....	9	400	8	.....	3	8	.....	1 450 00	1,390	175 00	23	.....
Stevens Point.....	1	25	1	.....	.....	1	.....	50 00	35	10 00	.....	.....
Stevens Point City.....	3	355	2	1	.....	3	1	2 5,000 00	3,650	1,555 00	25 00	.....
Stockton.....	8	325	6	.....	2	7	.....	2 400 00	1,355	90 00	.....	.....
Totals.....	76	2,576	54	6	.....	19	65	2 12\$5,000 00	16,500	1,778 78	125 17	.....

RACINE COUNTY.

Burlington.....	6	801	6	5	3	6	6	2	1 \$2,000 00	\$3,370	2,125	625 00	3	8	200	.....
Caledonia.....	15	892	15	9	1	9	15	.....	6 780 00	4,370	621	125 85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dover.....	7	319	7	8	.....	4	7	8	1 550 00	1,830	150	140 00	1	2	49	12 7
Mount Pleasant.....	12	553	11	3	3	6	12	9	3 1,600 00	6,131	881	352 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway.....	5	256	5	.....	.....	2	5	3	2 320 00	830	70	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Racine City.....	1,260	.....	1	4	1	.....	1	.....	15,000 00	30,000	8,000	1,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raymond.....	9	425	9	2	.....	4	9	2	2 500 00	1,300	296	58 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rochester.....	5	252	5	1	2	2	5	2	2 1,500 00	2,370	260	63 00	1	2	135	2 28
Waterford.....	7	387	6	2	2	2	5	2	1 800 00	2,500	200	58 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yorkville.....	9	438	7	3	.....	5	9	1	3 2,000 00	3,850	406	47 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	75	5,578	71	29	15	41	73	25	21 15,000 00	56,541	13,008	2,994 10	5	7	374	14 35

RICHLAND COUNTY.

Akan.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	300	1,400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bloom.....	7	430	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	300	990 90	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ROCK COUNTY—1st District.

Buena Vista,.....	8	300	8	2	4	7	8	2	600	1,626	190	77	.....	.....	.....
Dayton,.....	5	300	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	450	1,900	200	20	.....	.....	.....
Eagle,.....	7	280	7	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	160	420	110	9	25	.....	.....
Forest,.....	9	285	6	.....	.....	7	1	2	175	785	95	85	.....	.....	.....
Henrietta,.....	5	.....	4	.....	1	5	.....	1	620	1,380	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ithaca,.....	11	518	9	1	2	9	1	6	1,500	3,500	175	150	1	1	.....
Marshall,.....	8	500	6	.....	1	6	.....	2	512	1,375	15	29	50	.....	.....
Orion,.....	8	311	4	.....	1	4	.....	.....	475	1,060	56	29	.....	.....	.....
Richland,.....	6	480	3	.....	.....	5	.....	2	2,800	3,642	89	52	1	3	.....
Richwood,.....	8	355	7	.....	2	8	.....	1	50	355	160	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockbridge,.....	6	285	6	.....	.....	6	.....	1	240	560	60	32	.....	.....	.....
Sylvan,.....	9	365	7	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	150	680	110	35	1	1	66
Westford,.....	8	415	7	1	3	4	.....	1	600	1,675	155	17	.....	.....	32 137
Willow,.....	7	300	7	.....	.....	6	.....	2	200	1,000	50	50	.....	.....	.....
Totals,.....	117	5,119	86	5	14	98	5	20	2,800	22,298	89	1,916	50	585	75	32 127

Beloit.....	7	378	7	3	3	4	7	2	1	825	1,770	100	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beloit City.....	2	380	.....	1	2	2	2	2	2	11,000	14,000	1,000	1,024	2	3	.....	316 120
Bradford.....	7	348	7	3	2	4	7	4	3	2,550	4,150	225	95	1	1	90	4 11		
Clinton.....	7	455	5	4	2	7	2	2	3	2,500	4,145	750	78	1	1	.....	22 20	
Harmony.....	9	423	8	3	.....	7	9	1	1	475	2,450	270	79	.....	.....	.....	.....
Johnstown.....	8	408	7	3	1	4	8	1	1	1,800	3,375	582	40	50	1	1	120 30 24		
La Prairie.....	8	316	7	5	.....	7	7	1	4	700	3,000	410	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lima.....	12	542	9	2	.....	8	12	2	9	600	3,170	392	110	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milton.....	6	350	6	5	2	6	.....	.....	1	600	1,800	240	58	1	1	60	25 20
Rock.....	10	445	10	4	2	4	8	2	4	400	3,300	177	50	180	.....	.....	.....
Turtle.....	8	350	7	3	2	4	8	3	2	1,600	3,175	460	75	1	1	189	6 4		
Totals.....	84	4,796	73	36	16	52	81	20	31	11,000	44,335	4,606	50	1,784	50	7	8	459	408 199

ROCK COUNTY—2d District.

Avon,	7	265	8	2	3	4	6	1	1	510	1,800	97	5	50	.....	.....	.....
Center,	5	325	8	1	4	5	5	.....	2	800	1,850	325	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton,	10	501	9	1	5	7	10	1	2	2,100	4,525	455	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Janesville,	7	280	6	3	4	3	7	1	1	650	2,160	235	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Janesville City,	6	100	5	5	5	6	4	.....	.....	45,000	85,000	10,000	100	6	6	190	.....	
Magnolia,	6	220	3	2	3	3	4	.....	1	300	625	225	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newark,	9	350	9	1	4	1	9	2	1	1,200	3,370	131	124	50	1	1	40		
Plymouth,	6	284	5	1	2	2	6	2	2	1,650	2,540	330	15	31	.....	.....	20
Porter,	8	555	4	2	4	2	7	.....	3	850	2,970	250	36	1	1	55	.....	
Spring Valley,	8	453	7	3	4	2	8	.....	3	1,025	2,985	269	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union,	10	565	9	1	5	10	2	1	1	1,200	3,820	547	113	1	1	60	26		
Totals,	82	5,198	68	15	36	39	78	13	17	45,000	91,645	12,854	477	31	11	12	345	26	40

ST. CROIX COUNTY.

Clyon,	3	130	2	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	450	1,000	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eau Galla,	2	80	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	250	290	50	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emerald,	2	75	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	300	500	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erie,	5	435	5	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	613	1,850	13	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hammond,	5	220	5	3	.....	.....	5	.....	1	625	1,975	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson City,	2	224	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2,500	1,000	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson,	4	115	2	2	.....	2	3	1	2	700	1,075	55	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kinnikinnic,	5	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	725	1,550	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pleasant Valley,	2	100	2	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	500	600	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond,	3	270	1	1	.....	2	3	.....	1	1,700	2,700	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rush River,	3	100	8	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	280	297	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Somerset,	3	90	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	500	700	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springfield,	2	80	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	520	850	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Star Prairie,	5	150	5	.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....	600	2,500	100	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troy,	4	158	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	725	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren,	2	70	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	350	370	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals,	53	2,491	38	12	.....	18	86	2	13	1,700	19,482	1,790	362	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SAUK COUNTY.

Baraboo.....	7	410	7	.....	3	6	1	1	\$1,000	\$1,600	\$425 00	\$27 50	3	8	266	51	44
Bear Creek.....	8	240	8	1	5	5	.....	.....	225	556	102 00	22 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dellona.....	6	211	1	.....	1	4	.....	2	501	1,300	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Excelsior.....	8	363	6	2	5	8	1	2	400	1,850	216 00	43 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fairfield ..	6	278	5	1	4	6	3	1	325	1,550	132 50	27 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	6	277	5	.....	2	1	4	.....	350	1,395	143 00	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Freedom.....	6	240	4	1	3	4	.....	1	425	1,050	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenfield.....	6	260	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	450	1,280	108 00	35 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Honey Creek.	9	385	7	1	1	4	8	3	11	1,190	28 00	160 00	10	16	936	301	82	
Ironton.....	7	345	6	.....	1	2	5	.....	1,150	2,090	190 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
Lavalle.....	7	300	5	.....	1	7	.....	2	520	605	150 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merrimack.....	6	.....	5	.....	1	5	3	2	520	855	75 00	55 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Buffalo.....	6	750	5	.....	1	6	.....	2	1,250	2,950	110 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prairie du Sac.....	7	732	5	2	4	6	7	3	1	3,500	1,240 00	67 75	3	3	100	40	35	
Reedsburg.....	7	395	7	.....	5	7	.....	2	600	1,810	219 00	100 00	1	3	100	.....	45
Spring Green.....	7	240	6	.....	2	6	.....	.....	900	2,825	269 00	8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sumpter.....	5	190	3	2	1	3	5	.....	1,650	3,050	295 00	38 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troy.....	8	377	4	2	2	8	3	4	2,505	3,450	55 00	35 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	9	300	8	.....	.....	8	4	1	610	1,105	78 00	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westfield.....	7	300	7	.....	.....	4	.....	1	100	400	.....	.....	.....	1	1	88	6
Winfield.....	8	240	6	.....	.....	8	1	1	300	500	90 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodland.....	8	256	7	.....	.....	1	7	.....	520	1,200	170 00	10 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	154	7,086	121	12	10	50	133	27	33	\$3,500	\$38,141	\$4,245 50	\$789 75	18	26	1,490	418	246

SHAWANO COUNTY.

Belle Plain.....	5	120	6	...	...	...	...	...	\$160 00	\$325 00	\$20 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hartland.....	1	85	...	...	...	1	...	...	200 00	150 00	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pella.....	2	55	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	10 00	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richmond.....	3	115	2	...	...	3	...	1	420 00	635 00	40 00	5 00	...	...	...	...	...
Shawano.....	1	40	1	...	...	1	...	1	335 00	300 00	25 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waukechon.....	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	150 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	16	365	11	...	...	8	...	2	\$420 00	\$1,410 00	\$135 10	\$5 10	...	...	...	...	...

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

Greenbush.....	8	525	7	...	3	8	1	...	\$2700	\$5010	185 00	\$116 00	...	...	...
Herman.....	8	470	5	2	4	7	5	1	200	600	125 50	...	...	...	...
Holland.....	13	1000	12	1	7	12	5	1	430	2375	327 00	277 00	...	...	...
Lima.....	10	580	10	2	3	6	2	1	650	1825	342 00	97 00	...	...	...
Lyndon.....	11	560	11	2	1	6	11	2	800	2755	355 00	60 75	1	1	30	
Mitchell.....	8	390	8	...	3	6	...	3	500	1019	57 00	45 00	...	...	20
Mosel.....	3	180	...	...	1	3	3	...	150	250	60 00	50 00	3	8	...
Plymouth.....	7	650	4	...	2	7	2	1	5100	6100	755 00	69 50	2	...	75	
Rhine.....	8	846	8	8	1	8	1	1	400	950	175 00	234 00	...	...	...
Russell.....	2	118	2	...	...	2	...	...	640	800	80 00	...	...	...	...
Scott.....	8	900	6	...	3	8	...	...	800	2855	150 00	480 00	1	1	66
Sheboygan.....	5	330	4	...	3	5	2	...	250	840	150 00	100 00	...	...	49
" City.....	3	800	3	1	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	200
Sheboygan Falls.....	10	532	6	6	5	10	4	4	400	2275	251 00	57 00	...	...	180
" Village.....	1	200	1	1	1	1	1	1	950	800	150 00	...	1	1	200	
Sherman.....	10	550	10	1	...	9	...	2	445	775	110 00	55 00	...	...	...
Wilson.....	6	360	6	2	1	6	6	1	600	2000	150 00	300 00	...	...	...
Totals.....	121	8491	103	23	3	51	112	35	18	\$5100	31284	3422 00	\$1991 25	13	548	371
																83

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.

Arcadia.....	3	155	8	1	...	2	...	1	\$490	\$1055	\$55 00	...	...	...	...
Burnside.....	2	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	500	20 00	...	...	...	...
Caledonia.....	5	225	2	...	3	5	1	1	720	1450	140 00	...	...	...	...
Ettrick.....	5	235	5	...	...	1	...	1	405	777	12 00	19 00	...	...	...
Gale.....	8	289	7	...	2	...	2	1	600	1810	180 00	...	...	...	...
Hale.....	1	25	1	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	50 00	...	...	...	...
Lincoln.....	3	140	3	...	...	...	...	1	200	500	...	...	...	...	...
Preston.....	3	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	350	725	70 00	...	...	...	...
Sumner.....	5	180	5	...	1	3	...	...	550	930	100 00	46 00	...	...	...
Trempealeau.....	9	494	9	1	1	4	1	2	8500	12115	101 00	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	44	1853	35	3	1	13	22	4	7	\$8500	\$728 00	\$5 00	...	...	...

VERNON COUNTY.

Bergen.....	4	200	2	.....	4	.....	1	375	675	47 80	15	.....
Christiana.....	6	350	0	1	.....	2	.....	200	980	50	.....	.....
Clinton.....	6	250	6	.....	6	.....	1	250	970	50	.....	.....
Coon.....	2	68	2	.....	2	.....	.....	180	170	15	5	.....
Franklin.....	10	360	10	.....	3	.....	.....	800	145	114	81	.....
Forest.....	8	301	6	.....	7	.....	2	85	305 50	41 50	105	.....
Genoa.....	6	140	4	.....	1	.....	1	275	560 50	35	.....	.....
Greenwood.....	6	150	6	.....	3	.....	.....	165	500	30	12	.....
Hamburg.....	5	251	4	.....	5	.....	.....	200	725	25	85	.....
Harmony.....	5	200	3	.....	1	.....	.....	160	450	79	15	.....
Hillsborough.....	6	244	5	.....	5	.....	1	200	600	83	25	.....
Jefferson.....	7	330	5	.....	5	.....	2	400	1,400	185	.....	.....
Kickapoo.....	7	300	6	.....	7	.....	.....	305	300	5	.....	.....
Liberty.....	3	138	8	.....	1	.....	1	200	450	30	10	.....
Star.....	5	220	1	.....	4	.....	.....	300	947	85	.....	.....
Sterling.....	7	168	6	.....	5	.....	2	315	8,118	50	14 50	.....
Union.....	4	145	4	.....	4	.....	.....	174 50	319 50	35 35	.....	.....
Viroqua.....	8	290	8	.....	8	.....	2	500	1,700	105	50	.....
Wheatland.....	4	100	.....	.....	4	.....	2	275	500	100	.....	.....
Webster.....	5	200	3	.....	3	.....	1	310	450	37	1	.....
Whitestown.....	4	188	4	.....	3	.....	1	300	700	70	3	.....
Totals.....	118	4,585	94 5	.....	13 89	1	21	500 00	20,905 50	1,223 35	371 50	.....

WALWORTH COUNTY.

Bloomfield.....	7	424	7	1	.....	7	1	1,400	3,550 25	317	58	.....
Darien.....	9	475	8	3	.....	9	3	2,300	4,500	450	43	.....
Delavan.....	6	556	6	4	.....	5	.....	10,500	11,200	605	20 4	50
East Troy.....	7	480	5	1	.....	7	1	1,650	3,800	403	75	.....
Elkhorn.....	1	160	1	1	.....	1	1	2,000	1,900	100	.....	.....
Geneva.....	7	540	5	5	.....	7	1	1,025	2,470	400	64 1	2 150
La Grange.....	8	420	8	3	.....	8	2	1,000	2,705	274	95	.....
La Fayette.....	9	400	8	4	.....	9	2	600	2,000	450	.....	.....

Linn.....	8	340	6	2	1	4	8	3	830	8,075	262	34	.....	.....	.....
Lyons.....	11	485	11	5	2	4	8	8	370	1,500	190	47	.....	.....	.....
Richmond.....	8	418	8	1	.....	4	8	.....	350	1,800	155	45	.....	.....	.....
Sharon.....	12	600	12	6	1	8	6	1	1,500	4,805	630	45	8	2	45 32	
Sugar Creek.....	6	300	6	1	.....	6	6	1	200	800	150	.....	1	1	23
Spring Prairie.....	10	500	10	5	1	4	8	2	2,100	5,535	445	115	1	1	66	
Troy.....	6	310	6	3	.....	4	6	1	325	1,325	115	25	.....	.....	.....
Whitewater.....	8	706	7	3	8	8	7	2	4,000	5,325	2,920	13 50	6	6	160 240 200	
Walworth.....	8	441	7	3	2	6	7	.....	725	3,400	310	66	4	6	122 215 53
Totals.....	131	7,605	125	49	18	72	117	26	36	10,500	59,315	26	8,177	745 59	23 26	668 602 363

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Addison.....	8	508	6	1	3	8	2	2	100	1,800	475	36	.....	.....	.....
Barton.....	6	367	6	1	2	6	.....	.....	100	1,085	25	5	1	2	.....
Erin.....	5	390	5	.....	.....	4	.....	2	80	664	60	100	.....	.....	56
Farmington.....	8	560	7	2	6	8	5	3	500	1,850	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
German town.....	10	800	10	1	3	4	5	.....	800	4,000	500	150	.....	.....	.....
Hartford.....	9	695	7	2	.....	8	2	2	1,000	2,685	850	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson.....	8	250	2	.....	.....	4	.....	1	100	275	100	10	2	2	47 25
Kewaskum.....	6	385	4	2	4	6	.....	1	400	680	330	41	.....	.....	.....
Polk.....	12	855	11	2	2	12	3	4	1,100	3,808	463	218	3	4	806 170 71
Richfield.....	8	380	8	.....	.....	8	.....	4	200	300	120	50	.....	.....	.....
Trenton.....	9	594	9	1	1	2	9	.....	1,100	2,225	425	20	.....	.....	.....
Wayne.....	9	617	9	.....	.....	7	.....	2	365	1,040	180	120	3	2	76 21
West Bend.....	6	485	6	2	4	6	1	.....	1,800	2,225	350	290	3	3	374 185 80
Totals.....	104	6,968	90	6	12	30	94	18	26	1,800	22,332	25	3,993	50	1,043 12 13 680 478 253

WAUKESHA COUNTY.

Brookfield.....	9	485	9	1	2	8	9	8	430	32,010	220	28	1	.....	.....
Delafield.....	7	400	7	3	.....	5	5	2	700	1,900	265	90	.....	.....	.....
Eagle.....	5	383	1	1	1	1	5	2	1	2,500	6,550	135	.....	.....	.....

Genesee	7	340	7	1	2	6	6	2	2	900	3,000	250	50 00	.....	.....	.....
Liabon	7	466	6	2	2	3	7	3	3	1,550	3,286	.....	91 50	.....	.....	.....
Menomonee	10	600	8	2	2	6	8	6	4	1,340	3,780	355	74 00	1	140	50 90
Merton	7	485	7	3	1	4	5	4	5	1,400	4,550	515	20 00	.....	.....	.....
Mukwanago	7	522	6	2	2	4	7	4	1	3,700	6,275	355	78 00	.....	.....	.....
Muskego	7	425	7	.....	6	6	7	1	2	350	1,650	207	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Berlin	8	584	8	.....	4	7	7	1	2	850	2,500	235	15 00	1	231	50
Oconomowoc	9	660	6	4	3	4	9	.....	3	5,000	7,050	1,445	50 00	2	139	49 47
Ottawa	6	333	5	1	2	4	5	1	2	700	1,900	160	62 50	.....	.....	.....
Pewaukee	9	542	8	2	1	5	9	3	3	2,050	4,885	400	65 00	.....	.....	.....
Summit	6	389	5	3	2	2	6	1	4	1,400	4,600	478	.....	2	.....	14
Vernon	7	355	7	.....	1	4	7	.....	1	1,050	2,600	285	60 00	.....	.....	.....
Waukesha	10	747	8	3	2	7	9	.....	2	5,000	8,100	2,205	260 00	2	150	57 45
Total	130	7,670	108	25	23	68	111	38	40	5,000	94,386	7,392	1,074 00	9	860	170 232

WAUPACA COUNTY.

Bear Creek	8	90	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	120	\$260	\$26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caledonia	6	245	5	2	.....	2	5	.....	2	290	585	80	\$48	.....	.....	.....
Dayton	7	315	4	2	.....	8	6	2	1	400	1,527	45	18	.....	.....	.....
Dupont	1	20	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	20	20	5	2	.....	.....	.....
Farmington	7	200	3	.....	.....	7	7	.....	1	510	1,490	70	35	.....	.....	.....
Helvetia	2	40	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	165	250	30	15	.....	.....	.....
Iola	3	140	3	2	.....	1	3	2	.....	270	570	75	93	.....	.....	.....
Larrabee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lebanon	5	235	4	.....	.....	1	6	1	1	150	390	80	70	.....	.....	.....
Lind	9	300	7	1	.....	5	8	.....	.....	250	1,000	133	20	.....	.....	.....
Little Wolf	5	225	4	1	.....	2	5	.....	2	500	1,115	90	53	.....	.....	.....
Matteson	2	110	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	265	350	20	2 50	.....	.....	.....
Mukwa	6	500	6	.....	.....	3	5	2	2	950	1,550	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
Royalton	5	265	5	.....	.....	4	6	.....	2	.....	1,100	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scandinavia	5	311	5	2	.....	5	5	3	2	.....	630	65 50	98 48	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence	3	170	4	.....	.....	2	3	.....	1	410	595	40	28 00	.....	.....	.....
Union	3	57	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	150	400	30	.....	.....	.....	.....

Wapaca.....	7	390	61	1	3	7	2	2	575 00	1,350 00	250 00	25 00	1	1	60	46	20
Wyanega.....	8	390	8	1	3	6	.....	.....	1,100 00	2,400 00	260 00	65 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	87	4,083	71	15	41	77	13	16	1,100 00	15,532 00	1,369 50	612 98	1	1	60	46	20

WAUSHARA COUNTY.

Aurora.....	8	440	8	3	2	8	2	3	\$1,730	.....	.....	.....	1	1	48	13	40
Bloomfield.....	6	240	6	.....	1	6	.....	.....	310	\$915	\$47 00	\$25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloma.....	2	80	2	.....	1	2	.....	1	325	500	60 00	3 00	1	1	11	8	25
Dakota.....	3	160	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	375	700	60 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deerfield.....	3	75	2	.....	1	3	.....	1	180	260	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hancock.....	5	160	4	.....	2	5	.....	.....	205	460	17 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leon.....	8	410	6	.....	1	8	1	5	580	1,025	185 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marion.....	6	265	5	.....	3	6	.....	.....	315	885	36 37	28 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mt. Morris.....	6	210	6	.....	1	6	.....	.....	250	625	45 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oasis.....	5	.....	5	.....	1	5	.....	3	520	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plainfield.....	8	391	7	.....	4	8	.....	2	900	2,640	1,150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poyissippi.....	4	178	4	.....	2	4	.....	2	350	800	70 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richford.....	6	285	5	.....	.....	6	1	1	250	675	20 00	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rose.....	2	100	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	70	110	75 00	23 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saxville.....	6	240	6	.....	1	6	.....	1	250	600	125 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springwater.....	4	189	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	510	725	22 50	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren.....	5	160	5	.....	2	5	.....	1	200	415	17 50	23 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wautoma.....	5	.....	1	1	1	3	.....	2	2,330	2,480	.....	45 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	92	3,493	78	4	22	90	4	25	\$2,330	\$14,090	\$1,935 87	\$229 00	2	2	58	21	65

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Algoma.....	4	200	3	1	1	4	.....	1	\$320	\$1,150	\$145 00	\$42 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Black Wolf.....	5	260	5	1	4	5	1	.....	675	1,750	115 00	85 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clayton.....	8	410	8	1	2	8	1	3	860	3,075	188 00	18 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Menasha.....	9	760	7	2	5	9	6	4	7,900	12,100	1,800 00	.....	1	1	160	.....	.....

Nepesquin,.....	6	280	3	2	3	6	3	2	500	1800	215	56	.....	.....	.....
Nekimi,.....	7	345	7	1	3	7	3	2	400	1340	180	64	.....	.....	.....
Neenah,.....	5	576	5	8	2	5	8	1	3500	7525	480	142	2	2	180	
Oshkosh town,.....	5	290	5	1	2	5	1	1	525	1050	175	.....	.....	.....	45
Oshkosh city,.....	7	1350	6	3	7	7	2	2	6600	16000	10000	1000	4	5	90	
Omaro,.....	9	700	9	8	1	4	9	8	3000	7800	885	.....	.....	.....	192
Poygan,.....	6	297	6	1	2	6	1	2	560	1215	140	20	.....	.....	150
Rushford,.....	10	650	7	1	2	6	2	3	2550	3960	.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Utica,.....	7	844	6	3	4	6	3	2	455	1825	250	48	.....	.....	.....
Vinland,.....	7	250	7	1	.....	7	1	3	300	1000	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winneconne,.....	5	260	3	.....	.....	5	.....	2	400	1300	50	.....	2	2	.....
Wolf River,.....	5	150	1	.....	.....	5	3	.....	1085	1050	50	102	.....	.....	50
Winchester,.....	6	.....	6	.....	1	6	.....	.....	575	1300	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals,.....	111	7072	95	22	6	42	106	30	31	7900	64740	15023	1677	9	10	400
																287
																180

WOOD COUNTY.

Centralia,.....	2	200	2	1	.....	2	3	1	.....	\$1200	\$1600	\$400	.....	.....
Dexter,.....	1	20	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Rapids,.....	3	355	2	1	.....	2	4	1	3000	3500	315	78	.....	.....
Rudolph,.....	2	60	2	.....	.....	2	2	1	350	450	50	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga,.....	3	120	2	.....	.....	1	3	.....	250	550	35	40	.....	.....
Sigel,.....	3	165	4	2	.....	2	3	.....	500	1110	50	.....	.....	.....
Seneca,.....	3	80	1	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals,.....	17	1000	14	5	.....	8	19	3	8000	7210	850	158	.....	.....

TABLE NO. 5.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS, MONIES RECEIVED.

COUNTIES.	Money on hand August 31, 1885.	From taxes levied for building & repairing.	From taxes levied for teachers' wages.	From taxes levied for library and apparatus.	From taxes levied at annual town meeting.	From taxes levied by county supervisors.	From income of state school fund.	From all other sources.	Total amount received during year.
Adams.....	\$1289 05	788 51	4942 70	\$10 00	\$523 40	\$844 07	\$849 48	\$428 85	\$8194 25
Ashland.....	145 00	.....	221 63	.....	.....	.....	113 00	752 78	1253 81
Bayfield.....	109 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41 85	263 87	495 81
Brown.....	3522 14	5296 95	7757 03	20 00	4540 33	1347 15	2782 57	782 71	26048 86
Buffalo.....	2992 70	2717 30	6458 87	117 07	932 00	236 22	605 75	1022 54	12393 23
Burnett.....	204 00	205 90	225 00	.....	.....	.....	32 40	.....	756 40
Calumet.....	2480 76	2985 55	7123 93	43 00	128 75	728 61	1416 13	1453 19	16441 77
Chippewa.....	156 31	3580 78	2294 62	4 00	368 81	454 00	441 63	1091 23	8231 50
Clark.....	1831 41	567 00	1772 41	.....	.....	177 47	114 22	124 85	4088 36
Columbia.....	4244 84	4679 26	17098 18	295 00	5918 86	4508 82	4305 84	4089 85	45547 82
Crawford.....	1964 10	2272 14	8666 78	131 49	717 82	925 90	1726 81	1173 57	17532 15
Dane, (First Dist.).....	2203 71	6535 16	12171 65	31 45	2280 70	2433 70	3287 20	3117 53	32114 29
Dane, (Second Dist.).....	13765 72	3280 55	25491 56	35 60	1636 57	1627 15	4443 19	3625 55	51817 25
Dodge, (First Dist.).....	2580 28	2033 31	7030 64	99 90	707 14	2794 81	4086 92	4484 90	23011 47
Dodge, (Second Dist.).....	3223 11	3519 55	17608 22	410 09	1817 74	1250 98	3977 60	2387 23	32429 35
Door.....	1952 10	577 55	2152 17	.....	488 14	225 34	249 96	856 83	5056 81
Douglas.....	45 38	202 34	982 33	.....	.....	.....	19 35	25 00	1874 40
Dunn.....	785 73	737 40	4779 86	98 75	357 58	168 45	768 15	1467 45	9231 37
Eau Claire.....	1560 25	3439 12	6671 96	15 70	.....	279 84	697 49	594 80	13808 96
Fond du Lac.....	4536 00	10700 52	31517 03	290 00	1718 23	3921 51	8004 97	6504 18	75179 81
Grant.....	6273 56	11367 53	25955 33	180 05	1045 49	2872 76	5528 49	4061 81	59488 06
Green.....	1887 13	6026 21	15656 51	69 60	1171 34	1802 01	3678 71	2625 64	31213 94
Green Lake.....	1940 09	624 08	11757 12	199 37	.....	813 10	1810 65	1111 40	21592 50
Iowa.....	3927 68	3187 39	12872 89	5 00	3249 16	2450 21	3714 07	3868 07	32087 46
Jackson.....	2397 40	1157 53	4583 80	2 00	242 00	141 30	747 04	1076 71	12825 33

Jefferson.....	4004 73	7193 14	18150 621	108 40	5028 40	2871 22	6268 76	339 34	4118 16
Juneau.....	3025 17	1877 81	10450 88	196	881 11	1123 18	1600 91	551 68	19705 26
Kenosha.....	1545 06	2876 77	7189 32	162 25	310 78	2656 36	1889 61	978 94	17609 09
Kewaunee.....	1260 86	886 78	3475 41	.....	408 66	436 89	964 13	647 96	5869 04
La Crosse.....	3416 24	1461 27	11446 68	106	1118 38	619 68	2317 50	1156 11	20571 26
La Fayette.....	3263 18	4196 25	11496 92	89 41	771 48	1488	3196 66	8774 65	26119 06
Manitowoc.....	11462 49	8538 30	18183 49	312 20	1755 12	2276 89	4529 01	2263 31	49819 81
Marathon.....	2970 54	629 31	4056 29	255	491 43	985 34	427 09	689 41	11150 23
Marquette.....	1006 57	851 19	5084 59	36 31	36 31	343 96	1109 01	416 58	7861 28
Milwaukee, (1st Dist.)	1729 24	2459 65	3813 36	154 16	1647 28	1785 26	2005 99	967 06	14061 65
Milwaukee, (2d Dist.)	558 66	672 84	2455 83	88	13180 01	30435 48	10146 30	139 53	57730 94
Monroe.....	3805 08	2488 40	10075 13	66 69	479 10	1583 83	1601 46	2386 13	23167 40
Oconto.....	1632 47	878 91	3647 43	10	1218 80	346 71	450 60	792 46	7260 81
Outagamie.....	1538 25	8408 66	8321 40	46 21	165	1254 42	1263 35	1027 98	16177 57
Ozaukee.....	2760 27	2390 75	5119 32	137	2627 14	2426 54	3154 81	693 31	18095 18
Pepin.....	687 47	1635 60	2130 76	.....	932 68	837 55	219 52	780 55	5409 77
Pierce.....	2280 50	2643 53	7444 14	.....	646 50	246 68	604 50	2531 16	12726 32
Polk.....	1327 75	1123 39	1574 38	29 95	105 28	480 73	65 36	261 19	5123 60
Portage.....	1740 13	1159 21	8691 04	15	206 57	560 59	1131 88	1210 34	14738 04
Racine.....	4887 58	2125 68	8368 61	399 31	1392 82	2311 08	3660 51	8438 30	31847 68
Richland.....	3731 87	5047 47	11937 22	72 92	787 77	724 10	1845 22	1360 99	22614 12
Rock, (First Dist.)	5629 14	5239 18	14507 74	61 40	991 27	6960 55	2656 63	6992 29	41683 42
Rock, (Second Dist.)	10845 31	9888 17	7744 56	87	1048 01	7853 22	3461 44	2425 17	41615 76
St. Croix.....	2299 20	1209 54	7878 68	40	608 60	173 48	7120 77	1777 09	16439 94
Sauk.....	4125 98	4038 08	16720 11	406 29	1119 59	2106 01	8020 58	5043 38	23544 82
Shawano.....	2 99	1374 80	1595 59	168	400	688 62	651 39	230 74	2436 58
Sheboygan.....	6436 56	5938 67	10902 39	126 76	7182 92	3001 10	5780 26	2058 83	41491 66
Trempealeau.....	2022 99	2530 21	6172 57	16	447 81	281 40	600 57	1263 39	11909 06
Vernon.....	2733 90	3110 98	9404 92	58 75	505 99	1100 26	2401 63	2195 02	21511 45
Walworth.....	3247 58	9689 87	25541 79	88 30	414 29	1976 65	4773 75	2436 17	49601 98
Washington.....	3243 70	2759 23	5149 28	85 45	2339 71	3367 69	4535 75	2266 07	23337 65
Waukesha.....	3320 62	4010 43	19941 68	1048 20	990 13	2071 35	4642 69	1893 64	34320 29
Wausau.....	4272 15	2660 87	10108 12	77 16	672 58	1257	1680 98	2378 38	24061 65
Waushara.....	1323 53	1944 59	7284 87	10	209 03	936 72	1238 15	1339 72	13567 89
Winnebago.....	5675 24	20671 07	20223 42	169 68	1049 13	6507 05	5102 72	1864 06	61262 37
Wood.....	802 63	85 51	3379 90	.....	393 56	74 32	398 70	667 31	5259 40
Totals,	\$179342 96	\$216676 82	557368 96	6778 11	86301 50	131786 71	143183 61	118457 21	1393950 52

TABLE NO 6.
FINANCIAL STATISTICS—MONEYS EXPENDED.

COUNTIES.	For building and repairing.	For apparatus and library.	For services of male teachers.	For old indebtedness.	For furniture, registers & records.	For all other purposes.	Total amount paid out during the year.	Money on hand August 31, 1866.
Adams.....	\$538 87	\$2 00	619 75	\$5248 60	\$484 99	\$587 47	\$6951 87	\$2161 82
Ashland.....	.....	.....	.....	270 00	.....	67 41	1262 51	27 60
Bayfield.....	.....	.....	.....	260 00	.....	80 25	280 25	215 26
Brown.....	4664 23	53 90	4598 00	8667 86	912 30	801 10	20012 06	6149 23
Buffalo.....	1950 47	46 40	2900 75	8212 50	234 32	691 17	9409 04	3383 68
Burnett.....	495 00	.....	.....	156 00	.....	.....	651 00	105 40
Calumet.....	2660 90	108 10	2926 75	5197 44	358 36	1388 59	12781 80	3366 54
Chippewa.....	3687 82	5 00	615 10	2303 11	644 38	324 08	7626 49	496 07
Clark.....	158 50	284 49	534 25	1095 35	78 69	124 50	2192 68	1840 22
Columbia.....	4010 44	104 18	9735 54	21198 86	1179 50	4951 04	41778 82	3774 50
Crawford.....	2166 63	1 00	4285 79	7074 12	780 17	1349 46	15443 99	2343 24
Dane (First Dist.)...	3346 29	65 85	7020 45	11347 70	1375 45	2467 90	27623 86	5435 88
Dane (Second Dist.)...	8675 76	100 95	7288 74	17292 24	1676 89	419 23	6431 08	11269 00
Dodge (First Dist.)...	1286 43	107 13	5915 95	9881 05	1676 63	1063 48	19505 40	3880 24
Dodge (Second Dist.)	2246 22	241 85	8573 38	13886 71	1612 39	329 98	30421 46	2879 01
Door.....	1002 00	141 66	562 36	2173 59	176 01	436 26	4661 51	2172 41
Douglas.....	220 43	.....	300 00	673 00	.....	180 79	1374 40	.....
Dunn.....	700 04	57 75	1661 60	4398 97	259 06	761 82	7878 14	1361 54
Eau Claire.....	3208 18	.....	2254 00	4385 94	435 06	914 95	11261 16	1926 89
Fond du Lac.....	10644 43	190 50	11627 85	29323 93	9886 94	8871 27	770084 76	7978 78
Grant.....	8081 01	208 60	9869 13	23395 51	2805 97	5082 14	50125 05	10670 26
Green.....	3678 93	27 27	5999 60	13602 05	2919 30	3395 44	23629 07	3104 88
Green Lake.....	6240 48	63 00	4228 17	7436 76	369 71	1035 85	19414 27	2645 98
Iowa.....	3167 64	11 16	6396 05	10662 67	1025 47	3101 89	23191 46	4637 60
Jackson.....	989 86	.....	1616 66	4768 03	109 11	664 34	9489 40	3778 88

Jefferson,.....	6071 24	605 54	8184 06	15943 06	1369 53	389 77	4640 51	36198 16	5612 83
Jeanau,.....	1765 07	87 25	4718 82	7510 79	614 67	50 70	925 13	15723 48	3982 83
Kenosha,.....	2007 56	72 00	3276 67	7682 06	897 81	179 64	1767 06	15852 80	1856 79
Kewaunee,.....	561 99	.....	.....	.....	804 25	115 85	4747 49	5647 46	2035 63
La Crosse,.....	2446 14	276 05	4826 23	8559 78	748 50	160 83	676 83	17214 03	3837 16
La Fayette,.....	2811 68	11 00	6872 91	9318 48	2505 77	190 18	2886 46	24809 06	3385 98
La Fayette,.....	3862 68	53 51	10382 21	11814 52	2076 20	427 81	3138 10	31655 18	17782 15
Manitowoc,.....	505 57	79 83	2839 30	3061 26	487 68	120 81	992 09	8179 82	2969 90
Marathon,.....	366 16	38 20	1701 36	4738 54	804 72	188 80	612 50	8280 14	789 94
Marquette,.....	2057 15	.....	1899 03	6525 00	715 55	99 94	1210 84	12541 86	1519 79
Milwaukee, 1st Dist.	3023 77	21 38	2866 00	1349 00	170 80	339 71	45594 25	63851 32	1039 53
" 2d Dist....	2349 94	83 25	2908 57	9188 52	1845 50	285 65	2258 59	18267 50	4511 84
Monroe,.....	713 40	5 00	1066 00	2633 13	209 38	32 50	992 48	5506 88	1453 34
Oconto,.....	2273 58	17 00	2129 60	8348 23	550 62	304 37	911 96	14417 91	2907 05
Outagamie,.....	1912 52	116 95	9012 23	3771 44	644 67	142 76	927 42	16387 86	3063 98
Ozaukee,.....	1763 53	12 05	783 00	2104 58	547 37	76 97	425 34	5710 78	1384 47
Pepin,.....	1767 91	23 12	2795 30	5738 11	841 36	112 77	684 60	12667 37	3733 18
Pierce,.....	1131 84	4 95	594 00	1907 45	235 04	125 74	202 98	4202 00	1337 31
Polk,.....	1570 65	11 57	2855 34	7164 97	436 55	111 80	749 57	12229 09	2018 75
Portage,.....	3231 81	234 29	3067 69	17343 12	755 23	130 51	4930 28	23488 58	2494 01
Racine,.....	3630 88	41 50	6249 50	8768 86	873 70	124 40	1047 71	20401 96	5034 13
Richland,.....	4247 19	85 10	6165 56	15944 02	1692 47	309 52	5709 49	35946 53	6084 27
Rock, 1st Dist.,.....	4462 32	206 10	5183 80	15076 11	631 25	236 41	4859 69	30204 59	12693 86
" 2d Dist.,.....	2631 42	205 09	2800 30	6370 98	580 75	306 84	1695 60	15961 60	2177 46
St. Croix,.....	2386 30	178 92	5905 55	16743 29	2269 27	208 40	2969 72	30862 25	6009 87
Sauk,.....	233 25	.....	430 00	1047 00	389 88	90 00	122 16	2219 28	323 42
Shawano,.....	6039 49	113 51	7707 00	14005 36	4136 23	363 05	2737 85	35142 95	6438 35
Sheboygan,.....	2875 25	100 00	1268 50	4518 69	549 19	150 33	1245 32	9683 39	1849 45
Trempealeau,.....	2324 72	63 50	4556 79	8111 45	1316 99	193 13	1109 56	17576 14	4159 37
Vernon,.....	9411 87	66 25	12607 04	16717 78	2358 84	740 31	4999 09	46125 41	4972 16
Walworth,.....	1691 98	348 46	10035 10	7114 86	633 33	274 27	1018 56	19937 58	3042 83
Washington,.....	2483 34	70 80	7199 58	16258 31	2001 02	387 82	3857 06	31311 74	5189 30
Waukesha,.....	1938 74	41 68	3666 76	9410 21	674 18	125 33	1794 25	17701 26	6712 17
Waupaca,.....	974 27	2 87	1686 83	6159 77	1339 21	78 68	641 83	10195 69	2203 39
Waushara,.....	13915 37	61 82	7270 08	19776 49	1889 86	555 64	3972 84	46441 10	14705 99
Winnebago,.....	848 25	57 00	1484 76	2503 30	35 00	49 50	585 89	5328 67	51 18
Wood,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals,.....	174 903 97	4590 97	22992 23	416941 85	77063 27	12066 81	160084 35	1192009 65	233568 80

TABLE No. 7.—TEXT BOOKS.
NUMBER OF DISTRICTS USING THE DIFFERENT BOOKS MENTIONED.

COUNTIES.	SPELLERS.					READERS.					ARITHMETICS.					HISTORY OF U. S.						
	Sanders.	McGuffey.	National.	Wilson.	Town.	Worcester.	Webster.	Sanders.	McGuffey.	National.	Wilson.	Hillard.	Thompson.	Davies.	Ray.	Adams.	Robinson.	Stoddard.	Willard.	Monteith.	Wilson.	Goodrich.
Adams.....	45	8	4	1	1	1	1	35	6	10	1	1	1	6	38	4	1	1	1	3	1	1
Ashland.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bayfield.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Brown.....	7	53	1	1	1	1	1	6	55	1	1	1	3	54	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
Buffalo.....	21	6	19	1	1	1	1	21	7	18	1	1	11	14	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Burnett.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Calumet.....	49	8	1	1	1	1	1	46	9	6	1	1	34	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chippewa.....	9	14	2	1	1	1	1	8	13	1	3	1	6	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Clark.....	13	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	1	1	1	1	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Columbia.....	125	6	1	1	1	1	1	119	7	18	1	1	97	25	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Crawford.....	57	5	1	1	1	1	1	2	15	3	1	1	18	73	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dane, 1st District.....	112	7	2	1	1	1	1	102	15	1	1	1	56	8	40	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
" 2d	90	15	3	1	1	1	1	90	14	5	1	1	17	19	72	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dodge, 1st District.....	79	10	1	1	1	1	1	8	24	2	1	1	59	16	39	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" 2d	79	6	12	1	1	1	1	65	11	20	1	1	44	13	44	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Door.....	2	15	3	1	1	1	1	2	16	1	1	1	1	4	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Douglas.....	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dunn.....	36	2	1	1	1	1	1	36	2	1	1	1	7	1	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Eau Claire.....	23	6	1	1	1	1	1	19	1	12	1	1	14	10	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fond du Lac.....	142	27	1	1	1	1	1	124	36	1	1	1	134	29	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Grant.....	7	137	48	1	1	1	1	168	15	1	1	1	10	169	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Green.....	49	72	1	1	1	1	1	80	68	22	1	1	15	1	102	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Green Lake.....	64	11	1	1	1	1	1	67	5	1	1	1	41	14	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Iowa.....	12	77	3	5	1	1	1	12	95	6	1	1	1	35	72	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" 2d	19	23	1	1	1	1	1	17	21	2	1	1	1	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE NO. 7.—TEXT BOOKS.

NUMBER OF DISTRICTS USING THE DIFFERENT BOOKS MENTIONED.

COUNTIES.	GEOGRAPHY.					GRAMMAR.					PHYSIOLOGY.		ALGEBRA.		
	McNally.	Monteith.	Cornell.	Mitchell.	Warren.	Smith.	GRAMMAR.					Cutler.	Davies.	Robinson.	Ray.
							Clark.	Green.	Wells.	Pineo.	Kerl.					Brown.
Adams.....	29	8	4	11			40		1				2	1	1
Ashland.....		1	1	1											
Bayfield.....				1											
Brown.....		5	40	10			3			48	1		1	2	1
Buffalo.....	22			10			16			5		1			
Burnett.....															
Calumet.....	6	8	32				34		4						
Chippewa.....	8	9	9				12			2				1	
Clark.....		13													
Columbia.....	18		72	37			70					30	6		15
Crawford.....		23		34		2	8			42				4	1
Dane, 1st district.....		27	47	5	6		54	8				5	3	1	5
Dane, 2d district.....	71		11	19			65	27					6	1	1
Dodge, 1st district.....		24	56				62			5					
Dodge, 2d district.....	69		25	2			78	3	2	1	3		6	7	1
Door.....	11		6	1			2			7			1		
Douglas.....				4											
Dunn.....	3		32	2			26		.1	1			1	1	1
Eau Claire.....		1	28				28						2	1	1
Fond du Lac.....	47		103								32				
Grant.....	128		20	19			44		5	135			4		
Green.....	1	1	91	15	4	1	5	4		97		1		1	5
Green Lake.....	44		21	10			68					3		6	7
Iowa.....	97		2	4			29			47			1	5	8
Jackson.....	4	17				5	14			11					

	70	47	6	1807	142	64	766	47	123	111	180	102	149
Jefferson.....	70	47	6	1807	142	64	766	47	123	111	180	102	149
Juneau.....	1			12	12			34		13	6		16
Kenosha.....	49	37	4	49	49			8		5	10		6
Kewaunee.....	1	8	9	10	10					2	4		
La Crosse.....	65			36	36	12	10			3			
La Fayette.....	6	9	5	8	8	11				3	5		
Manitowoc.....	8	31	15	5	5	16	37			1	1		3
Marquette.....	12	22		37	37				3		6		
Marathon.....	10	22		17	17					1			
Milwaukee, 1st district.....	6	3	20		13	13				1	13		
Milwaukee, 2d district.....	4	2	16	6	9	7				9	3	9	
Monroe.....	53		5	23	23	7				1	7		
Oconto.....	1	3	1	1	1					1			1
Ottawa.....	17	33	10	33	33	14					3		1
Ozaukee.....	27	10	17	19	19	15							
Pepin.....	13			2	2								
Pierce.....	18	20	7	14	14	10				5	4		
Polk.....	16	3		14	1	1					2		2
Portage.....	4	23	25	33	33					2	6	2	
Racine.....	68			39	27					2	11		
Richland.....	27	36	2	58		18				3	9		
Rock, 1st district.....	6	62	5	26	14	29				5	5	12	7
Rock, 2d district.....	1	53	6	14	6	41				2	2	6	6
St. Croix.....	18	3		3			6	14			1		1
Sauk.....	72	57	1	107	1					2	7	1	1
Shawano.....	1	7		5									
Sheboygan.....	79	54	4	64		4	3	2		3	13		
Templeton.....	32		3	34	1					2	4		
Vernon.....	53	8	18				66						
Walworth.....	28	83	16	65	19	3	21	1	3	9	12	13	12
Washington.....	94	3		55			17					7	
Waukesha.....	10	82	21	71	6				22	2	11	10	4
Waupaca.....	7	51	11	55			10						
Waushara.....	37	31		52		4				1	8		
Winnebago.....	54	34	7	68			11			6	5		6
Wood.....	7	12	2	1			1		1				1
Totals.....	1337	851	1128	1807	142	64	766	47	123	111	180	102	149

TABLE NO. 8.

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

COUNTIES.	FIRST GRADE.		SECOND GRADE.		THIRD GRADE.		Total.	Salary of County Superintendent.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Adams,			1	3	8	90	102	\$350
Ashland,						1	1	
Bayfield,						2	2	
Brown,	2			1	18	58	74	600
Buffalo,			3		21	81	55	400
Burnett,						2	2	15
Calumet,					19	68	87	475
Chippewa,			1		2	35	38	250
Clark,					5	18	23	
Columbia,	1	2	2	3	79	254	341	1,000
Crawford,								400
Dane, (1st Dist.) ..	2				35	155	192	750
Dane, (2d Dist.) ..		1			25	165	191	750
Dodge, (1st Dist.) ..					10	56	66	600
Dodge, (2d Dist.) ..	3		1	6	57	179	246	600
Door,					7	22	29	850
Douglas,						5	5	35
Dunn,	1				19	58	78	400
Eau Claire,		2	7	1	3	41	54	600
Fond du Lac,		1	2	9	66	220	298	1,500
Grant,	1	2	3	3	69	205	283	800
Green,	1		5	4	37	126	173	800
Green Lake,	1		2		9	84	96	400
Iowa,			2	6	29	115	152	700
Jackson,					1	36	37	250
Jefferson,				4	57	175	236	800
Juneau,	2			3	9	85	99	400
Kenosha,	1		5	5	15	75	101	500
Kewaunee,					12	29	41	300
La Crosse,					6	51	57	650
La Fayette,	2			2		132	136	
Manitowoc,					42	85	127	800
Marathon,				1	10	11	22	300
Marquette,					8	58	66	450
Milwaukee, (1st dist)	1			2	6	37	46	500
Milwaukee, (2d dist)					16	12	28	250
Monroe,			3		25	161	189	500
Oconto,	1				3	16	20	550
Outagamie,					4	57	61	400
Ozaukee,			1		41	32	74	600
Pepin,			1		7	50	58	150
Pierce,	1			2	12	65	80	400
Polk,			1	2	2	24	29	200
Portage,	1	5	1	5	20	53	85	550
Racine,	1			2	7	80	90	800
Richland,	3		1	4	46	110	164	500
Rock, (1st Dist.) ..					21	124	145	600

TABLE NO. 7—TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	FIRST GRADE.		SECOND GRADE.		THIRD GRADE.		Total.	Salary of County Superintendent.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Rock, (2d Dist.).....					5	101	106	600
St. Croix,.....	1	1	1	6	11	44	64	550
Sauk,.....	3		1		61	189	254	750
Shawano,.....					2	16	18	200
Sheboygan,.....	2	1	1		10	86	100	800
Trempealeau,.....	2				27	56	85	450
Vernon,.....					28	86	114	550
Walworth,.....	3	1		1	43	136	184	750
Washington,.....	1		8	5	43	70	126	1,000
Waukesha,.....	2		1	4	33	116	156	800
Waupaca,.....	4	2	2	8	25	84	125	500
Waushara,.....								
Winnebago,.....	4		1	1	26	150	182	600
Wood,.....			1		2	18	21	300
Totals,.....	47	18	58	93	1,203	4,695	6,114	.....

TABLE NO. 9.—ABSTRACT OF THE REPORTS OF TEACHERS' INSTITUTES, FOR 1886.

Counties.	Where held.	When held.	By whom conducted.	No. Teach. Pre'sent	Names of Lecturers.
Adams.....	Friendship.....	Sept. 19 to Nov. 29,	Wm. Risk and G. M. Witter,...	10	William Risk.
Buffalo.....	Buffalo.....	Oct. 15, 16 and 17,			
Columbia.....	Colinbus.....	Oct. 20.....	D. W. Rosenkrans & E. F. Bingham	50	D. B. Rosenkrans.
Dane, 1st Dist.,...	Sun Prairie.....	March 25.....	O. O. Stearns.....	23	O. O. Stearns.
Dane, 2d "	Stoughton.....	Oct. 8.....	J. G. McMynn & O. O. Stearns.		J. G. McMynn.
Dodge, West Dist.	Beaver Dam.....	Nov.....	Prof. Picket,.....	60	
Dunn.....	Menomonie.....	April 9 to 14.....	Carroll Lucas.....	20	E. G. Benjamin, A. J. Messenger.
Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.....	April.....	A. Kidder & H. C. Howland,	60	Reva. Lockwood & Barland.
Grant.....	Lancaster.....	April 2 to 6.....	D. Gray Purman.....	112	M. Shaffer, J. J. Copp, C. D. Shrader.
Green Lake.....	Dartford.....	Sept. 18 to Oct. 26,	A. A. Spencer.....	20	Dr. Barten, Prof. Montague, Judge Dunlap, J. H. Foster.
Iowa.....	Dodgeville.....				
Jackson.....	Neillsville, Clark Co.,	Oct. 31 to Nov. 2,	J. S. Dore.....	12	
Juneau.....	Mauston.....	Oct. 13.....	Geo. P. Kenyon.....	40	J. G. McMynn, G. Graham, G. P. Kenyon.
Kenosha.....	Wilnot.....	Oct. 9 to 19.....	A. A. Griffith & R. Graham.....	60	J. G. McMynn, Rev. Mr. Norton.
La Crosse.....	La Crosse.....	April 14 to 17.....	J. E. Atwater.....	57	E. E. Bentley, B. F. Montgomery, N. C. Chapin & J. E. Atwater.
Marathon.....	(Berlin.....	Jan. 15 to Feb. 16,	J. J. Hoffman.....	6	
Monroe.....	{Plover, Portage Co.	Sept. 24 to 29.....	Supts. Alban & Harris,		
Pepin.....	Tomah.....	March 20.....	C. W. Kellogg.....	40	J. H. Megoffin, W. N. Mason.
Polk.....	Durand and Pepin.....	Aug. 23 and 24.....	J. R. Hannan.....	12	J. E. Springer, M. Shaw, J. R. Hankan.
	Falls St. Croix.....	Nov. 18 and 20.....	R. H. Clark.....	20	H. D. Barron, C. B. Brooks, Rev. A. B. Peabody.
Portage.....	Plover.....	Sept. 25 to 28.....	J. Myrom & W. K. Albans,	35	Rev. J. W. Harris.
Richland.....	Richland Center.....	Oct.....	Rev. Wm. C. Wright.....	41	Rev. Wm. C. Wright.
St. Croix.....	Richmond.....	Oct.....	A. H. Weld.....	30	A. H. Weld and Dr. Bullard.
	(Darlen.....	May 25 and 26.....	O. T. Bright.....	25	John G. McMynn.
Walworth.....	{East Troy.....	Sept. 19 to 21.....	O. T. Bright.....	12	
	{Fenauksee.....		I. N. Stewart.....	89	
	{Waterville.....		" " " " " "	37	Robert Boyd, D. D. Dr. Barrett.
Waukesha.....	{Mukwonago.....	Mar. 26 to Apr. 26,	" " " " " "	38	S. D. Gaylord.
	{New Berlin.....	Sept. 8 to 14.....	" " " " " "	27	I. N. Stewart.
	{Waukesha.....			61	
Washara.....	Pine River.....	April 16 to 19.....	John Austin.....	50	Rev. Jas. McLean.
Winnebago.....	Menasha.....	Sept.....	J. E. Munger.....	65	Rev. M. Walker, Prof. R. Z. Ma-
Wood.....	Grand Rapids.....	April 23 to May 7,	H. J. Jackson, H. Tylor and J. W. Harris.....	18	son and J. E. Munger. H. J. Jackson, H. Tylor, H. B. Phil- leo, G. F. Witter, Rev. Mr. Fish.

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REPORT

OF THE

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

1867.



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT
OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN,
FOR
THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31st, 1867.

JOHN G. McMYNN,
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

MADISON, WIS.:
ATWOOD & RUBLEE, STATE PRINTERS, JOURNAL OFFICE.
1867

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

MADISON, December 10, 1867.

To His Excellency, LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,

Governor of Wisconsin:

SIR :—I have the honor to transmit, through you, to the Legislature, the Annual Report of the Department of Public Instruction, for the year ending August 31, 1867.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. G. McMYNN,

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
MADISON, December 10, 1867.

To the Legislature of Wisconsin :

GENTLEMEN :—In the returns made to this Department for the school year ending August 31, 1867, is found evidence of increased interest in educational affairs among the people, and of increased activity among school officers.

The duty of the State to provide public instruction for all its children is no longer questioned, and the necessity for such an administration of school affairs, as an efficient performance of this duty requires, is very generally acknowledged. Our common school system is adapted to the wants, the feelings and the habits of our people; and a wise legislation will seek to develop it in harmony with those individual rights, of which a free people are always jealous, and which a free government will always sacredly guard. Our public schools are maintained for the instruction of all, regardless of their condition in life. They have a tendency to obliterate artificial distinctions, by placing all upon the same plane of usefulness and happiness. They are public in the same sense that courts of justice are public, and common as the air and the light are com-

mon. Hence no wise legislator can attach greater importance to any other interest of the State than to education, and every measure calculated to promote it must command the approval and aid of all good men.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Absolute accuracy cannot be expected in reports collected from over four thousand districts. District clerks are generally conscientious in the discharge of official duties, and hence we may conclude that any errors that may exist in the returns will balance each other, and that totals and averages of the statistics are for all practical purposes, substantially correct.

Whole number of districts in the State.....	3,770
Number of districts reported.....	3,694
Whole number of parts of districts.....	1,895
Number of parts of districts reported.....	1,825
Number of children over four and under twenty years of age in the State.....	371,083
Number of children over four and under twenty years of age in districts maintaining school five or more months.....	330,263
Number over four and under twenty years of age who have attended school.....	233,576
Total number of different pupils who have attended the public schools during the year.....	239,945
Number of day's attendance of pupils over four and under twenty years of age.....	17,171,237
Total number of day's attendance of different pupils during the year.....	17,275,686
Number of days schools have been taught by qualified teachers ..	692,225
Number of schools with two departments.....	254
Number of schools with three or more departments.....	103
Number of teachers required to teach the schools.....	5,059
Number of different persons employed as teachers during the year.....	8,357
Average wages of male teachers.....	\$40 76
Average wages of female teachers.....	\$26 34
Number of schools visited by the County Superintendents.....	4,223
Number of public school-houses in the State.....	4,565
Number of pupils the school-houses will accommodate.....	259,284
Number of sites containing less than one acre.....	3,621
Number of sites well enclosed.....	903
Number of school houses built of stone or brick.....	451
Number of school houses with outhouses in good condition.....	1,867

I.—SCHOOL-DISTRICTS.

If we count nine parts of districts as equivalent to four whole districts, the number was :

In 1867.....	4,612
In 1866.....	4,420
Increase	<u>192</u>

It is probable that more new districts have been formed than the returns indicate.

The new districts are offset by a consolidation of old ones. The desire to unite districts is an encouraging fact. The advantages of large districts are so many and so apparent, that few intelligent school officers fail to appreciate them. It is to be hoped that the policy of consolidation will soon supersede that of subdivision, and that public opinion will soon demand a town organization of schools, thus abolishing independent school-districts within the towns altogether. So long as we adhere to the present system of small and independent districts, we must not expect a strong and vigorous organization. There is no good reason why all our thickly settled country towns should not each have a good central grammar school, with primary schools conveniently located, the whole being managed, by a town board, with a degree of efficiency and vigor that it is impossible under existing arrangements to secure.

The number of districts which reported this year is 4,546, or 171 more than made returns in 1866, and 66 less than the whole number. As it is probable that those districts alone, which failed to maintain a school five months, neglected to report, we see that only about one district in seventy has failed to support a school during the time required by law.

II.—NUMBER OVER FOUR AND UNDER TWENTY YEARS OF AGE.

The whole number of persons, in the state, of school age, on the 31st of August, 1867, was 371,083, which is 16,566 more than were reported for 1866.

The increase in the number over four and under twenty years of age, for each of the past ten years, has been as follows :

1858	22,532
1859	14,794
1860	10,113
1861	10,149
1862	8,923
1863	12,999
1864	8,941
1865	9,118
1866	15,493
1867	16,566

The greatest increase in one year was in 1855, the number being 31,825, and the least was in 1862, being only 8,923.

III.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE RESIDING IN DISTRICTS MAINTAINING A SCHOOL FIVE OR MORE MONTHS.

This item in the reports is of the utmost importance, for it is upon it that the apportionment of the income of the school fund should be based. Town clerks should carefully examine the reports received from district clerks, and no money should be apportioned to any district that has not maintained a school at least 110 days, including legal holidays. The number reported under this heading is 330,263, which is 40,820 less than the whole number reported of school age in the state. There is reason to believe that this item of the reports is not accurate, and an opportunity will be given to town clerks to correct it before making the apportionment for 1868.

IV.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS ATTENDING THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Number under 4 years of age, (estimated,).....	2,900
Number over 20 years of age, (estimated,).....	3,469
Number over 4 and under 20 years of age,.....	233,576
Total,.....	239,945

This number is 5,680 more than the number in attendance during 1866. Of those over 4 and under 20 years of age in the state, 63 per cent. are reported as having attended school some portion of the year.

It is cause for regret to find so many children less than 4 years of age attending school. Certainly no parent of ordinary intelli

gence will subject his child to the irksome routine of ordinary school life before he has reached at least six years of age. Listlessness, apathy and disgust are too often the results of the restraint necessarily imposed upon the children in school; and, if teachers cannot persuade parents to keep their children at home until they are old enough to be benefited by school exercises, it is their duty to afford them facilities for play rather than for learning, and to amuse rather than to instruct them.

V.—TIME OF ATTENDANCE.

The average length of time the schools were kept open was 137 days, which is 5 days more than in 1866. With an enrollment of 239,915, the number of days *possible attendance* is 32,872,465, but the number of days *actual school attendance* is 17,275,686, or about 52 per cent. of the possible attendance; or in other words, there were, taking one day with another, 52 scholars of each 100 enrolled, in attendance at school during 137 days of the past year. Therefore the average time each scholar attended school was 71 1-4 days.

VI.—GRADED SCHOOLS.

The number of schools of two or more departments is 357. This class of schools is increasing, and no fact connected with our educational affairs is more encouraging.

The disadvantages of the practice of providing but one school for scholars of different ages and attainments are too manifest not to attract serious attention. The discomfort, and in very many cases, the physical suffering to which all, and particularly the younger scholars are subjected, call imperatively for some relief. Where there is a great disparity in the ages of the pupils, the work of education can not be carried on appropriately or progressively. Both instruction and discipline should be adapted to the age and proficiency of pupils. There are periods of development of mind and character, and each period demands the training adapted to it. The methods are based upon general principles, but they vary to correspond with the work to be done, which is determined by the progress already made.

A system of discipline adapted to advanced scholars presses with unwise severity upon the young, and the exercises appropriate to the peculiar wants and temperaments of the younger pupils will tend to endanger the habits of study and good order of the older scholars. To properly instruct young children requires the use of methods quite the opposite of those employed for those more advanced. The oral and simultaneous methods adapted to the primary school distract the attention of those who should form habits of patient application, and a school, in which there is no proper method of classification, makes no provision for the discussion, explanation and undivided attention of both teacher and scholars, without which no real progress can be made by those old enough to pursue those branches of learning requiring close and careful study.

The following, from the pen of Hon Henry Barnard, describes, in fitting language, the condition of many of our public schools. He says :

“ From the number of class and individual recitations, to be attended to during each half day, these exercises are brief, hurried, and of little practical value. They consist, for the most part, of senseless repetitions of the words of a book. Instead of being the time and place, where the real business of teaching is done, where the ploughshare of interrogation is driven down into the acquirements of each pupil, and his ability to comprehend clearly is cultivated and tested ; where the difficult principles of each lesson are developed and illustrated, and additional information imparted ; and the mind of the teacher brought in direct contact with the mind of each pupil, to arouse, interest and direct its opening powers ; instead of all this and more, the brief period passed in recitation, consists, on the part of the teacher, of hearing each individual and class, in regular order and quick succession, repeat words from a book ; and on the part of the pupils, of *saying their lessons*, as the operation is most significantly described by most teachers, when they summon the class to the stand. In the meantime the order of the school must be maintained, and the general business must go forward. Little children, without any authorized employment for their eyes and hands, and ever active curiosity, must be made to sit still, while every muscle is aching from suppressed activity, prob-

lems must be solved, excuses for tardiness or absence received, questions answered, whisperings allowed or suppressed, and more or less of extempore discipline administered. Were it not a most ruinous waste of precious time,—did it not involve the deadening, crushing, distorting, dwarfing of immortal faculties and noble sensibilities,—were it not an utter perversion of the noble objects for which schools are instituted, it would be difficult to conceive of a more diverting farce than an ordinary session of a large public school, whose chaotic and discordant elements have not been reduced to system by proper classification. The teacher, at least the conscientious teacher thinks it anything but a farce to him. Compelled to hurry from one study to another, requiring a knowledge of methods altogether distinct, from one recitation to another, equally brief and unsatisfactory, one requiring a liveliness of manner that he does not feel and cannot assume, and the other closeness of attention and abstraction of thought, which he cannot give amid the multiplicity and variety of cares, — from one case of discipline to another pressing on him at the same time,—he goes through the same circuit, day after day, with a dizzy brain and aching heart, and brings his school to a close with a feeling that with all his diligence and fidelity he has accomplished but little good.”

The graded school is the only means by which proper provision can be made for a proper classification of pupils, and for exercises and modes of discipline adapted to those of different ages and attainments. It would also secure greater permanency in the employment of teachers and thus, to some extent, remove an evil from which our schools so generally suffer. As most of our schools are at present managed, the good accomplished is in spite of the tendency of the system. The 'own system of school organization will make graded schools practicable, and this efficient agency is demanded by every consideration that can influence those desirous of promoting the public good.

VII.—TEACHERS AND TEACHERS' WAGES.

The number of teachers required to teach the schools is 5,059, and the number who have been employed during the past year is 8,357. We thus see the extent to which the teachers of our schools are changed. The consequences of these frequent changes are highly

injurious. It is not an uncommon practice to employ a female teacher in summer and a male teacher in winter, and different teachers each successive summer and winter. Each successive teacher is unacquainted with the children or their parents; he is ignorant of the methods pursued by his predecessor, and has himself had but little experience in teaching, and thus his success is hazarded, the progress of the school retarded, and the confidence of his employers not secured. Weeks are lost in vain attempts to effect an organization, new methods and new regulations are disapproved, new text books are introduced and some of the scholars are put back to review their studies, and others are pushed forward into studies for which they are not prepared. Three or four months are worse than wasted, when the school closes preparatory to another change without a step of progress.

While the pay of teachers is less than it ought to be, and while many of those most competent are induced to seek employment that involves less labor and secures better compensation, there is nevertheless a steady increase in the average salaries,

The following table shows, for the past ten years: (1) the monthly wages of male teachers; (2) the monthly wages of female teachers; and (3) the ratio of the wages of female to the wages of male teachers:

Year.	Male.	Female.	Ratio per ct.
1858	\$27 02	\$14 92	55
1859	22 98	14 29	63
1860	24 20	15 30	63
1861	23 01	14 62	63
1862	25 82	15 82	61
1863	27 11	16 81	62
1864	32 39	19 43	60
1865	36 45	22 24	61
1866	38 63	24 05	62
1867	40 76	26 84	64

The following statement shows the number of certificates of each grade, granted to male and female teachers during the past school year:

	1st Grade.	2d G'de.	3d G'de.	Total.
Certificates of male teachers...	79	118	1,625	1,822
Certificates of female teachers..	26	165	4,868	5,059
Total.....	105	283	6,493	6,881

The number of male teachers decreased during the war, but it was supposed that the number would be relatively increased with the return of peace.

The following statement shows how far this expectation has been realized :

	1865.	1866.	1867.
Certificates granted to male teachers....	2,090	1,308	1,822
Certificates granted to female teachers..	4,992	4,806	5,059
Total	7,082	6,114	6,881

While the number of male teachers may be expected to increase, and that of female teachers to diminish relatively to the whole number employed, there is reason to believe that our primary schools will continue in charge of female teachers. No friend of education will regret that the necessities growing out of the war have demonstrated the superior fitness of women as teachers of youth. If they are well qualified by knowledge and training, their patience, tact and fine instincts peculiarly fit them to govern, influence and instruct the young.

For our grammar and high schools, however, we need, as principals, men of attainments, character, experience and skill. The work demanded in these positions is difficult, requiring a degree of executive ability, as well as a power of endurance that women seldom possess.

The demand for well qualified teachers has been greater this year than ever before. The establishment of graded schools in so many of our villages and towns has created this demand; and teachers who have furnished evidence of ability to properly conduct this class of schools are sure of permanent employment with good salaries.

The salaries paid to the principals of the public schools in our cities and larger villages range from \$1,000 to \$1,800.

VIII.—COUNTY SUPERINTENDENCY.

The number of schools visited by the County Superintendents, as reported, is 4,223. This is not to be confounded with the *number of visits*, which is much greater.

Although there exists some dissatisfaction in connection with

this office, in some parts of the State, we feel confident that the objects sought by its creation have been, in some good degree secured. These objects were :

1. A better supervision of the schools by an officer having the authority and ability to improve their condition.

That this object has been secured, is generally acknowledged by those acquainted with the condition of the public schools six years ago, and familiar with their present condition. Improved methods of instruction have been introduced, and better order very generally prevails. Many of them have been well classified, and they have been graded, where circumstances permitted, so as to secure economy and efficiency in their management. Courses of study have been adopted and extended, and in many of the country towns there are facilities for acquiring an education, that could never have been secured without intelligent supervision. That there are towns where the schools are inferior to what they were before this system was adopted, is not only possible, but certain. Under the old system of town superintendency, there were some towns that secured a proper supervision of their schools, but these were the exceptions. And, that there are counties under the present system that have very inefficient Superintendents may be asserted, and perhaps proved ; but no person, who knows the work that has been done during the past year in our State by these officers, can doubt, that on the whole, all has been accomplished that could reasonably have been expected, and that we owe a debt of gratitude to our County Superintendents, for their patience, self-denial, energy, and industry, that we cannot pay.

The schools in our country towns cannot enjoy all the advantages that favor the schools in our cities and villages, but they may be improved by the same means, and among them none is more important than a searching, constant, and intelligent supervision.

2. A careful and thorough examination of teachers.

This has been secured so far as possible. The fact that so many of the teachers in our public schools are not qualified in respect to character, experience and attainments, is not the fault of the examining officer. It has been absolutely necessary to license hundreds

who are illy fitted for their important work, or to close many of our schools. The inducements to engage in other and more lucrative employments are so strong as to lead many of our best teachers to abandon a calling that barely affords the means of living, and removes all hope of saving anything for the future. No other class of persons is so poorly paid, and to no other are there offered so few incentives to aim at excellence and to achieve success.

County Superintendents can not raise the standard of attainments much above that which the people demand. Those who do this are almost sure to excite an opposition that is too strong to be withstood. A few disappointed teachers with their sympathizing friends can easily effect a change in officers, and thus a premium is offered to time-serving, incompetent men, who are always ready to avail themselves of every opportunity to secure by chicanery what they cannot obtain by merit.

But, in spite of all adverse circumstances, the standard of attainments has been raised. Our teachers are better qualified than they were six years ago. In some of the counties where county superintendents have been sustained by the people, the change for the better is too marked to be questioned. Salaries have been increased, schools have been taught a longer time during the year, and teachers have found permanent employment. Incompetent men and women have been refused certificates. Character has been made a prerequisite to employment, and ability and acquirements have become the only means of retaining it.

Our experience has not been unlike that of other states, where the testimony is strong, if not unanimous, that this educational agency is a necessary part of any good school system. Hon. Newton Bateman, Superintendent of Public Instruction for Illinois, in his last biennial report, says :

“County supervision of schools is the right arm of power in our system. It can not be dispensed with. It has done more than any other agency to make our schools what they are, and its vitalizing influence is more manifest every year. More and better work has been done by it the past year than in any other year since the system was established. Some of the counties have been almost revolutionized in respect to schools and education during the past year,

and the county superintendents have done it. They have visited the schools, visited the parents, held institutes, addressed the people, issued circulars, written for the press, published reports, and mightily awakened and quickened the public mind. By their influence and efforts districts have been consolidated, schools have been graded, superior teachers employed, courses of study perfected, controversies settled, school-houses built and furnished, and the whole aspect of educational affairs changed for the better. I know that these things are so, because I have seen them. I have visited many of these good and true men in the scenes of their labors, and witnessed the results that I describe. I declare my belief that the destruction or crippling of the county superintendency would be the severest blow that could fall upon our common schools."

Similar testimony can be found in the annual school reports of every state where the system has been established.

A meeting of the county superintendents of the state was held at La Crosse, on the 23d of July last, pursuant to a call issued by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The meeting was harmonious in its action and profitable to those in attendance. The experience of the more successful was made instructive to those needing advice and encouragement; and plans for work, methods of conducting examinations, and measures calculated to awaken interest among parents and teachers were discussed.

The resolutions adopted by the convention will be found among the proceedings, which are published in the appendix.

IX.—SCHOOL-HOUSES.

The number of public school-houses in the state is 4567, which is 111 more than the number reported last year. Of these 451 are built of stone or brick, showing an increase of 41 during the past year. The number reported with outhouses in good condition is 1867, or 241 more than in 1866. The number with sites containing one acre or more is 946, while 3621 sites are each less than one acre in size. The number of sites well enclosed is 903, or about one in five. The number of scholars that can be accommodated in the public schools is 259,284.

Many of the school buildings erected during the past year, in design, arrangement and location, show an increasing appreciation of the art of architecture, and thus furnish evidence of true social progress. The *educating* influence of public buildings is never overlooked by an intelligent community, and the vandalism that mars or injures them is as much an effect as a cause of indifference toward that art that has always marked a high civilization.

The following cities and villages contain each a school-house and site, valued at \$10,000 or more :

Janesville, highest valuation of school house,.....	\$50,000 00
Fond du Lac,.....do.....do.....	34,000 00
Milwaukee,.....do.....do.....	33,000 00
La Crosse,.....do.....do.....	18,000 00
Watertown,.....do.....do.....	17,000 00
Lancaster,.....do.....do.....	15,500 00
Delavan,.....do.....do.....	15,200 00
Beloit,.....do.....do.....	15,000 00
Kenosha,.....do.....do.....	15,000 00
Madison,.....do.....do.....	15,000 00
Sheboygan,.....do.....do.....	14,000 00
Trempealeau,.....do.....do.....	12,000 00
Ft. Atkinson,.....do.....do.....	11,000 00
Horicon,.....do.....do.....	10,800 00
Platteville,.....do.....do.....	10,500 00
Chippewa Falls,.....do.....do.....	10,000 00
Mineral Point,.....do.....do.....	10,000 00
Portage City,.....do.....do.....	10,000 00

There are school-houses in Racine, Geneva, Lake Mills and Elkhorn, not reported, valued at more than \$10,000 each, and steps have been taken to erect buildings at Baraboo, Oshkosh and White-water, which will cost from \$15,000 to \$30,000 each.

The amounts annually expended for school buildings have increased since the close of the war, and furnish evidence of that deepening interest that promises so much for the future.

For the years from 1861 to 1864 inclusive, the average amount annually expended was \$86,203.; but, the amount levied in 1865, as reported in 1866, was \$174,903. The amount for the year ending August 31, 1867, is \$349,594.

These figures tell in emphatic language the lesson that the people have learned by the terrible civil conflict through which they have passed. While the country was struggling for existence, they could

only afford a tax of \$86,203, annually, but, no sooner had peace smiled, than they doubled this amount, and, the next year, more than quadrupled it.

The cash value of school-houses and school-house sites as reported for 1866 and 1867, is as follows :

	1866.	1867.
Cash value of school-houses.....	\$1,768,917 00	\$2,189,159 00
Cash value of sites.....	277,727 00	833,567 00
Total.....	<u>\$2,041,644 00</u>	<u>\$2,522,726 00</u>

X.—SCHOOL APPARATUS.

The value of school apparatus, as reported, is \$84,432. Many of our schools are furnished with globes,, outline maps and charts, while some are provided with apparatus for illustrating the truths of chemistry and natural philosophy.

XI.—SCHOOL DISTRICT LIBRARIES.

The returns show that the present library system is a failure, so far as most of the districts of the State are concerned. The attention of the Legislature was called to this subject in the report from this department, for 1866. By a comparison of the returns for the past two years it is obvious that we cannot hope to secure the benefits of one of the most efficient educating agencies of the present day, until we provide for town libraries.

	1866.	1867.
Number of volumes added during the year.....	926	713
Amount expended for libraries during the year....	\$1,149	\$1,098
Whole number of volumes in the district libraries..	26,667	23,758
Cash value of school district libraries.....	<u>\$21,898</u>	<u>\$19,563</u>

The adoption of the town organization for the management of the public schools would lead to the establishment of town libraries, but until this system is secured there is little probability that the annual returns will show any increased interest in providing suitable books for the young.

XII.—PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

In those villages and cities where the public schools are well conducted, there are few "private schools," and the numbers in attendance are annually diminishing, but where the public schools are taught by incompetent teachers, or where they are crowded, or under inefficient supervision, parents naturally provide for the education of their children by individual enterprise.

While *any* good school, public or private, should be sustained, we think that true educational progress is usually measured by the degree of interest manifested in supporting the public schools, and in almost any community, the public school, if it is as good as the private school, will push the latter from the ground. The true friends of education will hail with sincere gratification all good schools, and will labor to make the public schools so good that private schools cannot successfully compete with them.

The returns indicate a considerable increase in the number of these schools, but it is believed that the whole number was not correctly reported in 1866 :

	1866.	1867.
Whole number of private schools,.....	319	386
Number of teachers,.....	390	571
Number of pupils registered,.....	9,760	18,403

The returns in regard to average daily attendance are entirely unreliable and it is difficult to obtain accurate information in regard to this class of schools.

XIII.—ACADEMIES.

The returns for the past year do not indicate any increase in the number of the academies, and the receipts from tuition are somewhat diminished. "Milton Academy," so widely and so favorably known has become *Milton College*, and is carrying forward the same good work in which it has been so long engaged. The few institutions of this class in our state, are among our best schools. They are to our country towns what the High Schools are to the cities. They afford to many the advantages for obtaining a good education, which the ungraded public school cannot provide, and every friend of education would rejoice to see them more prosperous than they are.

The following statement is compiled from the returns made in accordance with chapter 27 of the General Laws of 1866 :

Number of academies,.....	9
Number of students during the year,.....	1,495
Cash value of land,.....	\$18,000
Cash value of buildings,.....	114,800
Amount of income except tuition,.....	1,687
Amount of tuition fees,.....	15,232

XIV.—COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

The prosperity of our colleges and universities is one of the most cheering signs of educational progress. Although they have not been the objects of a munificence so princely as have some of the colleges of the older states, yet they have been able to increase their corps of instructors, erect new buildings, add new departments of study and provide better laboratories and libraries for the use of their students.

The following statement embraces the principal statistics reported to this department as required by law :

Number of colleges reported,.....	7
Number of members of faculties,.....	58
Number graduated at last commencement,.....	69
Whole number of graduates,.....	394
Number of students in senior classes,.....	51
...do.....do..... junior classes,.....	66
...do.....do..... sophomore,.....	130
...do.....do..... freshmen,.....	137
...do.....do..... preparatory departments,.....	1,031
Number of acres of land owned by the institutions,.....	344,447
Cash value of lands,.....	\$879,019
...do...do... buildings,.....	346,500
Amount of endowment funds except real estate,.....	399,849
Amount of income from tuition,.....	71,856
...do...do...do... other sources,.....	38,287

The Institutions from which reports have been received are Beloit College, Lawrence University, Milton College, Prairie du Chien College, Racine College, Wisconsin Female College, and the State University.

XV.—TOTAL NUMBER, ATTENDING SCHOOL.

Number attending the public schools.....	239,945
....do.....do....Normal School	264
....do.....do....Colleges and Universities.....	1,484
....do.....do....Academies.	1,495
....do.....do....Private schools	18,403
....do.....do....Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	280
Total	261,871

If the numbers in the Reform School, the benevolent institutions of the State, and the Orphan Asylums of Milwaukee are added to the foregoing, we find that at least 262,000 of the youth of the State have received more or less school instruction during the past year. We may, from data collected in the reports, form an estimate of the amount of absenteeism.

The whole number of persons over 4 and under 20 years of age in the State is 371,083. From this number let us deduct for the blind, deaf and dumb, insane, idiotic and others unable, from various causes, to attend school in any one year, 10 per cent. This reduces the number to 333,775. From this number we have to deduct those over 4 and under 20 years of age, who have attended the public schools, together with those who attended private schools, Academies, Colleges, the Normal School, and those in the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, the Reform School and the other public and private benevolent institutions in the State, leaving an aggregate of 255,631, which shows that 78,344 persons over 4 and under 20 years of age have not been in school during the past year.

But as no child should attend school until he is 6 years of age, and as very few can after they are 17, let us ascertain the number between these ages. The number over 4 and under 6 years of age together with the number over 17 and less than 20 years of age is 31.26 per cent. of the number between the ages of 4 and 20 years: hence the number over 6 and less than 17 years of age, who have not attended any of the schools reported to this Department during the past year is 53,858. After making liberal deductions for those attending private and denominational schools not reported; for those living where public schools are not yet organized; and for those enumerated, but whose parents have not been able to send them to

school during the past year, or who are receiving their education at home, we must conclude that at least 25,000 *persons over 6 and under 17 years of age, who ought to have been attending the schools during the last year have not attended them a single day.* We are not to infer from this deduction that so large a number are year after year growing up in ignorance, for some of these will doubtless attend school next year; but, in whatever light we view the fact, we cannot escape the conviction that it is from this part of our population that our criminals will come, and that to punish and reform them then, will cost much more than it would to educate them now.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

The amount received during the year ending August 31, 1867, for the support of public schools, as reported by county superintendents, is as follows :

RECEIPTS.

Money on hand August 31, 1866	\$209,128
From taxes levied for building and repairing.....	338,034
From taxes levied for teachers' wages	725,464
From taxes levied for apparatus and library.....	11,758
From taxes levied at annual town meeting.....	91,140
From taxes levied by county supervisors.....	163,632
From income of school fund.....	168,518
From all other sources.....	168,260
Total receipts, 1867.....	\$1,860,924

EXPENDITURES.

For building and repairing.....	\$349,594
For apparatus and library.....	5,117
For services of male teachers	331,911
For services of female teachers	592,778
For old indebtedness	63,540
For furniture, registers and records.....	22,128
For all other purposes	156,344
Total expenditures, 1867.....	\$1,521,413
Money on hand [estimated] August 31, 1867	339,512
Total, money on hand and expenditures.....	\$1,860,924

Deducting from total receipts for 1867, the amount on hand August 31, 1866, and the amount of income of the school fund as re-

ported, and we find the amount raised by tax for public schools, in 1866, to be \$1,503,378. This is \$391,059 more than was raised the preceding year.

The following statement shows (1) the aggregate valuation of the property of the state from 1857 to 1866, inclusive, (2) the amounts annually raised by tax for the support of public schools, and, (3) the number of mills raised for each dollar of valuation

1857	150,000,00	5,161	0.85
1858	175,000,0	47,919	0.84
1859	168,620,233	454,261	2.69
1860	184,062,536	402,765	2.19
1861	180,984,354	728,180	4.00
1862	182,507,222	679,798	3.72
1863	158,071,778	821,859	5.36
1864	152,452,752	908,152	5.94
1865	156,416,297	1,112,319	7.11
1866	162,380,153	1,503,378	9.20

I.—COST OF INSTRUCTION.

The amount raised by tax for each person over four and under 20 years of age in 1866, was.....	\$4 08
The amount expended for each person of school age in 1867, was	4 09
The amount expended for each person registered in the public schools.....	6 34

The average cost of tuition per day including expenses, was—

In 1867	\$0.089
In 1866	0.076
Increase.....	\$0.018

Average cost of tuition per month (of 22 days), was—

In 1867	\$1 96
In 1866	1 67
Increase.....	\$0 29

II.—EDUCATIONAL FUNDS.

The productive educational trust funds of the State were, on the 30th day of September, 1867, as follows :

Common School Fund.....	\$2,096,307 60
University Fund.....	193,884 88
Normal School Fund.....	602,791 92
Agricultural College Fund.....	18,417 00
Total.....	\$2,911,401 40

These funds are drawing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, and are invested as follows :

In certificates of sales.....	\$726,647 86
In mortgages.....	284,553 54
In certificates of State indebtedness.....	1,877,400 00
In Dane county bonds.....	22,800 00
Total.....	<u>\$2,911,401 40</u>

By the courtesy of J. A. Bate, Esq., chief clerk of the Land Office, I am enabled to furnish the following statement of the non-productive educational trust funds, consisting of lands owned by the State, and for sale, September 30, 1867 :

Belonging to the School Fund.....	413,897.22 acres.
.....do.....do...University Fund.....	14,991.77 acres.
.....do.....do...Normal School Fund	480,520.79 acres.
.....do.....do...Agricultural College Fund.....	223,869.85 acres.
Total lands for sale.....	<u>1,133,279.63 acres.</u>

There are in addition to the foregoing, 70,000 acres of land to be equally divided between the Drainage and Normal School Funds, which have not yet been brought into market.

III.—SCHOOL FUND.

The school fund consists of—

1. The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this state for educational purposes, (except the lands granted for the purposes of a University.
2. All moneys, and the clear proceeds of all property that may accrue to the state by forfeiture or escheat.
3. All moneys that may be paid as an equivalent for exemption from military duty.
4. The clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws.
5. All moneys arising from any grant to the state where the purposes of such grant are not specified.

6. The five hundred thousand acres of land granted by Congress under an act approved September 4, 1841; and
7. The *five per centum* of the net proceeds of the sales of public lands within the state.

The productive School Fund, on the 30th of September, 1867, was as follows:

Amount due on certificates of sale.....	\$535,015 56
Amount due on mortgages.....	166,392 04
Certificates of State indebtedness.....	1,394,900 00
Total.....	<u>\$2,096,307 60</u>

This amount is \$18,584 57 less than the amount reported last year, but as an overpayment of \$80,708 25 was included in the productive fund of 1866, and which has since been refunded, there is an actual increase of the fund, (after deducting \$352 01 paid to counties for taxes collected by the state, and \$1,047 78 refunded for overpayments in the transactions of the past year) of \$35,118 68—and there remains a balance not yet invested of \$31,869 25.

The amount due on certificates of sales is \$19,335 18 less than was reported last year, and the amount due on mortgages is \$26,249 39 less. These changes will be understood from the following statement:

Amount due on certificates of sale, Sept 30, 1866	\$554,350 74	.....
Decrease by forfeitures.....	\$30,227 70	.....
Decrease by payments.....	48,239 14	.....
	<u>\$78 466 84</u>	.....
	\$475,883 90	.....
Increase by sales—new certificates.....	59,131 66	.....
Amount due on certificates, Sept. 30, 1867,		\$535,015 56
Amount due on mortgages, Sept. 30, 1866,...	\$192,641 43	.....
Decrease by forfeitures.....	\$5,696 00	.....
Decrease by payments.....	20,553 39	.....
	<u>\$26,249 39</u>	.....
Amount due on mortgages, Sept. 30, 1867,		<u>\$166,392 04.</u>

The receipts and disbursements of the school fund during the past fiscal year were as follows:

Receipts.

Sales of land....	\$33,957 32	.....
Dues on certificates	48,631 14	.....
Payments on mortgages.....	20,720 94	.....
Taxes.....	575 05	.....
Penalties.....	1,556 87	.....
Fines	2,866 86	.....
From five per centum fund.....	5,674 11	.....
[Total receipts.....	\$118,972 29	.....

Disbursements.

Counties—taxes collected.....	\$352 01	
Refunded over-payments.....	1,047 79	
	\$1,399 79	
Over-payments, 1866.....	80,708 25	
Balance, Sept. 30, 1867.....	31,869 25	
	\$118,972 29	\$118,972 29

If to the productive school fund, as reported by the Secretary of State, be added one-fourth of the productive normal school fund, the income of which is annually apportioned with the income of the school fund, the amount of the fund, interest on which at 7 per cent. will be apportioned in June, 1868, is as follows :

Reported by Secretary of State.....	\$2,096,307 60
Amount due school fund on account of five per cent. fund...	101,262 33
One-fourth of normal school fund.....	150,697 98
Total.....	\$2,348,267 91

The amounts reported annually, as productive school fund, during the past nineteen years, have been as follows :

1849.....	\$8,500 00
1850.....	548,094 41
1851.....	765,109 49
1852.....	819,200 50
1853.....	1,141,804 28
1854.....	1,670,258 77
1855.....	1,897,269 30
1856.....	1,859,242 62
1857.....	2,007,844 15
1858.....	2,845,846 84
1859.....	2,786,767 03
1860.....	2,839,694 49
1861.....	2,458,851 49
1862.....	2,219,906 59
1863.....	2,262,466 15
1864.....	2,118,423 56
1865.....	2,118,506 32
1866.....	2,392,904 48
1867.....	2,348,267 91

The school fund will increase slowly in the future. It should be increased by every practicable means. It is believed that the amount received from fines for violation of penal laws is less than it would be, were the laws so framed as to secure to the fund what justly belongs to it. It is difficult to understand how only \$2,846 08 was obtained from this source during the past year, and still more difficult to see why several of the most populous counties in the state have not contributed any part of this small amount. The attention of the Legislature is respectfully called to the statement of "fines" received from the several counties, which is published in the report of the State Treasurer, for the last fiscal year.

IV.—SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

The amount apportioned by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and certified to the Secretary of State, on the 15th of June, 1867, was \$166,710 41.

The apportionment was forty-seven cents per scholar. A detailed statement will be found in the appendix.

The annual apportionments, from 1849 to 1867 inclusive, are as follows :

Years.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
1849	70,454	
1850	92,647	3 8-10 cents per scholar.
1851	111,481	50.....do.....
1852	124,783	48.....do.....
1853	138,279	45.....do.....
1854	155,125	72.....do.....
1855	186,960	80 5-10.....do.....
1856	213,886	70.....do.....
1857	241,645	66.....do.....
1858	264,977	75.....do.....
1859	278,871	64.....do.....
1860	288,984	64.....do.....
1861	299,782	32.....do.....
1862	308,656	50.....do.....
1863	320,965	44.....do.....
1864	329,906	47.....do.....
1865	339,024	46.....do.....
1866	354,517	45.....do.....
1867	371,088	47.....do.....

The apportionment for each year is made upon the returns of the preceding year ; hence the amount apportioned for any one year will

be found by multiplying the number of children reported the preceding year by the number of cents per scholar apportioned that year.

The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the school fund income as reported by the Secretary of State for the year ending September 30, 1867.

<i>Receipts.</i>		
Interest on principal due on lands.....	\$50,719 96	.....
Interest on certificates of indebtedness,.....	97,643 00	.....
Interest as per chap. 79, laws of 1866,.....	7,088 36	.....
25 per cent. income N. S. fd. ch. 25, laws 1866.	9,553 70	.....
Sale Webster's dictionaries.....	60 50	.....
Costs on suits refunded.....	32 45	.....
	<hr/>	
	\$165,097 97	
<i>Disbursements.</i>		
Apportionment by State Superintendent.....		\$166,619 70
Advertising.....		10 00
Clerk hire.....		200 00
For Webster's Dictionaries.....		1,200 00
Refunded on account of overpayment.....		1,508 84
	<hr/>	
	\$165,097 97	\$169,533 54
Balance Sept. 30, 1866.....	2,477 83	.....
Over payment, Sept. 3, 1867.....	1,962 74	.....
	<hr/>	
	\$69,538 54	\$69,538 64
	<hr/>	

IV.—NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

The productive portion of this fund consists of the proceeds of the sale of lands set apart for the support of Normal Schools, by chapter 537 of the General Laws of 1865, and on the 30th day of September, 1867, was as follows :

Amount due on certificates of sale.....	\$110,022 42
Amount due on mortgages.....	111,269 50
Certificates of indebtedness.....	381,500 00
	<hr/>
Total productive fund.....	\$602,791 92
	<hr/>

Seventy-five per cent. of the income of this fund constitutes the Normal School Fund income, and twenty-five per cent. is annually transferred to the income of the school fund.

The receipts and disbursements of the Normal School Fund, for the last fiscal year, were as follows :

Receipts.

Sales of lands.....	\$20,945 39	.....
Dues on certificates.....	11,791 00	.....
Loans paid on mortgages.....	15,977 00	.....
Penalty.....	587 77	.....
Sales of timber and logs.....	158 34	.....
Delinquent tax refunded.....	1 19	.....
Total receipts.....	<u>\$49,410 69</u>	

Disbursements.

Invested in state bonds.....	.....	\$35,500 00
Delinquent tax.....	.....	59 96
Refunded for overpayment.....	.....	232 57
Transferred to delinquent tax fund.....	.....	5 04
	<u>\$49,410 69</u>	<u>\$35,797 57</u>
Overpayment, September 30, 1866.....	.....	5,446 33
Balance, September 30, 1867.....	.....	8,166 79
	<u>\$49,410 69</u>	<u>\$49,410 69</u>

V.—NORMAL SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

The receipts and disbursements of the Income of the Normal School Fund, as reported by the Secretary of State, for the year ending September 30, 1867, were as follows :

Receipts.

Interest on principal due on lands and loans..	\$14,715 39	.....
Interest on certificates of indebtedness.....	24,220 00	.....
	<u>\$38,935 39</u>	.....

Disbursements.

Transfer to Whitewater Normal School building fund.....	.....	\$18,000 00
Expense of regents attending meetings of the board.....	.....	210 51
Salaries of professors and teachers of Platteville Normal School.....	.....	2,448 65
Transfer to Platteville Normal School fund for building.....	.....	15,000 00
Protecting lands.....	.....	67 32
Advertising.....	.....	208 20
Miscellaneous.....	.....	30,018 74
	<u>\$38,935 39</u>	<u>\$72,081 75</u>
Balance, September 30, 1866.....	56,940 20	.....
Balance, September 30, 1867.....	.....	27,848 84
	<u>\$95,875 59</u>	<u>\$95,875 59</u>

The following is a detailed statement of the disbursements from this fund, with a classification of the accounts audited and paid up to September 30, 1867:

Disbursements.

ACCOUNTS AUDITED AND PAID.

Expenses of Regents attending meetings of Board.

O. C. Sholes.....	\$5 50	.....
S. A. White.....	23 41	.....
Hanmer Robbins.....	95 00	.....
William Starr.....	13 75	.....
William E. Smith.....	2 00	.....
J. E. Thomas.....	30 10	.....
Henry Lines.....	83 55	.....
Nelson Williams.....	7 20	.....
	<hr/>	
		\$210 51

Salaries of Professors and Teachers, Platteville Normal School.

Charles H. Allen.....	\$2,000 00	.....
Geo. M. Guernsey.....	1,250 00	.....
J. Wernli.....	1,375 00	.....
Miss Fanny Joslyn.....	625 00	.....
Miss E. M. Sprague.....	833 33	.....
	<hr/>	
		6,183 33

Expenses of Platteville Normal School.

Henry Treganowan, janitor.....	\$275 00	.....
O. H. Allen, services.....	100 00	.....
Hanmer Robbins, carpets and furniture.....	1,100 00	.....
.....do.....wood.....	270 00	.....
.....do.....supplies.....	85 65	.....
A. C. Murphy.....do.....	17 00	.....
Randolph Snowden, repairs.....	47 00	.....
F. W. Case, books.....	99 00	.....
G. P. Randall, architect.....	450 00	.....
	<hr/>	
		2,443 65

Protecting Lands.

C. B. Jackson.....	\$10 37	.....
A. O. Stuntz.....	89 45	.....
Edward Sears.....	17 50	.....
	<hr/>	
		67 32

Advertising.

Brannan & Turner.....	\$5 04	.....
J. C. Cover.....	5 05	.....
Finney & Davis.....do.....	5 00	.....
Geo. Hyer & Co.....	20 55	.....
William Hill.....	4 00	.....
Lyon & Paul.....	27 75	.....
M. M. Pomeroy.....	7 00	.....
Robinson & Bro.....	9 00	.....
Smith & Bryant.....	5 70	.....
J. B. & H. M. Stocking.....	5 00	.....
Chicago Republican.....	48 75	.....
Jermain & Brightman.....	41 00	.....
George H. Shaw.....	19 00	.....
Brown & Smithurst.....	5 40	.....
	<hr/>	
		206 20

Miscellaneous.

Atwood & Rublee, printing and advertising....	\$55 50	.....
Samuel D. Hastings, clerk treasurer's office.....	100 00	.....
Wm. E. Smith, expense recording deeds.....	4 00	.....
F. W. Case, work for regents.....	8 75	.....
E. S. Carr, expense attending institute.....	12 30	.....
E. F. Hobart.....do.....do.....	15 05	.....
J. C. Pickard.....do.....do.....	20 80	.....
School fund income, sec. 5, chap. 537, G. L. 1865	9,553 70	.....
Platteville, nor. sch. building fund, L. 1866 & '67	15,000 00	.....
Whitewater.....do.....do.....do.....	88,000 00	.....
Refunded on account of over payment of interest	253 64	.....
Total accounts audited and paid.....		<u>\$72,081 75</u>

Under the provisions of chapter 116, of the General Laws of 1866, the sum of \$10,000 was transferred from the income of the Normal School Fund for the purpose of completing the building at Platteville, and the same amount for the same purpose at Whitewater. Chapter 118 of the General Laws of 1867 authorized the transfer of \$8,000 in addition to Whitewater normal school and of \$5,000 to Platteville normal school. As this money will all be required for the purpose indicated, the transfer has been made on the books of the office of the Secretary of State.

VI.—WHITEWATER NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

Under an arrangement with the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, the city of Whitewater deposited \$25,000 with the State Treasurer, for the purpose of securing the location of a Normal School at that place, and for the purpose of erecting a suitable building. The legislature by chapter 116 of the General Laws of 1866, and chapter 118 of the General Laws of 1867, authorized the transfer of \$18,000 from the Normal School Fund Income for the same purpose. In this manner, the receipts into this fund are accounted for.

The following is a statement of the account :

Receipts.

Donated by village of Whitewater.....	\$25,000 00
Transferred from normal school income by authority, laws 1866 and 1867.....	18,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$43,000 00</u>

Disbursements.

G. P. Randall, architect	\$279 85
N. M. Littlejohn, labor and materials.....	24,701 46
S. A. White, labor and materials.....	3,000 00
Smith & Bryant, advertising.....	5 20
Thompson & Roberts, advertising.....	9 95
Total disbursements.....	\$27,996 46
Balance September 30, 1867.....	15,003 54
	<hr/> \$43,000 00 <hr/>

VII.—PLATTEVILLE NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

The legislature by the provisions of chapter 116 of the general laws of 1866, and of chapter 118 of the general laws of 1867, authorized the use of \$15,000 of the Normal School Fund Income for the completion of the buildings at Platteville. This amount has been transferred to this account.

The following is a statement of the account :

Receipts.

Transferred from Normal School Fund Income by authority of laws of 1866 and 1867	\$15,000 00
--	-------------

Disbursements.

H. Robbins, labor and materials on contract	\$3,227 60
W. E. Smith, labor and materials on contract	4,082 40
Total disbursements.....	\$7,310 00
Balance September 30, 1867.....	7,690 00
	<hr/> \$15,000 00 <hr/>

The annual statements of the condition of the University Fund, the Agricultural College Fund, and the incomes of these funds will be found in connection with the report of the President of the Board of Regents of the University, which is published in the appendix.

VIII.—WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

The number of copies of Webster's Dictionary purchased of Messrs. G. & C. Merriam, of Springfield, Massachusetts, under

authority of chapter 16 and chapter 106 of the General Laws of 1867, is one hundred and fifty. Of these one hundred and twenty-nine copies have been distributed to districts heretofore unsupplied, and thirteen copies have been sold to districts in accordance with the provisions of chapter 32 of the General Laws of 1867.

Receipts from the proper officers are on file in this office for all distributed to unsupplied districts, except for those sent out so recently, that sufficient time has not elapsed to secure the return of proper vouchers. It is believed that all have reached those to whom they were sent. For those sold receipts are on file, the money having been paid into the State Treasury according to law.

There are eight copies on hand, and an appropriation sufficient to purchase one hundred and fifty copies is recommended.

A detailed statement of the number distributed and of the number sold, and of the counties, towns and school districts to which they were sent, will be found in the appendix.

IX.—OFFICE LIBRARY.

The Library of this Department contains a complete set of Legislative Documents of the State, and about 800 volumes, consisting of reference books, school books, reports and miscellaneous works of an educational character. There is an annual appropriation of \$50 for the purchase of such educational works as the Superintendent of Public Instruction may select.

The amount received on account of the Office Library Fund, since I have been in office, is \$231.79, and the amount expended is \$167.41, leaving a balance on the 10th day of December, of \$64.38. The annual appropriation for 1867 has not yet been drawn. A detailed statement of receipts and disbursements is given in the appendix.

X.—TEXT BOOKS

The following comparative statement for the past two years, shows the number of districts in which the text books most used in the State are found :

	1866.	1867.
No. of Districts using Sanders' Spellers.....	2,417	2,420
McGuffey's Spellers.. .. .	1,298	1,144
Parker & Watson's Spellers.....	305	337
Wilson's Spellers.....	74	69
Sanders' Readers.....	2,165	2,063
McGuffey's Readers.....	1,373	1,159
Parker & Watson's Readers.....	472	578
Willson's Readers.....	208	282
Ray's Arithmetics.....	1,830	1,827
Thompson's Arithmetics.....	1,001	872
Davies' Arithmetics.....	850	936
Robinson's Arithmetics.....	231	353
Goodrich's History of the U. S....	234	656
Willson's History of the U. S....	83	118
McNally's & Monteith's geograph's	2,088	2,040
Cornell's Geographies.	1,128	1,055
Mitchell's Geographies.....	418	556
Clark's Grammar.....	1,807	1,856
Pinneo's Grammar.....	765	852
Green's Grammar.....	142	97
Brown's Grammar.....	123	122
Kerl's Grammar.....	47	77
Cutter's Physiology.....	111	92
Davies' Algebra.....	180	210
Ray's Algebra.....	149	124
Robinson's Algebra.....	102	214

The foregoing statement is not strictly accurate, as the school books used in the cities and larger villages are not, in all cases, reported. In the annual report for 1866, from this department, the following remarks were made, which I desire to repeat :

“ As most of the books in the foregoing list are suitable for our public schools, it is recommended that no changes be made where they are now in use, except so far as the classification of particular schools may require ; and that school officers should, in those cases where no text books have been officially adopted, carefully select from those now in general use in the state, and adopt such as, after due examination, they shall prefer.”

I have endeavored to prevent needless changes in text books, and in my official action I have kept this object steadily in view. To

what extent this policy has been successful, is indicated by the foregoing statement for the past two years. I am aware that this policy does not meet the approval of those who desire to monopolize the school book business of the State, and that it has, in some instances, subjected me to a covert and strong opposition, but I feel confident that those, whose interests it was my official duty to protect, will approve my course when it is tested by its legitimate results.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The State Normal School, at Platteville, has been in operation since the 9th of October, 1866. No other normal school is yet opened, but it is believed that the one located at Whitewater will be ready to receive students as soon as next spring. The Board of Regents of Normal Schools have not yet commenced the erection of buildings at Oshkosh, Sheboygan or Stoughton, but they have determined to commence the building at Oshkosh as soon as the 1st of September, 1868, and that at Stoughton by the first of May, 1869.

The development of our normal school system is the most difficult educational problem that presents itself for solution at the present time. To make these schools promote the interests of public education, to so conduct them as to secure for them the confidence of the people, to so manage them as to train teachers in them for the common schools; to guard against the tendency to convert them into academies or high schools, to render them so attractive and so efficient as to bring large numbers of teachers under their influence, and to carry them on with such economy as to keep their expenses within the income provided for their support, will demand the watchful care of the people, the heartiest co-operation of the Legislature, and the greatest discretion and wisdom of the Board appointed to manage them.

They may be well attended, the discipline may be excellent, and their teachers well qualified, classes may graduate with honor and the people may cherish a just pride in the attainments of those who have pursued their courses of study; in fact, they may be excellent colleges, but if they are not *training schools for teachers*,

and if everything else be not kept subordinate to the specific object for which they were founded, the result will be disastrous, not only to these schools, but to our whole educational system. The success of normal schools in other States—while it has been such as to warrant a hope that the policy we have inaugurated, may be successfully carried out—has not been so marked and so uniform as to assure us that we shall not encounter difficulties that prudence, forecast and energy alone will enable us to overcome.

The report of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, made in accordance with section 10, chapter 116, of the General Laws of 1866, is herewith submitted, and to it the attention of the legislature is respectfully called, for a “full and detailed account of the doings of the Board, and of all their expenditures and of all moneys received.”

STATE UNIVERSITY.

The people of the State feel a deep interest in the prosperity of the State University, and the recent action of the Regents in reorganizing it is watched with earnest attention. The legislature, at its last session, in obedience to public opinion, increased its income so as to enable those, having the University in charge, to provide instruction in agriculture, mining, engineering and other industrial arts. The knowledge necessary to the development of our material resources is imperatively demanded, and to the College of Arts in our State University the people are turning to find it.

Our State is rich in its soil, its forests and its mines, but the hand of intelligent industry is required to make the riches available. The curriculum of the University and the sympathies and efforts of its officers and instructors must be in harmony with the progress of industrial science, or we shall fail to secure the benefits anticipated.

Under the management of the President of the University lately appointed, we hopefully and confidently look to see those branches of knowledge, that relate to agriculture and the mechanic arts, made prominent in the University course, and we believe that he brings to his great work that enthusiasm, experience and energy necessary to command success.

The annual report of the President of the Board of Regents of the University is, by permission of the Governor, published in connection with the report from this Department, and to it reference may be made for information in regard to the management of the Institution for the past year.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Institutes have been held in thirty-three counties during the year ending August 31, 1867. The number held is forty-two. These were attended by 1,601 teachers. They were generally conducted by the County Superintendents assisted by teachers and other friends of education. The influence of these institutes on the communities in which they were held and upon those who attended them, has been beneficial in every respect.

By chapter 30 of the General Laws of 1867, the Board of Regents of Normal Schools are authorized to provide for holding teachers' institutes; and acting under the provisions of this act they appointed a committee, at a meeting held March 20, 1867, with authority to aid in organizing teachers' institutes by providing suitable instructors, and auditing such accounts for expenses as they may authorize any person acting under their direction to incur. The amount appropriated for each institute was a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, and the whole amount placed subject to the control of the committee was \$2,000 per annum.

The committee has not employed any person to hold institutes, but has allowed such accounts presented by County Superintendents, as were accompanied by vouchers showing that the amounts had been appropriated in the manner contemplated by law. It is believed that this action of the Board has been judicious, and that it is in the right direction.

It is, however, believed that the interests of education demand that the Board shall inaugurate an efficient system of county teachers' institutes. It is a mistake to suppose that for years to come, our Normal Schools will directly benefit the great body of our teachers. Comparatively few of those who teach, attend them, although the number is annually increasing. The majority will not spend the

time required to learn the better methods of the Normal School. Indeed, the institute is needed to lead both people and teachers to appreciate the Normal Schools. By presenting its methods of teaching, explaining its modes of discipline and arousing all who attend the institute, it is really the agency through which the Normal School may be made more useful. A desire for better qualifications on the part of teachers, and for better qualified teachers on the part of the people may be excited by institute exercises, and satisfied by the Normal Schools.

The institute is efficient just in proportion to the culture and power of those who conduct it. Comparatively little instruction can be given in the branches taught in the public schools; but, the *art of teaching can be taught*, and its theory can be elucidated, so that all shall see that a mere knowledge of books is but a small part of what a teacher must have, in order to do his work. If possible, those having charge of our institutes should be men of wisdom as well as knowledge, of power as well as ability. Such men cannot be obtained except for definite objects. They must be well paid and their success must not be hazarded by want of a well settled policy. We believe that conducted by men of the right stamp, the institute may be made to vitalize our whole school system. All our educational institutions would participate in the benefits it would confer.

For detailed information in regard to Teachers' Institutes during the past school year, reference may be made to the appendix.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The association held its Fifteenth Annual Session at La Crosse, commencing on the 23d of July, and continuing three days. The Association is composed of the leading educational men of the state, and at its annual meetings addresses are delivered, essays read, and important educational questions are discussed. The meetings are generally well attended, and teachers return to their schools with enlarged views of their duties and responsibilities, and with minds refreshed and hearts strengthened. At these meetings were first proposed and discussed some of the most important educational meas-

ures that have passed into our educational history. The County Superintendent, the Normal School System, and the numerous amendments that have so much improved our school laws, were here first examined and recommended.

The meeting at La Crosse was interesting and profitable; and the unbounded hospitality of the people of this enterprising city rendered this session of the Association the most pleasant ever held. The citizens of La Crosse spared neither time, effort nor money to promote the comfort and pleasure of all in attendance.

The Association was addressed by Rev. H. M. Thompson, of Nashota; Professor O. M. Baker, of Milwaukee. President of the Association; Professor E. F. Hobart, of Beloit; Professor O. R. Smith, of Janesville; Hon. J. L. Pickard, City Superintendent of Schools, Chicago; Governor Fairchild, and Prof. B. M. Reynolds, of Madison; Professor G. S. Albee, of Kenosha; Hon. H. M. Dunnell, State Superintendent, Minnesota; Ira F. Duvoll, City Superintendent of Schools, St. Louis; Professor H. D. McCarty, Leavenworth, Kansas; President W. C. Whitford, Milton; Hon. J. M. Gregory, Regent Illinois Industrial University; Rev. S. Farrington, Janesville; and President Chadbourne, of the State University.

A synopsis of the proceedings of the Association will be found in the appendix, and the recommendations made are believed to represent, in the main, the prevailing educational sentiment of the State.

OFFICE WORK, TRAVEL, &c.

Under authority of chapter 67, of the General Laws of 1866, an edition of eight thousand copies of a school code, containing all the school laws of the State, together with necessary instructions and forms, plans for school-houses, etc., was published in September last.

An effort was made to explain the meaning of the law, so as to prevent occasions of difficulty in the management of school affairs, and to adapt the instructions to the practical wants of those not always accustomed to the ordinary forms of business, and not often able to obtain legal advice.

Each section of the law is followed by a commentary as concise as practicable, and it is believed that the instructions are full enough to embrace most of the difficulties that are likely to arise, and it is hoped, definite enough to afford aid in removing them. Numerous references are made to the decisions of courts of other States upon questions that have not been decided by the Supreme Court of our State, and it is believed that this new feature of the code will be received with general favor.

A copy was sent to each district clerk, each town clerk and each county superintendent.

The preparation of the School Code, occupying considerable portions of the spring and summer months, and business connected with the Normal Schools and State University, have prevented me from visiting as many different counties of the state as I should otherwise have been able to visit.

I have attended institutes held at Baraboo, Beaver Dam, Bristol, Fond du Lac, Janesville, Juneau, Mineral Point and Union Grove, and wherever I have been, I have examined the schools, and so far as practicable, addressed the people and teachers upon educational matters.

The number of appeal cases decided during the past year has been larger than usual. Up to the date of this report, forty-eight cases have been acted on, which is more than twice the average number for the preceding five years. As the law requires prompt action on these cases, their consideration often interferes with work outside the office.

Besides the decisions rendered, a large number of opinions have been given, some of them involving much care and labor.

More than two thousand letters have been written in answer to those received, and the number of reports, circulars, blanks, &c., sent out is much larger than during any previous year. Most of the labor, growing out of the correspondence of the office, has been performed by the Assistant State Superintendent, Hon. A. J. Craig.

For more than a year past, I have been Secretary of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools. The labor of recording the proceedings, keeping the accounts, serving on committees and conducting the correspondence has been considerable; and meetings of the Board

have taken time that I would have preferred to spend in attending teachers' institutes. I have also, as a Regent of the University, in common with other members of the University Board, been obliged to give more than the usual time to its meetings, on account of work connected with its reorganization.

SCHOOL LAWS.

The school laws of the State, as embodied in the school code, are believed to be, in the main, as well adapted to the wants of the people as they can be, until the Legislature shall see fit to provide for a town organization of the schools. The amendments made at the last session have proved of great value.

It has been suggested by some of our best teachers and County Superintendents, that such a change in the law relating to teacher's certificates, as will entitle the person holding a third grade certificate, to teach in any town of the county in which the same is granted, is desirable.

In case a school officer neglects or refuses to perform his duty, it is practically impossible to remove him under the law as it now is, and as there are no penalties attached to violations of duty, except in a few cases, the interests of education are frequently disregarded with impunity. Some provision that will secure a more prompt and faithful discharge of duty on the part of those selected by the people to attend to school affairs, is respectfully recommended.

The applications by cities, villages and towns for special acts of incorporation for school purposes, have become so numerous that a general law under which any city, village or town can submit the question of a local school organization to a vote of the inhabitants is recommended. Such a law, providing that any town adopting it should be exempt from the operations of the general school law, except in regard to the requirements relating to reports, statistics and taxation, in order to share in the annual apportionment of the income of the school fund, would be approved by the people, and would facilitate the establishment of graded schools.

In the opinion of many of our best school officers and teachers the time has come for the Legislature to provide a State Board of examination for ascertaining and recognizing the attainments and

qualifications of such teachers as by a successful experience have shown their fitness for their honorable avocation.

The State ought to distinguish those who are eminent in the profession of teaching, by granting them state certificates and relieving them from the humiliating necessity of appearing frequently for examination before those who are their inferiors in attainments, experience and ability to teach. The influence of state certificates, given by a board of competent men, would be beneficial upon those who are just entering upon the work of teaching, and would encourage a class of men and women to whom society is under every obligation that gratitude can impose. I earnestly ask the legislature to take this matter into careful consideration—for I know that a law providing some suitable recognition of eminent service in teaching would be regarded with great favor by our teachers and would be generally approved by the people.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

It is estimated that, during the past year, at least 25,000 persons over six and under seventeen years of age, residing in the state, have not attended school. Of this number, at least 20,000 are growing up in ignorance, and therefore forming those vicious habits that will make them useless, if not dangerous, to society. An evil of such magnitude is calculated to arrest the attention of thoughtful men; and, hence it is that many advocate a law that shall secure to every child, possessed of ability to learn, so much education as shall fit him to properly discharge his duties as a citizen. While no one supposes that mere instruction will always prevent crime and pauperism, yet education—the training of hand and head and heart—will reduce them to the *minimum*, and hence it is the only agency we know that will protect society from their terrible effects.

No objection can be made to a law requiring the parent to provide shelter, food and clothing for his children; but, to starve the mind is not less wicked than to starve the body. To require the attendance of children *at school* may be a violation of the individual rights of parents, but to enforce education by compelling parents to

instruct and train their children so as to fit them to be useful to society is quite a different thing. To *require* for every child a good education is not the same as requiring that every child shall have the education the State has provided for him. The State may leave to parents to obtain the education where and how they please, simply providing that all shall have the means within their power of obtaining such as is demanded. This removes the subject from the battle-field of sects and parties, and infringes upon no rights of the individual.

That a law may be framed so as to be unobjectionable and yet require the proper instruction and training of all children there can be no doubt. Says John Stuart Mill, "The instrument for enforcing the law could be no other than public examinations, extending to all children, and beginning at an early age. An age might be fixed at which every child must be examined to ascertain if he is able to read. If a child proves unable, the father, unless he has some sufficient ground of excuse, might be subjected to a moderate fine, to be worked out, if necessary, by his labor. * * * Once in every year the examination should be renewed, with a gradually extending range of subjects, so as to make the universal acquisition, and what is more, retention, of a certain minimum of general knowledge, virtually compulsory. Beyond that minimum, there should be voluntary examinations on all subjects, at which all who come up to a certain standard of proficiency might claim a certificate."

That those who advocate compulsory education have the best interests of society in view there is no reasonable doubt. Whether public opinion demands enactments that shall secure it is for the Legislature to consider.

EDUCATION OF FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN.

To complete the circle of benevolent institutions founded by the State, and to provide for the instruction and training of a class of persons whose deplorable condition excites the deepest sympathies of those whose attention has been directed to their needs, there should be established, as soon as practicable, an asylum for

the education of feeble minded children. That unfortunate class, usually known as idiots, can be, in many cases, so trained and taught as to become useful members of society, and there is scarcely one who cannot be benefited. As we find them here and there in our State, they are without care, and in many cases, without protection; sometimes the sport of thoughtless children, and too often the pests of society, exerting a depraving influence over the young which subsequent instruction can with difficulty counteract. These depraved and helpless beings are on our hands, and it is our duty to render their existence harmless to society, if we cannot make it desirable to themselves. While we have provided for the orphan, the blind and the deaf and dumb, we have entirely neglected the most unfortunate class towards whom benevolence can be shown. I feel it is hardly necessary to call the attention of the Legislature to the condition of these persons; for we cannot doubt that the people of the State desire that provision should be made for taking that care of them that Christianity requires.

TOWN ORGANIZATION OF SCHOOLS.

That the present independent local district system is not satisfactory to those most interested in a successful administration of our educational affairs is so true as to be generally admitted. Were it not true that the success of any system depends more upon the intelligence and energy of its agents than upon the machinery of its structure, we might almost despair of progress under our present school organization. Still, it is not wise to argue that, because a system that is theoretically bad may be so wisely administered as to be productive of good, it *therefore* is unwise to change it for a better.

The defects of our present school district system are radical, and, without a change, irremediable. The experience of the American people in the management of public affairs has demonstrated the *Town* to be the true *unit*. To a certain extent this unit is recognized in our system. Town Boards of Supervisors have power to divide their respective towns into school districts, in such manner as they may deem proper. They may alter boundaries of districts;

annex a part of one to another, unite several into one, or divide one into several. Their authority is limited only by the right of appeal to the Department of Public Instruction. They divide funds and property in case districts are annulled; and thus, in several respects, we have the Town District system in operation in our State.

Instead, however, of carrying out this principle, and providing a town school board to manage the school affairs, we have created from three to ten other boards in each of the towns, to which the management of the schools is entrusted. Each of these district boards has power :

1. To establish and keep in operation, for at least five months during the year, such schools as may be required to accommodate children over four and under twenty years of age, in their district.

2. When authorized by a vote of the district, to purchase or lease school-house sites, to purchase or build school-houses, and to keep them in repair.

3. To expend the money belonging to the district and to keep an account of receipts and disbursements.

4. To adopt and enforce all needful rules and regulations for the government, instruction and management of their school.

5. To employ teachers and fix the amount of their compensation.

6. To adopt text books, designate the course of study and to visit and examine the school.

7. To provide fuel, furniture, apparatus and whatever is necessary to the good of the school.

These and other duties imposed upon District Boards by law, show that they are charged with the most important interests of the people. Their duties are difficult, demanding for their proper discharge, high character, general intelligence, broad views, solid judgment, public spirit, integrity and refinement. The first thing that strikes the mind in examining our present system in the light of these facts, is the difficulty of finding men to act as school officers who possess the necessary qualifications. Under existing arrangements this is practically impossible. The present system requires *too many officers*. If we assume five as the average number of dis-

tricts in each town of the state, we have, counting the Town Supervisors and the Town Clerk, nineteen school officers for each town, or more than *fifteen thousand* in all. We have, then, one school officer for every twenty-five children over four and under twenty years of age. It would seem that such a reduplication of offices is entirely needless. It certainly seems to be in direct conflict with the usual methods of doing business. *It will not stand the test of common sense.* Nineteen officers to manage any other branch of public business for a town would be declared to be at least three times as many as necessary. Every man knows that one third the number would manage the educational affairs of a town three times well.

Hon. Newton Bateman, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Illinois, in his Sixth Biennial Report, speaking of the high qualifications needed in school officers, says :

“Are nineteen *such* men to be obtained for these positions in every township of Illinois? It is idle to think of it. If there are *five*, the State is rich indeed. I do not know how many there are; but this we know, that in every township, as in every community, there is among the citizens a graduated scale of competency and excellence, desending from the best down to the worst, and that, beginning at the top, the fewer we take for our committee, or board, the better will be its average quality. A township that *can not* furnish nineteen men fit for school officers, might furnish five. Or if the five even, are not what they should be, it is still self-evident that their *average* fitness will be greater than when diluted by the accession of fourteen more, each and all of whom are inferior to any one of the five.

“The pernicious consequences incident to the defect of our local system may all be epitomized by the statement that it *necessitates* the elevation to the important offices of trustees and directors, of many indifferent and incompetent men; of men who either *care* little for common schools, or who have not the knowledge or ability to *do* much for them. It clogs, encumbers, and deadens the system; dragging in its train the evils of misjudgment, mismanagement, inefficiency, and demoralization. And there is no remedy, without a radical change of plan.”

But our present system requires not only a needless number of officers, but it also requires a corresponding number of public meetings and elections. These involve time and expenses of various kinds that may in part be estimated, but, they give rise to difficulties, that, in hundreds of instances, completely cripple the public schools, and the loss arising from which cannot be told.

The able Report from which I have just quoted, presents this point with such force, and it so well describes the experience of this Department, that I beg to call attention to the following extract :

“ The effect of this state of things hardly needs to be described. In the first place it makes an unreasonable demand upon the time of the people, to attend so many elections and meetings for voting purposes. A great majority of the voters are farmers and mechanics, and persons engaged in other industrial pursuits, who can ill afford to leave their work so many days every year, in addition to the time spent at the numerous general elections, State, county and town. They feel it vexatious and harrassing to have to quit their private business and pursuits so often for such purposes. It has a tendency to make them sour and unfriendly towards the whole system, to be dragged so frequently to the polls, and to be compelled to mingle in scenes for which most of them have no relish.

“ It must be noted, too, that the time necessarily spent in attending the meetings and voting, is often but a small part of that lost in connection with these frequent elections. In proportion to the increase of such local voting conventions, is the number and acrimony of neighborhood disputes and quarrels, Parties are formed, and rivalries and jealousies are engendered, often as bitter and virulent as those which rage on wider fields of action, and in more important contests. Indeed, it often seems to me that the spirit of feud and faction is hottest and most implacable, in proportion to the fewness of the belligerents, and the nothingness of the matter in dispute. Certainly, I never wish to deal with contestants more rancorous, in contests more trivial, than have arisen out of differences of opinion among the inhabitants of school districts. But the point is, that the consideration necessary to form a right judgment concerning the many questions to be voted on, and especially the numerous con-

ferences, excited disputations and pertinacious efforts put forth to carry a pet measure or defeat an opponent, consume far more time than that actually spent in voting; so that the objection to so many elections on the score of the time required and involved, is really one of no small importance.

"It follows, in the second place, that many of these elections are attended by a mere handful of persons; that others go by default—and that in a still greater number, the business is done in a very careless and hasty manner. It is rare indeed that one-half of the qualified voters of a school-district are present at the elections; not seldom there are barely enough to organize; while in many instances, every year, and from year to year, the day of election comes and goes, unnoticed and unregarded.

"But the most serious evils resulting from so many petty elections, so scantily attended and hurriedly conducted, are the ill-advised measures adopted; the incompetent men elected; and the endless wranglings and controversies growing out of the irregular and illegal manner in which the elections are managed and the returns made. Summoned from their industrial pursuits, upon what many of them consider very trivial business, the inhabitants hurry to the place of meeting, in no amiable mood, and hurry through the work in hand, in a mechanical and indifferent sort of way, intent only upon hurrying back home again as fast as possible. Of course, the worst things are liable to be done, and the best things to be left undone. The most unfortunate sites are liable to be selected for school-houses, the most unsuitable building plans to be adopted, and wrong action to be taken in respect to taxation, extension of schools, and other questions of vital moment to the educational prosperity of the district. Or, if the meeting is for the election of officers, the same causes operate to endanger the defeat of the best men in the district. Indifference, or the pressure of business, keeps away those who would favor good teachers, good schools, and liberal educational endowments; while those, if any, who are opposed to each and all of these things, muster at the polls in full force. Once in office, down goes a school policy which it may have taken years to build up, and which it will require years more to re-establish.

"Then, too, the proceedings are seldom conducted in all respects

according to law. This occurs not only on account of indifference or haste, but quite as much from our complex statutory provisions in regard to elections, a proper knowledge of which can not reasonably be expected of the majority of those who are compelled to act as officers of school district elections. The irregularities vary to almost every conceivable degree; from those of so vital a nature as really to make the election void, to those too trivial for serious notice.

“Perhaps the notices were not posted up; or there were not enough of them; or they were not put in the right places; or they were not issued long enough beforehand; or they were not signed by the right persons, or by enough persons, or were not signed at all; or the time of opening and closing the polls was not stated; or if stated, the time was too early or too late, too long or too short, or in the evening when it should have been in the day; or an improper place was designated for the meeting, such as a certain private house, barn, cornfield, grove, or woodpile, instead of the school-house; or the election was ordered on a wrong day of the week; * * * or the voting was *viva voce* instead of by ballot; * * * or the candidate was ineligible; or the voters’ names were not registered; * * * or questions were voted on which were not announced in the call; or the clerk kept his records in pencil, or did not record them at all, or carried them off in his hat and lost them. * * * Upon the defeat of a favorite candidate or measure, the search for flaws in the election commences, and upon the discovery of one or more of those mentioned, (no difficult task it would seem,) an attempt is immediately made to prove that the election was void, or to break down the business action of the meeting, and such attempts often result in expensive litigation, angry feelings, and permanent mutual alienation.

“If the tone of these remarks should seem like trifling, I beg to say that I speak but the simple truth. My official correspondence is burdened with such things, however preposterous, and the letters are all answered, with the seriousness and candor to which the earnestness and good faith of the writers entitle them. I am not to be understood, of course, as characterizing in the foregoing manner all local school elections, or even a considerable fraction of them, but I

do say that the *tendency* of such multitudinous district elections is bad and that continually."

Without discussing the difficulties growing out of the *instability of district boundaries*, the *multiplication of districts*, and the *want of provision for transferring pupils from one district to another*, let us consider the subject of *grading and classification*.

The merits of Graded schools need not be argued. Their superiority in economy and efficiency is admitted. Now, there is no difficulty in applying this principle to our country schools. Abolish the present district boundaries, except so far as they may be used to aid in the establishment of primary, grammar and high schools, and, with a township organization, we have the same system that in our cities and larger villages is found to be so much superior to the independent district system. We are not only unable to secure *gradation* of the schools, under existing arrangements, but *classification* also is practically impossible in the majority of them.

The average number of scholars in the public schools in the agricultural districts is not more than thirty-five. The number of branches required to be taught is at least six. Here are six classes to start with, or an average of about six pupils to a class. But there must be classes to correspond with the attainments of the scholars. This will require that there should be at least three in Spelling, three in Reading, two in Writing, three in English Grammar, two in Geography and three in Arithmetic or fifteen in all. If History of the United States is taught, and if other branches are required, we have from one to five classes more. But with fifteen classes reciting, each once a day, and allowing one hour for recesses, we find that twenty minutes a day is all the time that can be allowed for the instruction and drill of each class. But this estimate is too favorable. The truth is that the time-table of many of the schools will show that not more than ten minutes can be allowed to each class for explanatory illustration and testing the pupil's knowledge of the subject.

Superintendent Bateman, discussing the subject, says :

"Bound by district lines which effectually prevent any comprehensive plan of co-operation by which the schools of the township

can be graded, and each child be allowed to attend that school which is nearest, or which is, all things considered, the best for him, and by which alone the true end and best results of common schools can be realized; hampered by transfer restrictions, which, though necessary under the existing arrangement, are nevertheless, subject to such contingencies of indifference, or caprice, or captiousness, as to cut off, to a great extent, the very privileges they were intended to secure; with a limited territory, limited means, and a scanty number of pupils; each district is left to make its way as best it can, in isolation and weakness. In nine cases out of ten, there is in each rural district but one school house, one teacher, and one school. The first has generally but one room, is too small, poorly ventilated, imperfectly furnished, and, of necessity, destitute of the best modern improvements; the second in such as the scanty means and divided counsels of the district will enable it to secure; and the third is what the preceding conditions must inevitably make it.

"Into that one room, and to the care of that one teacher, press all the school-going children of the district. All ages, and both sexes are there; from the brave little fellow with his Primer, intent upon the mysteries of the alphabet, to the lads and misses who are ready to grapple with analysis and fractions and roots, while one and another comes with a request from father or mother to be allowed to study Book-Keeping, or Natural Philosophy or Algebra, or the Latin Grammar. What, I repeat, can the teacher do? The number of scholars, with the diversity of their attainments, ranging from the merest rudiments to the most advanced, added to the number of studies either required or desired to be taught, sets at defiance all attempts at classification. Is it not lamentable to see an otherwise magnificent system of public education thus shorn of its strength at the vital point where the school is organized and the teaching performed?"

The adoption of the Town system of School organization was recommended by my predecessor, in his annual report for 1863, and its many advantages over the local district system were pointed out. He showed that under it, we can secure that supervision of the

schools we need; that taxation will be more equitable; that the ill feeling consequent upon changes in district boundaries will cease to arise; that school houses will be built when and where they are needed, and taxes for their erection be less burdensome; that schools can be properly graded; that teachers qualified for the different grades can be employed; that the system will be more economical than the present one; that the schools will be more uniform in the length of time they are taught during the year; that incompetent teachers will be sifted out, and that those employed will secure more permanent positions.

The State Superintendent of Pennsylvania, after a trial of this system says:

"By our system, a township, borough or city is a school district. In very large cities there may be two or more districts, but the boards must be united for managing the schools in one organization, under the name of a board of control. The Secretary who is *ex-officio* district Superintendent, visits the schools monthly and reports to the board, and transacts all the minor business of the board, and is paid such compensation as the board shall think proper. The chief advantages of our township system are the facilities afforded for grading the schools wherever it is practicable, the simplicity of reporting to the State department, which it affords, the ease with which uniformity of text books can be secured, the means which it affords for securing a superintendent of each district, and the systematic visiting and reporting the condition of the schools to the board, and the ease with which each board may be communicated with and reached, through the official department of the *State Journal*, which is made a State organ, and sent to the secretary of each board at the public expense. In a population of three millions we have only about 1,700 boards of directors. We should have not more than 1,500; but we were vexed with a few independent districts which should never have been allowed, by which the number is increased."

We believe that no objection can be made to this system which cannot be easily answered and removed. All the essential principles of our present law would remain. It would simplify our school

machinery, and would easily adapt itself to our educational wants and habits. Some of the immediate benefits of the town organization would be,

1. To secure in each town as many schools as there are now districts, and more or less as may be found best; all of them, however, so organized as to be parts of a system adapted to the special wants of the community.

- 2 To end disputes about district boundaries.

3. To dispense with a large number of school officers, and to reduce largely the number of school elections.

4. To provide for each child going to that school which is most convenient and beneficial to him, considering his attainments and the studies he is pursuing.

5. To diminish the aggregate expenses of the schools, and to establish a uniform rate of taxation for the town.

6. To secure an efficient system of school supervision for each town.

7. To enable every town to establish a system of graded schools.

8. To secure for the schools better teachers and for the teachers better compensation.

9. To improve school-houses and to provide them with what is needed for the use of the schools.

10. To promote uniformity of text books and to introduce methods of teaching and courses of study.

11. To obtain more reliable statistics.

12. To secure and to care for town libraries, containing a greater variety and a larger number of books than can be obtained under the present system.

In regard to the practical effects of the adoption of this system, the able school officer to whom reference has repeatedly been made in this discussion, Hon. Newton Bateman, says :

“Not a right, power, or duty of the state superintendent, or of any county superintendent, would be added, subtracted, changed or modified in any manner whatever; the office of township treasurer would be just as necessary as before, and his powers and duties remain substantially as now, though much simplified by the abolition

of the districts; the boards of trustees and directors would continue in the discharge of their respective duties until the day fixed by law for the election of the new township school boards. Upon the election and qualification of these boards, all district boards of directors throughout the State would cease to exist; * * * all school houses, lands and other district school property, would revert to and come into the control of the township board of education, who would thereupon assume and exercise the rights, powers and duties, all and singular, which now devolve upon boards of trustees and directors respectively. * * * Not a common school in the State would be closed or interfered with, not a teacher discharged, not an existing contract annulled. The great educational work of the State would move right on as if nothing had happened: no visible sign would appear to show that an immense administrative reform had taken place, and a new and glorious era dawned upon our system of public instruction. The vast accumulations of school property would be preserved intact; but few school houses would have to be moved, and none at all immediately. for. as a general rule, school sites and buildings that are in the right places now, would be equally so then. Thus, quietly, without shock or confusion, almost without public knowledge or notice, the system would lay down the heavy, galling harness of her ten-thousand-headed policy, and assume the light elastic armor of a fresh, compact and simple, but far more expansive and powerful organization. As in the case of our matchless civil government, the people would be reminded of its existence chiefly by the richness of the blessings which it would dispense.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the three years in which I have held the office from which I am soon to retire, it has been my good fortune to co-operate with the successive legislatures and friends of education in some of the most important educational measures that have been adopted in the State.

The division of the swamp lands in 1864 into two equal parts, and the creation of the Normal School fund from one of these, is a

measure destined to exert a powerful influence on the cause of education in all time to come. The fund thus created now consists of over \$600,000, and more than 700,000 acres of land. I know of no other such fund for the support of Normal Schools. It has attracted the attention of other countries and excited wonder in older States.

The incorporation of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, for the purpose of using the income of the Normal School fund in establishing and maintaining schools for the training of teachers, followed in 1865; and the action of this Board in locating schools at different places in the State called for such honesty, forecast and firmness as are almost as rare as they are desirable.

One of these schools has been in operation more than a year, and another will soon be opened.

In 1865 the Congressional grant for the promotion of industrial education was united with the University fund, and the Board of Regents of the State University found the work of reorganizing the institution almost impossible. In 1866, the legislature responded favorably to the appeal of the Regents for help, and the University is now started under favorable auspices, and we may hope that it will be not only an object of interest, but a source of State pride.

The legislation of 1865, by which the educational trust funds were relieved from the expenses of management, was, in effect, the same as adding from \$10,000 to \$15,000 a year to the income of the school fund, and about \$1,000 to the income of the University fund. The income of the school fund has also been increased by the annual interest of \$101,000, which the State owed the school fund on account of the Rock River canal. The income of this fund has increased in a ratio greater than the school population; for, with an enumeration in 1866, which was 33,552 greater than in 1863, the apportionment was also greater by three cents per scholar. The income of the University is also increased by about \$8,000 per year.

In 1866, provision was made, by which the Regents of Normal Schools can use \$5,000 per year in holding teachers' institutes. Under judicious management this agency will greatly promote every educational interest of the state.

The school laws have been so amended as to prevent almost entirely the employment of unqualified teachers, and the duties of district Boards and county Superintendents have been clearly defined.

It has also been my privilege to meet the people of the state on many occasions, and to address them upon matters relating to education. I cannot convey a correct idea of the deep and intelligent interest they have taken in the prosperity of their schools. This can be best learned by a careful study of the reports for the present year. This interest is no transient feeling. It is born of the terrible civil conflict through which we have passed. We see, as no people ever saw before, that there is no foundation upon which to build a hope for our country's welfare, except upon the education of all the people. We not only see but we feel, that, under God, we owe our existence as a nation, to our public schools. This conviction is finding its fitting expression in increased taxes and princely donations for educational objects.

I have found the teachers of the state earnest, faithful and self-sacrificing, and I know how much of our present prosperity is due to their unobserved and unobtrusive labors. To them I am deeply indebted for sympathy and counsel, and their uniform courtesy and kindness will never be forgotten.

The official relations of this Department with the County Superintendents of the state, are such as to require mutual confidence in the discretion and intelligence of each other. In scarcely a single instance have I found this confidence misplaced. To them and to other school officers, am I indebted for many valuable suggestions, and I have to return them my heartfelt thanks for their intelligent and kindly co-operation.

After a residence in the state of more than nineteen years, most of which time has been spent in work connected with our public schools, the conviction is stronger than ever before, that the *capacity* of our school system is not fully appreciated, and, that, inestimable as are the blessings it has already conferred, they are few and small compared with those we shall enjoy in years to come.

JNO. G. McMYNN.

APPENDIX.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF REGENTS OF NORMAL SCHOOLS
FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1867.

HON. JOHN G. McMYNN,

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SIR:—In accordance with the requirements of section 10, of chapter 216, of the General Laws of 1866, I have the honor to submit the following report, embracing “a full and detailed account of the doings of the Board, and of all their expenditures, and of all moneys received, and the prospects, progress and condition of the Normal Schools,” under their charge, for the year ending August 31, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board held at Madison, September 5th, 1866, a proposition from citizens of Trempealeau, offering a site, containing five acres of land, and eleven thousand five hundred dollars in cash, to secure the location of a State Normal School at that place, was received, but no definite action has yet been taken in regard to locating a school in the Sixth Congressional district.

The Building Committee, consisting of Regents McMyun, Starr, Thomas and Sholes, were, at this meeting instructed “to decide upon sites for State Normal Schools at such points as have been selected for such schools.” Thirty days were given the committee in which to perform this duty, and the acceptance of such sites by the Board was made dependent upon the fulfillment of the pledges made in behalf of the respective localities. The committee, in the discharge of this duty, have selected sites at Oshkosh, Sheboygan and Stoughton; those at Platteville and Whitewater having been previously selected.

Prof. Charles H. Allen was appointed Principal of the State Normal School, at Platteville, with a salary of \$2,000 per annum.

Proposals for erecting the Normal School building at Whitewater,

according to plans and specifications furnished by G. P. Randall, Architect, were opened. The following is a synopsis of the propositions made :

William T. Fish, Madison.....	\$53,900
Lewis & Allen, Madison.....	50,000
John Bentley, Milwaukee.....	47,650
C. R. Underwood, Shelbyville, Ill.....	46,000
R. Clancy, Madison.....	45,500
Thomas McGrath, Chicago.....	42,500
O. C. Rosman, Whitewater.....	42,475
W. T. Bushnell, Normal, Ill.....	38,600

Besides the above, Messrs. Sorenson & Fredericson, of Madison, offered to do the carpenter work, tin work, painting and glazing for \$27,900, and Messrs. Lewis & Allen, of Madison, proposed to put in the heating apparatus for \$2,250.

The Board did not accept either of these bids, for the reason that the lowest proposal for completing the building, exceeded the amount then at the disposal of the Board for this object—this amount being about \$33,000. They however determined to proceed in the erection of the building, and on the 6th of September the building committee, consisting of Regents Starr, Thomas, Sholes and White, (Regent McMynn having resigned and Regent White having been appointed in his place), were directed to take the necessary steps, and were authorized to employ a Superintendent to take charge of the work.

The following regulations for the admission of students to the State Normal Schools were adopted :

"1. Each Assembly district in the State shall be entitled to six representatives in the Normal Schools, and in case vacancies exist in the representation to which any Assembly district is entitled, such vacancies may be filled by the President and Secretary of the Board of Regents.

"2. Candidates for admission shall be nominated by the County Superintendent of the county (or if the County Superintendent has not jurisdiction, then the nomination shall be made by the City Superintendent of the City) in which such candidate may reside, and they shall be at least sixteen years of age, of sound bodily health and good moral character. Each person, so nominated, shall receive a certificate setting forth his name, age, health and character, and a duplicate of such certificate shall be immediately sent by mail, by the Superintendent, to the Secretary of the Board.

"3. Upon the presentation of such certificate to the Principal of a State Normal School, the candidate shall be examined under the direction of the Principal of said school, in the branches required by law for a third grade certificate, except History and Theory and Practice of Teaching, and if found qualified to enter the Normal School in respect to learning, he may be admitted, after furnishing

such evidence as the said Principal may require, of good health and good moral character, and after subscribing the following declaration :

" I ——— do hereby declare that my purpose in entering the State Normal School is to fit myself for the profession of teaching, and that it is my intention to engage in teaching in the schools of this State.

" 4. No person shall be entitled to a diploma, who has not been a member of the school, for which such diploma is granted, at least one year, nor who is less than nineteen years of age ; and a certificate of attendance may be granted by the Principal of a Normal School to any person who shall have been a member of such school for one term, provided, that in his judgment such certificate is deserved."

It was determined to open the school at Platteville on the 9th of October, and Regents Sholes, Robbins and Starr were appointed a committee with authority to employ teachers, open a model school, purchase supplies, fix rates of tuition for the model school and to make such arrangements as they deemed proper. Regent Robbins was authorized to collect and pay into the State Treasury the amount subscribed by the citizens of Platteville for repairing and improving the Normal School building located in that village. He was also authorized to collect tuition fees, due from those attending the model school and required to submit a statement of amounts collected.

The next meeting of the Board was held at Whitewater, on the 21st day of Nov., 1866. The President and Secretary of the Board were directed to draw warrants for such sums as, from time to time, the Building Committee should certify to be correct, and required for erecting the building at Whitewater. They were also authorized to draw warrants quarterly in payment of the teachers and Janitor of the Platteville Normal School.

The Board approved the action of the committee on employment of Teachers for the State Normal School at Platteville.

The teachers employed were :

Chas. H. Allen, principal,.....	salary, \$2,000 00
J. Wernli, assistant principal.....	do.. 1,500 00
Eather M. Sprague, teacher model department.....	do.. 1,000 00
Geo. M. Guerneay, professor mathematics.....	per month...do.. 125 00
Fanny Joslyn, preceptress.....	do.....do.. 62 50
Henry Treganown, janitor.....	do.....do.. 25 00

The terms of the school were fixed as follows :

First term to commence on the first Tuesday of September, and to continue sixteen weeks Second term to commence on Tuesday succeeding New-Year's day, and to continue fourteen weeks ; and the third term to consist of ten weeks, and to end on the last day of June.

On the 20th of March, a meeting was held at Madison, and the Board appointed a Committee, consisting of Regents Scholes, Fairchild and Smith, to aid in organizing teachers' Institutes, and to carry out so far as practicable the provisions of chapter 30, of the General Laws of 1867, entitled an "an act to authorize the Board of Regents of Normal Schools to provide for holding teachers' institutes." This committee was authorized to allow for the necessary expenses of each institute held, a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, *provided*, that no school officer should receive any compensation for any services rendered in connection with the holding of Institutes.

A petition was presented to the Board from inhabitants of Pierce and St. Croix counties, asking the location of a State Normal School at River Falls.

It having been found impossible to erect the Normal School building at Whitewater, unless the Board could have more money at their disposal, the legislature was asked to appropriate an additional sum of \$8,000 for this purpose. At the same time authority was asked to use \$5,000 more for enlarging the Normal School Building at Platteville. The legislature promptly granted the relief sought, and the Board thus have at their disposal for the building at Whitewater, \$43,000.; and for enlarging that at Platteville, \$20,000

The Building Committee were directed to procure plans and specifications for enlarging the Normal School Building at Platteville, and to advertise for proposals.

May the 22d the Board met at Madison. The proposals for enlarging the building at Platteville were opened, but as none of the bids were within the means at the disposal of the Board, the Building Committee were authorized to enter into contract with responsible parties for the erection and completion of the enlargement of the Normal School building at Platteville, provided, that the cost shall not exceed \$17,500, and the building shall be completed by the 1st day of September, 1868.

The Board, at this meeting, by resolution expressed the opinion that it is expedient to commence work on the Normal School building at Oshkosh, as soon as September 1st, 1868.

Since the last meeting of the Board the Building Committee has entered into a contract with Hon. Hanmer Robbins, of Platteville, for the completion of the Normal School building, at that place, at a cost to the state of \$17,500. Work has been commenced, and the Board feel confident that it will be successfully carried on.

The success of the Normal School, at Platteville, has been all that the most sanguine anticipated. More room is required as the number in attendance is steadily increasing.

The Board hope to be able to open the school at Whitewater as soon as the 1st of May, 1868. The difficulty of procuring brick prevented the resuming of work there as early in the season as was desirable, but the walls are up and nothing will interfere with the steady progress of the building.

The great educational interest committed to the hands of the Board is attracting great attention, not only in our own but in other states, and we hope that all reasonable anticipations will be realized. We trust that the foundations for a system of training schools for teachers has been laid, and that with time, effort and wisdom we may build a superstructure that shall be worthy the munificence of the people and the character of the State.

I transmit herewith the financial statement of the Secretary of the Board, together with correspondence in regard to teaching Natural Science in our Normal Schools, between the Secretary and Prof. E. S. Carr, of the State University, and Dr. J. J. Brown, of Sheboygan.

H. ROBBINS,
Vice President.

FINANCIAL REPORT

OF THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF NORMAL SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY
OF BOARD OF REGENTS OF NORMAL SCHOOLS,
MADISON, August 31, 1867.

HON. HANMER ROBBINS,

Vice President of Board of Regents,

SIR :—I have the honor to submit the following statement of warrants drawn by order of the Board, during the year ending August 31st, 1867.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. G. McMYNN,
Secretary Board R. N. S.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES .

Of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools from August 31st, 1866, to August 31st, 1867.

Date.	No.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1866.				
Sep. 6	273	Geo. Hyer & Co.....	Advertising.....	12 30
Sep. 6	274	Lyon & Paul.....	do.....	15 00
Sep. 6	275	M. Shoeffler.....	do.....	13 20
Sep. 6	276	A. C. Sandford.....	do.....	3 80
Sep. 6	277	L. H. Rann.....	do.....	5 00
Sep. 6	279	S. Chapman.....	Expenses as Regent....	12 20
Sep. 6	280	Jno. E. Thomas.....	do.....do.....	28 05
Sep. 6	281	Wm. Starr.....	do.....do.....	20 50
Sep. 6	282	S. A. White.....	do.....do.....	8 50
Sep. 6	283	Hanmer Robbins....	do.....do.....	25 00
Sep. 7	284	Thompson & Roberts	Advertising.....	9 95
Sep. 7	286	G. P Randall.....	Services as architect...	279 85
Nov. 22	287	Smith & Bryant....	Advertising.....	5 20
Sep. 20	288	C. H. Allen.....	Work at Institutes.....	100 00
Oct. 18	289	Building committee.	Whitewater N. School...	8,000 00
Oct. 18	290	Supply committee...	Platteville N. School...	1,100 00
Nov. 22	291	Finny & Davis.	Advertising.....	5 00
Nov. 22	292	J. B. & H.M. Stocking	do.....	5 00
Nov. 22	293	J. C Cover.....	do.....	5 05
Nov. 22	294	William Will.....	do.....	4 00
Nov. 22	295	Lyon & Paul.....	do.....	7 00

Statement of Expenditures—continued.

Date.	No.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1866.				
Nov. 22	296	Geo. Hyer & Co.	Advertising	\$3 25
Nov. 22	297	Robinson & Bro. ....	.....do.....	9 00
Nov. 22	298	Brannan & Turner...	.....do.....	5 00
Nov. 22	299	Mark M. Pomeroy...	.....do.....	7 00
Nov. 22	300	Building Committee.	Whitewater Nor. School	217 59
Nov. 27	301	Charles H. Allen....	Sal'y Platteville N. Sch'l	500 00
Nov. 27	302	J. Wernli.....	.....do.....do.....	250 00
Nov. 27	303	Esther M. Sprague..	.....do.....do.....	88 88
Nov. 27	304	Geo. M. Guernsey...	.....do.....do.....	250 00
Nov. 27	305	Fanny Joslyn.....	.....do.....do.....	125 00
Nov. 27	306	Smith & Bryant....	Advertising	5 70
Dec. 11	307	Hanmer R. bbins....	Wood, Platteville N. Sch	270 00
Dec. 11	308	N. M. Littlejohn....	Whitewater Nor'l School	2,062 59
Dec. 11	309	N. M. Littlejohn....	.....do.....do.....	2,267 64
1867.				
Jan. 25	310	N. M. Littlejohn....	.....do.....do.....	1,547 78
Jan. 25	311	N. M. Littlejohn....	.....do.....do.....	1,084 38
Jan. 29	312	Henry Treganown...	Janitor Platteville N. S.	50 00
Feb. 28	313	Charles H. Allen....	Sal'y Platteville N. Sch'l	800 00
Feb. 28	314	J. Wernli.....	.....do.....do.....	375 00
Feb. 28	315	Geo. M. Guernsey...	.....do.....do.....	375 00
Feb. 28	316	Fanny Joslyn.....	.....do.....do.....	187 50
Feb. 28	317	Esther M. Sprague..	.....do.....do.....	250 00
Feb. 28	318	Henry Treganown...	Janitor Platteville N. S.	75 00
Mar. 21	319	Hanmer Robbins....	Expenses as Regent...	14 00
Mar. 21	320	Wm E. Smith.....	For recording deed....	4 00
Mar. 21	321	C. C. Sholes.....	Expenses as Regent...	5 50
Mar. 21	322	S. A. White.....	.....do.....do.....	8 86
Mar. 21	323	Nelson Williams....	.....do.....do.....	3 00
Mar. 21	324	Hanmer Robbins....	.....do.....do.....	16 00
Mar. 21	325	John E. Thomas....	.....do.....do.....	80 10
Mar. 21	326	Henry Lines.....	.....do.....do.....	18 60
Mar. 21	327	Wm. E. Smith.....	.....do.....do.....	2 00
Mar. 21	328	Atwood & Rublee...	Advertising and printing	55 50
Mar. 21	329	Jermain & Brightman	Advertising	41 00
Mar. 21	330	Geo. R. Shaw.....	.....do.....do.....	19 00
May 22	331	Hanmer Robbins....	Expenses as Regent...	20 00
May 23	332	S. A. White.....	.....do.....do.....	5 95
May 23	333	Nelson Williams....	.....do.....do.....	4 20
May 23	334	William Starr.....	.....do.....do.....	13 75
May 23	335	Henry Lines.....	.....do.....do.....	14 95
May 23	336	Hanmer Robbins....	Supplies Platteville N. S.	46 35
May 23	337	E. F. Hobart.....	Inst. expenses, Sauk Co.	15 05
May 23	338	Randolph Snowden..	Supplies Platteville N. S.	47 00
May 23	339	A. C. Murphey.....	.....do.....do.....	17 00
May 23	340	J. C. Pickard.....	Inst; exp. Fond du Lac.	20 80
May 23	341	Hanmer Robbins....	Supplies Platteville N. S.	36 80
May 24	341½	N. M. Littlejohn....	Whitewater Nor'l School	6,910 66
May 23	342	Hanmer Robbins....	Supplies Platteville N. S.	2 50
May 23	343	E. S. Carr.....	Inst. exp. Fond du Lac.	13 30
May 23	344	Brown & Smith.....	Advertising	5 40
May 23	345	F. W. Case.....	Work for board.....	6 75
May 23	346	Henry Treganown...	Janitor Platteville N. S.	75 00

5 SUP. PUB. INS.

Statement of Expenditures—concluded.

Date.	No.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1867.				
May 31	347	Esther M. Sprague..	Salary Platteville Nor. S.	\$250 00
May 31	347½	Fanny Joslyn.....	..do....do..... do...	187 50
May 31	348	Geo. M. Guernsey...	..do....do.....do...	375 00
May 31	349	J. Wernli.....	..do....do.....do...	375 00
May 31	350	Charles H. Allen....	..do....do.....do...	500 00
June 22	351	" Chicago Repub'n "	Advert'ng Platteville N. S.	48 75
June 22	352	" Milwaukee News "	..do.....do.....do...	20 75
July 9	353	F. W. Case.....	Cyclopedia, ..do....do...	99 00
July 9	354	N. M. Littlejohn....	Whitewater N. S. bu'ld'g	7,210 87
July 9	355	G. P. Randall.....	Plans for Platteville N. S.	450 00
		Total.....	.....	\$31,253 30

REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE ON TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

MADISON, Dec. 10, 1867.

To the Board of Regents of Normal Schools:

GENTLEMEN :—The undersigned, a committee appointed March 20, 1867, with authority to aid in organizing teachers' institutes, etc., would respectfully report :

That we have not employed any persons, as instructors for institutes, but have depended upon County Superintendents to conduct them, assisted by teachers and friends of education. As the resolution, under which we have been acting did not indicate as the sense of the Board, that it was time to inaugurate a *system* of County Institutes, we have endeavored to encourage County Superintendents to avail themselves of this efficient agency to promote education in their respective counties, by auditing such accounts for expenses incident to holding the same, as they certified to be correct.

The following is a statement of the amounts which we have authorized to be paid from the income of the Normal School Fund :

Date.	To whom.	For what.	Amount.
1867.			
May 23	E. F. Hobart.....	Services at Sauk Co. Institute.	\$15 05
May 23	J. C. Pickard.....	...do.... Fond du Lac Co.do.	20 80
May 23	E. S. Carr.....	...do.... do.....do.	12 30
Oct. 1	D. Gray Purman....	Expenses at Grant Co.....do.	20 00
Oct. 1	J. E. Munger.....	...do.... Fond du Lac Co.do.	37 50
Oct. 1	I. N. Stewart.....	...do.... Waukesha Co.do.	50 00
Oct. 28	Carroll Lucas.....	...do.... Dunn Co.....do.	26 40
Oct. 28	L. D. Coombs.....	...do.... Racine Co.....do.	9 10
Oct. 28	Robert Graham.....	...do.... Kenosha Co.....do.	40 50
Oct. 22	Chas. B. Jennings...	...do.... Lafayette Co.....do.	33 00
Oct. 22	I. N. Cundall.....	...do.... Fond du Lac Co.do.	3 00
Dec. 9	A. A. Spencer.....	...do.... Green Lake Co.do.	26 40
	Total Dec. 7, 1867..	.....	\$294 04

Respectfully submitted.

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,
WM. E. SMITH.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS

OF STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT PLATTEVILLE.

HON. JOHN G. McMYNN,

Sup't Public Instruction.

SIR:—The Hon. A. Bronson and Henry S. Magoon, two of the members of the Board of visitors appointed to visit and examine the state Normal School at Platteville, not having been present at the time fixed for said visit and examination, two of the undersigned, to wit: D. Gray Purman, and William E. Carter, the former being county Superintendent of Schools of Grant county, Wis., and residing at Lancaster, and the latter residing at Platteville, were requested by J. T. Mills, to assist him in making the examination and Report required of said visitors by law.

The undersigned thereupon proceeded to make the examination of said school required by law, and beg leave to submit the following Report:

The school was organized October 9th, 1866, with the following staff of teachers, to wit:

Prof. Charles H. Allen, principal.

“ Jacob Wernli, assistant principal.

“ George M. Guernsey, Prof of Mathematics.

Miss Fanny S. Joslyn, teacher of physiology, history, &c.

“ Esther M. Sprague, principal of model school.

And the school has continued under the charge of the same Faculty throughout the year.

During the first term the number of students was as follows:

Regularly admitted normal students.....	62
Preparatory normal students.....	19
Academic students.....	18
Model class.....	40

During the second term, commencing January 8th, 1867, the numbers attending the different departments of the school were as follows :

Regularly admitted normal students.....	74
Preparatory normal students.....	12
Academic students.....	38
Model class.....	50

During the third term the numbers were as follows :

Regularly admitted normal students.....	60
Preparatory normal students.....	24
Academic students.....	10
Model class.....	52

During the entire year there have been taught and trained, as part of the regular normal course, classes as follows :

In Reading, Spelling, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, the Theory and Practice of Teaching, German and Vocal Music.

Classes have also been taught and trained during one or more terms of the year in the following studies :

Physiology, Botany, Algebra, Geometry, Rhetoric and Composition, Political Economy, History of the United States and Government, and during the winter term a course of Experimental Lectures on Practical Science was delivered by the Principal.

Before students are admitted regularly into the Normal School proper, they are expected to pass such an examination as would under the law entitle them to a Third Grade certificate, except in History and the Theory and Practice of Teaching, and are expected in addition, to come provided with a nomination to the School, from the County Superintendent of the County in which they reside. For that purpose suitable blanks have been prepared and furnished to those officers. It has hitherto been a custom in the School to permit students who came provided with the usual nomination and who failed to pass examination, to attend during one term free of expense for tuition, as Preparatory Students, and this custom accounts for the number of students given above under that head.

As the Normal School proper has not hitherto been large enough to fully occupy all of the time of the Faculty, an Academic Class has been organized and conducted by the Faculty hitherto, and will continue so to be, until the Normal Classes shall have reached such proportions that time for other classes can no longer be spared; by which time it is expected the Model School connected with the Normal School will be able to furnish the usual Academic training to such students as may desire to prepare themselves to enter College.

The Model School connected with the Normal School is designed chiefly to furnish opportunity for training students in the latter, in

the actual practice of teaching, under the immediate supervision and inspection of the Faculty. But it is desired, and the undersigned earnestly recommend that the Model School should be so organized and conducted as to give to such students as may prefer it to the regular Normal course, a thorough Academic training. This course in the opinion of the undersigned would tend both to elevate and dignify the school and to widen the sphere of its usefulness.

The undersigned are informed that no regular course of study and training for the school has been adopted, and it is believed to be eminently desirable that the course of study and training necessary and preliminary to graduation should be fixed upon and promulgated at as early a day as possible. It may not be out of place to say here that inasmuch as few persons who will enter the School will design to make teaching the business of their lifetime, the course of study and training when fixed upon should be such as will at the same time qualify the student for the more immediate duties of a teacher and for the ordinary business avocations of life.

The Normal School building is at present much too limited in extent for the needs of the school, and with such limited accommodations the best results cannot reasonably be expected. But when the new buildings, now in process of erection shall be completed, with the greatly improved facilities the school will then possess, it is believed that greatly more important results may be confidently expected.

Thus far no difficulty whatever has been encountered in obtaining suitable accommodations at reasonable rates at Platteville for the students attending the school.

The undersigned found the school under the most perfect discipline. No improvement in that respect could, it is believed, be suggested or desired.

The examination, which was continued throughout three days, was conducted in the most thorough manner, offering no opportunity for collusion or favoritism. In the examination of each class, a long list of questions was prepared in writing, covering all branches of the study, the subject of the examination, so far as the class had proceeded in it. Usually, questions enough were prepared to provide each student in the class with two, three or more of the slips of paper on which the questions were written. The slips of paper were then thoroughly mixed, and distributed among the students, usually by a member of the committee, in such a manner as to insure perfect fairness in the distribution. The slips were all numbered from one upward, and as each number was called, the student having it was expected to rise and explain orally as fully as possible the subject or subjects included in the question.

Both after the close of as well as during the explanation of the questions by the students, the undersigned and such persons present as desired to do so, freely asked such questions in relation to the subjects under discussion as suggested themselves.

The undersigned take great pleasure in saying that notwithstanding the severity of the examination conducted in the manner above stated, the students very nearly without exception, acquitted themselves with very great credit. Indeed the thoroughness and solidity of the knowledge displayed by the several classes examined, of the subjects under examination left little to be desired, and was especially gratifying to the undersigned.

Trusting that this report may be as satisfactory to you as the visit and examination were to the undersigned, they beg to subscribe themselves,

Your obedient servants,

J. T. MILLS,
D. GRAY PURMAN,
W. E. CARTER,
Committee.

PLATTEVILLE, Wis., Aug. 31, 1867.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT PLATTEVILLE.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,
PLATTEVILLE, WIS., December 1, 1867.

HON. JOHN G. McMYNN, *Sup't Public Instruction* :

SIR :—I have the honor to submit the following statement concerning the work of the state Normal School, during the year :

1. There have been in attendance upon the school, at different times during the year 123 ladies, and 96 gentlemen ; total, 219, exclusive of the model school. Of this number 135 have brought nominations from county or city superintendents, and passed the required examination for entering the school, (some, however, after attending a preliminary term,) and 15 have brought nominations and failed to pass the required examinations. Eight came from other states. About 20 teachers of some experience, for their own improvement have come in and staid from two weeks to a term, and the remainder have paid tuition as academic students. The attendance upon the model school has averaged about 45.

2. During the present term our gross attendance has been 84 ladies and 53 gentlemen.

3. The average attendance for the four terms is 60 ladies and 48 gentlemen.

4. The average age of those admitted, at time of admission was, ladies, 19 1-4 years, gentlemen, 19 3-4 years.

5. Before entering the school 70 ladies and 25 gentlemen had taught in the public schools of the State ; and 61 ladies and 33 gentlemen have taught or are teaching, since having been members of the school.

6. The number nominated and entered from the respective counties is as follows :

Grant.....	67
La Fayette.....	28
Iowa.....	16
Milwaukee, (city).....	5
Portage.....	2
Walworth.....	2
Waukesha.....	2
Vernon.....	2
Waupaca.....	2
Washington.....	2
Dane.....	2
Columbia.....	1
Pepin.....	1
Dodge.....	1
Kenosha.....	1
Oconto.....	1

7. The present Board of Instruction is as follows :

Charles H. Allen, Principal,.....	salary.....	\$3,000
Jacob Wernli, Assistant Principal,.....	do.....	1,500
Duncan Mc Gregor, Professor of Mathematics,.....	do.....	1,200
Fanny S. Joslyn, Instructor in History, Geography and Physiology,.		800
Mrs. E. A. Graham, Principal of Model School,.....	salary.....	800
Charles Zimmermann, Instructor in Drawing,.....	do.....	200

8. At the beginning of the present term Prof. Duncan McGregor took the place of Prof. Geo. M. Guernsey as Professor of Mathematics; Mrs. E. A. Graham, that of Miss Esther M. Sprague, as Principal of the Model School; and Mr. Charles Zimmermann has been employed as a teacher of outline and perspective drawing.

9. The repairs upon the building we now occupy have compelled us to put the Library into such a position, that it is impossible to use it or give its condition. When the new structure is completed we shall have abundant room, and can then make it available. During the year we have received the publications of the Smithsonian Institute, and also a valuable donation from Mr. Augustus Tyler, of two volumes, consisting of Plates and descriptions of the Animals of this continent. We have also been supplied by the Board with a set of Appleton's New American Cyclopaedia.

10. The great difficulty we encounter in bringing the school into a satisfactory condition, arises from the constant and pressing demand for better teachers. Our fall and spring terms are seriously interfered with by pupils going out to engage in the winter or summer schools. This, so far as we are concerned, is the more to be regretted, as our yearly examinations must come at the close of the spring term. We feel, however, this compensation: some schools are furnished with better teachers, though we are liable to be judged of by unripe fruit.

In the main, great discrimination has been exercised by County Superintendents in regard to nominations, though a few have come to us unfitted, either physically or mentally, for teachers. Many have not come up to our required grade, though that has been by no means high. More care in this respect would save disappointment and in some cases unpleasantness.

No changes have been made in regard to terms of admission. The school, during the last term, has been full and many Academic pupils have been sent away. We have, however, been able to receive all who came regularly nominated, and who could pass the required examination.

Students board in private families, and thus far, little difficulty has been experienced in finding good board at prices ranging from \$2 50 to \$3 25 per week.

Feeling that we need more help in the great work in which we are engaged, and looking forward with pleasure to the time when some of our sister schools shall be in operation,

I am, very respectfully, Your ob't servant,

CHAS. H. ALLEN, *Principal*.

NAMES OF STUDENTS IN NORMAL SCHOOL **DURING THE FALL TERM—1867.**

Nominated, Examined and Entered.

LADIES.

Names.	Dist.	County.	Date of Nom.
Alling, Irene L.....	1	Grant	Aug. 28, 1867
Baker, Thomasine U.....	2	Iowa.....	Oct. 24, 1867
Bantley, Margaret.....	6	Milwaukee city...	Sept. 21, 1867
Barlow, Hattie L.....	1	Walworth.....	Aug. 15, 1867
Barnhesel, Amelia.....	3	Grant	Sept. 17, 1867
Bartholomew, Louisa J.....	4	...do.....	April 6, 1867
Bass, Mary E.....	1	...do.....	Oct. 4, 1866
Benedict, Emma.....	1	La Fayette.....	Nov. 24, 1866
Bennett, E. Jennie.....	2	...do.....	Sept. 11, 1867
Blalock, Mary.....	1	Grant	Nov. 1, 1867
Bliss, Mary E.....	2	Verona	April 17, 1867
Brunner, Lizzie.....	2	Grant	Sept. 9, 1867
Burney, Phebe A.....	1	...do.....	April 27, 1867
Byer, Libbie.....	1	Oconto.....	Feb. 15, 1867
Case, Almeda.....	2	La Fayette.....	Feb. 24, 1867
Costigan, Alicia J.....	4	Milwaukee city...	Aug. 13, 1867
Cox, Maggie.....	1	LaFayette.....	Nov. 8, 1867
Dean, Adelaide.....	1	...do.....	Aug. 1, 1867
Dickson, Maggie C.....	1	Grant	Sept. 7, 1867
Dowling, Rose.....	1	Iowa.....	Sept. 25, 1867
Dyer, Emma S.....	1	Grant	Nov. 16, 1866
Eddy, Grace M.....	1	...do.....	Nov. 16, 1866
Eddy, Drucilla.....	1	...do.....	Nov. 16, 1866
Foulks, Mary E.....	1	...do.....	April 27, 1867
Goodrich, Nellie.....	1	...do.....	Oct. 6, 1866
Graney, Maggie.....	1	...do.....	Oct. 6, 1866
Green, Maggie.....	3	...do.....	Aug. 20, 1867
Gordon, Lucinda.....	1	Waupaca.....	Oct. 8, 1867
Johns, Ann Z.....	1	Grant.....	Sept. 9, 1867
Jones, Lucy A.....	1	LaFayette.....	Sept. 11, 1867
Kirkpatrick, Henrietta.....	1	Grant	Nov. 16, 1866
Lake, Alice.....	4	...do.....	Aug. 23, 1867
Lear, Mary.....	2	...do.....	.....
Marshall, Ella.....	1	...do.....	Nov. 16, 1866
McCallister, Lissa.....	..	Whitehall, Ill.....	.....
McGregor, Kate.....	1	Waupaca.....	Aug. 20, 1867
Morgan, Achsah.....	1	Vernon.....	Sept. 14, 1867
Moses, Ellen.....	3	Grant	Sept. 9, 1867

Names of Students in Normal School—continued.

LADIES—concluded.

Names.	Dist.	County.	Date of Nom.
Nixon, M. Ellen.....	1	Grant.....	Oct. 20, 1866.
Norris, Alice A.....	3	...do.....	Sept. 7, 1867.
North, Mattie L.....	2	Waukesha.....	Sept. 1, 1867.
Overton, J, Minerva.....	1	Grant.....	Sept. 8, 1867.
Paddock, Mary C.....	1	La Fayette.....	Nov. 14, 1866.
Paddock, Martha.....	1	...do.....	Nov. 14, 1866.
Paddock, Jennie.....	1	...do.....	Aug. 10, 1867.
Penn, Emma.....	1	Grant.....	Aug. 27, 1867.
Perry, Delia M.....	1	...do.....	Sept. 7, 1867.
Quimby, Maria.....	1	...do.....	Nov. 16, 1866.
Rand, Clara.....	1	.. do.....	Oct. 4, 1866.
Rogers, Charlotte E.....	1	La Fayette.....	Aug. 20, 1867.
Ruggles, Lydia P.....	1	Iowa.....	Oct. 12, 1866.
Schellenger, Mary E.....	2	Iowa.....	Sept. 6, 1867.
Schroeder, Alvina E.....	1	Grant.....	Sept. 7, 1867.
Selby, Felicia.....	2	La Fayette.....	Oct. 20, 1866.
Smith, Rosetta.....	2	...do.....	Sept. 21, 1867.
Snead, Clemina.....	2	...do.....	Aug. 31, 1867.
Snead, Alice.....	2	...do.....	Sept. 11, 1867.
Sprague, Mrs. F. B.....	2	Dodge.....	July 1, 1867.
Stewart, S. Anna.....	2	Grant.....	Sept. 27, 1867.
Thompson, Isabella.....	2	Iowa.....	Oct. 24, 1867.
Treganown, Libbie.....	1	Grant.....	Nov. 16, 1866.
Tyler, Ada M.....	1	...do.....	Ap'l 27, 1867.
Tyler, Kate.....	1	...do.....	Oct. 20, 1866.
White, Abbie.....	3	...do.....	Sept. 7, 1867.

GENTLEMEN.

Names.	Dist.	County.	Date of Nom.
Archer, Edward C.....	2	Grant.....	April 20, 1867.
Block, Jacob.....	1	...do.....	Jan. 14, 1867.
Clarke, Thomas F.....	3	Waukesha.....	Apr. 13, 1867.
Clifton, J. Theodore.....	3	Grant.....	Oct. 4, 1866.
Clifton, Jackson J.....	3	...do.....	Sept. 17, 1867.
Eden, Philip.....	3	Mineral Point City.	May 7, 1867.
Ellsworth, Henr G.....	1	Iowa.....	Dec. 28, 1866.

Names of Students in Normal School—continued.

GENTLEMEN—concluded.

Names.	Dist.	County.	Date of Nom.
Estabrook, Chas. E.....	1	Grant.....	Nov. 16, 1866
Fruit, John J.....	3	....do.....	Jan. 12, 1867
Funk, Lewis.....	3	Walworth.....	Aug. 12, 1867
Grigsby, Melvin.....	2	Grant.....	Oct. 1, 1866
Hayden, James M.....	5	....do.....	Sept. 9, 1867
Howe, Henry.....	1	....do.....	Oct. 14, 1867
Hutton, Andrew.....	1	Portage.....	Aug. 30, 1867
Jane, Henry.....	2	La Fayette.....	Oct. 27, 1866
Jones, B. H.....	3	Grant.....	Oct. 31, 1866
Jones, D. B.....	3	Iowa.....	Nov. 14, 1866
Jones, Thomas.....	3	....do.....	Sep. 25, 1867
Kerr, John W.....	1	Grant.....	Nov. 16, 1866
Kleeberger, G. R.....	2	La Fayette.....	Apr. 13, 1867
Leibfried, Francis M.....	2	Grant.....	Apr. 27, 1867
Lemont, S. W.....	1	La Fayette.....	Apr. 30, 1867
Maguire, Francis.....	..	Elizabeth, Ill.....	.....
McGough, Philip D.....	..	Galecia, Ill.....	.....
McDonald, William A.....	5	Grant.....	Oct. 8, 1866
Mitchell, James L.....	1	....do.....	Sep. 7, 1867
Parmelee, J. B.....	2	La Fayette.....	Aug. 31, 1867
Rait, James.....	1	Portage.....	Aug. 30, 1867
Reese, Moses.....	..	Jo Davies, Ill.....	.....
Rountree, Phil. S.....	1	Grant.....	Dec. 19, 1866
Sampson, Charles.....	2	....do.....	June 24, 1867
Schellinger, Silas.....	2	Iowa.....	.....
Tully, Thomas.....	1	La Fayette.....	Sept. 5, 1867
Tyler, Geo. W.....	1	Grant.....	Oct. 20, 1866
Walker, William.....	1	....do.....	June 19, 1867
Wildman, Wilber A.....	1	La Fayette.....	Apr. 22, 1867
Witherbee, Hiram J.....	1	Grant.....	Apr. 27, 1867
Wright, Henry E.....	3	....do.....	Nov. 16, 1866
Zimmermann, Chas.....	2	Mil. City.....	July 17, 1867

Names of Students in Normal School—concluded.

PREPARATORY CLASS.

LADIES.

Names.	Dist.	County.	Date of Nom.
Evans, Sarah A.....	8	Grant	Sep. 9, 1867.
Jeffery, Mary A.....	1	La Fayette	Aug. 24, 1867.
Matthews, Hattie.....	..	.....	.....
McCabe, Mary Ann.....	2	La Fayette	Aug. 29, 1867.
Mues, Minnie C.....	..	.....	.....
Noble, Jane V.....	..	La Fayette .....	.....
Seaton, Mary.....	2	Grant .....	.....
Voigt, Louisa.....	7	Milwaukee City...	Sep. 10, 1867.
Woolfolk, Susie.....	2	Grant	Sep. 9, 1867.
Woolly, Josephine.....	2	Grant	Sep. 9, 1867.

GENTLEMEN.

Names.	Dist.	County.	Date of Nom.
Chase, Horace.....	1	La Fayette	Oct. 12, 1867.
Jeffery, E. J.....	..	.....	.....
Nasmith, Augustus.....	1	Grant	Sep. 7, 1867.
Noble, Paul.....	1	La Fayette	Nov. 20, 1867.
Utt, Wm. H.....	2	Grant	Sep. 7, 1867.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTE.—The following correspondence in regard to teaching Natural Science in the Normal Schools, and thus securing its introduction into our common schools, is published in order that teachers may avail themselves of the valuable suggestions made by Prof. Carr and Dr. Brown:

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADISON, WIS., February 27th, 1867.

DR. J. J. BROWN, *Sheboygan* :

MY DEAR SIR :—Your letter of the 14th instant was duly received, but was laid aside for a few days on account of a press of business. In reply I have to state :

1. I think the Board of Regents of Normal Schools will at no distant day, see the necessity of providing instruction in Natural Science for students attending the State Normal Schools. Your views, as expressed in your letter, are, it seems to me, such as will commend themselves to the judgment of all engaged in the work of education.

2. My impression has been, that, for some time to come, one professor of Natural Science could give instruction in two or three schools, by such arrangements as could be made to have the lectures at different times in the several schools. Perhaps a course of six weeks in Botany for each school during the Summer, and a course of about the same length during the Winter in elementary Chemistry, with some instruction in Physiology during the other term would answer for two or three years. The object sought in establishing our Normal Schools is to fit persons to teach in our public schools, and we must be governed by circumstances in determining the degree of fitness to which students must attain before leaving the schools. We, of course, cannot keep students in school long enough to train and instruct them thoroughly, but we can do something, and what we are able to do at all, we can do *well*.

3. Permit me to suggest that you prepare a communication for the Board, calling attention to this matter, and indicating in out-

line a proper course of lectures for our Normal Schools, and adapted to the present requirements of our common schools.

It will afford me pleasure to lay such a paper before the Board.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

JNO. G. McMYNN,
Secretary Board R. N. S.

SHEBOYGAN, March 4, 1867.

HON. JOHN G. McMYNN,

DEAR SIR :—Your favor of the 27th ultimo is just received, and for which I am ever so much obliged to you.

You suggest that I prepare a communication for the Board in regard to the teaching of the natural sciences in our Normal Schools, and also to indicate a proper course adapted to the requirements of our common schools.

Unacquainted as I am at present with our schools, I do not feel competent to perform such a task—but since I have importuned you on this subject, I will do your bidding so far as to express my crude ideas.

In marking out a *plan* your own words should be kept constantly in view. In the letter now before me you say: "We of course cannot keep students in school long enough to train and instruct them thoroughly, but we can do something, and what we are able to do at all we can do well." Therefore, students in the natural sciences should not spend all their time in laying only a foundation for some grand superstructure which they will never build.

As for instance in *Botany*, not to recite by course an elaborate vegetable physiology, nor learn much of exotics which they most likely will never see—but study *first* our indigenous botany, plant by plant, just as they grow in our fields and woods, and make each plant a complete and perfect lesson by itself. Thus the student, plucking and analyzing a plant with his own hands and learning its botany, has something to show for each hour spent, and should be able to impart the same to others. In this way "we can do *something* and what we are able to do at all we can do *well*."

So too with *Entomology*.

A very large proportion of the common school houses of our state are situated in the most favorable localities for the pursuit of these studies, and a weekly or semi-weekly ramble of a school, for an hour or so, over the fields or through the woods with a competent teacher, in the pursuit of these studies, would be no loss of time in regard to other branches, and would in time work a marvellous change in the education particularly of our farming population, just where it is most useful and most needed. The lack of education in the natural sciences strips from the life of the farmer a large share of its charms, and reduces his occupation too much to a life of mere drudgery.

This should not be so, for this class of our people are the most numerous, and on them, to a great extent, depend all other interests of our state. On their intelligence and virtue must we ever depend for the safe keeping of all our political institutions and liberty.

Our teachers should write the natural history of our state and every school district should furnish its own part.

In chemistry, that portion which is most useful and relates to the most familiar and every day occurrences of life, and requires the least apparatus to teach, should be selected first for study, and students should be taught in our Normal schools, not alone by brilliant experiments and eloquent lectures, but mainly by individual manipulations. Failures to demonstrate even simple facts in chemistry, and discouragements in teaching the same, often occur from a mere lack of familiarity with the manipulations. In this it is not enough for a teacher to know a thing himself, but he must be able to prove it to others—not that he has seen a certain acid or salt manufactured, but that he has made it himself and can do it again. Here too, “what we are able to do at all we can do well.”

Elementary chemistry can be taught in our common schools with the most meager apparatus, if the teachers have ordinary ingenuity and have had experience with chemicals.

I do not think the details of anatomy and physiology can be profitably studied in our common schools. But “something” of the bones, muscles, nerves, bloodvessels, stomach and lungs, and as much more as is necessary for knowing how to preserve our health, should be taught to all. They should study this department in its most general and simple parts and with special reference to hygiene. Every lesson should have a practical application to the ordinary phenomena of life. The skeleton of some small animal, a few plates of human anatomy, and some plain text book would suffice for teaching this department in our common schools.

I beg your pardon for writing so long a letter, and hoping to hear from you again, I remain

Yours respectfully,

J. J. BROWN.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

MADISON, Wis., March 8, 1867.

PROF. E. S. CARR, *Madison,*

MY DEAR SIR :—The Board of Regents of Normal Schools have to take some action, at no distant day, in regard to the teaching of natural science in the schools under their control. It has seemed to me that some instruction in Chemistry, Botany, and Physiology, should be given to the classes now organized in the Platteville school, and that a plan should be adopted that may be developed as

circumstances may warrant or necessity require. I would be glad to know your opinion in regard to certain points, that the Board may have the advantage of your experience and observation in connection with this subject. If you can find the time to answer the following questions, I shall take pleasure in laying your communications before the Board at its next meeting, which is to be held on Wednesday the 20th instant :

1. Do you regard natural science as a necessary part of a course of study adapted to those who are preparing themselves to teach?

2. Which branches do you regard as most important, and what is the order in which they should be taught?

3. Could a course of lectures, not exceeding six weeks in length, be arranged so as to be of greater benefit to scholars, if their time should be occupied with some departments of natural science, than if it should be devoted to mathematics and literature?

4. What plan would you recommend the Board to adopt in providing for giving instruction in two Normal Schools?

I have only indicated, in the foregoing, questions that the Board will soon have to answer, but I shall be obliged to you, if you will express your views freely and fully in regard to the whole subject.

Very truly, yours,

JNO. G. McMYNN,
Secretary B. R. N. S.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN,

MARCH 18, 1867.

Col. JOHN G. McMYNN :

DEAR SIR :—Your favor of the 8th inst., making certain inquiries with regard to instruction in the Natural Sciences, is received, and I proceed to answer them briefly in their order.

1st. "Do you regard the Natural Sciences as a necessary part of a course of study adapted to those who are preparing themselves to teach?"

To this question, in common with all modern educators, I give a decided affirmative, on the ground that these studies should *begin* in all our primary schools, and be prosecuted in their analytical and scientific development in the grammar and high school.

First, because such a course is in accordance with the natural laws of intellectual and physical development; and secondly, because no other studies can compare with these in giving that intellectual culture and knowledge which fit men and women for the ordinary and extraordinary pursuits of life.

The powers and faculties of observation are first developed in children. They see, hear, feel and compare before they understand and reason. The moment a child has an independent existence, it

6 SUP. PUB. INS.

begins to acquire a knowledge of objects through the medium of the senses. Is its attention turned to animals? It begins to study *Zoology*—to plants, *Botany*, to minerals, *Mineralogy*, to rocks, *Geology*, &c.

Thus the senses, the organs of our relationship with the external world, and the media through which knowledge is acquired, under proper guidance become developed and strengthened, and the mind receives its appropriate aliment, knowledge, without which there can be little or no intellectual growth. It appears to me as unreasonable to suppose that the mind of a child can have a healthy and vigorous growth by confining it to books, and purely intellectual processes, (the common method of schools,) as that its body can be developed into manhood by exercise alone, without appropriate food. As the mind and body become developed in accordance with the laws of their being, the child passes from the phenomena or appearance of natural objects, to an analysis of their parts and finds an explanation of these phenomena in the laws of the natural world.

The skilful teacher who knows *what* and *how* to teach, who has had any experience in instructing children in the way above indicated, will testify to the interest with which these studies are pursued, and the discipline and culture which they afford.

The natural sciences, aside from the discipline and culture which they give, have a utilitarian value which can hardly be over-estimated, and which entitles them to a place in every public school. It is their province to explain the laws of health, the nature and preparation of food, the constitution of the air we breathe, the composition of the soil we cultivate, in fine, all the arts and processes upon which civilized life depends. They have given us the control of the forces of the material world, by means of which, acting in accordance with the Divine command, we are subduing the earth and extending our dominion over it.

It is a common complaint that education does not better fit (but rather unfits) the young of both sexes for the common pursuits of life. If this is so, the fact finds an explanation in the neglect of those studies which by serving to enlighten labor, elevate agriculture and the useful arts to the dignity of professions.

That teacher would surely increase his influence in any community who could explain the phenomena and instruct the housewife, the farmer and manufacturer in the nature of familiar processes, and thus add both directly and indirectly to his usefulness.

These, then, are some of the reasons why I think the Natural Sciences should be taught in our common schools, and why teachers should be taught *how* to teach them.

2d. "Which branches do you regard as most important, and what is the order in which they should be taught?"

Leaving general physical or Natural Philosophy out of the question, the more important branches in my opinion would be chemistry and its applications, especially to heating, lighting, ventilation, food,

agriculture, &c., the physiology of plants and animals considered with reference to hygiene and culture; Geology, in its relation to mining, agriculture and the history of our race. These branches should be taught in the order above mentioned.

In the public schools these studies should be preceded by the Natural History of minerals, plants and animals, that is, the study of their sensible characters, followed by the elements of Physics or Natural Philosophy

3d, "Could a course of lectures, not exceeding six weeks in length, be arranged so as to be of greater benefit to scholars, if their time should be occupied with some departments of Natural Science, than if it should be devoted to mathematics and literature?"

A course of instruction extending through six weeks, and including fifty or sixty lectures, with accompanying class exercises, given by a *competent person*, could be made of more value to students preparing themselves for teachers than the yearly course as usually given. The more time students could give to these subjects during the course, the greater would be their progress. The success of this instruction would depend much upon the encouragement given by teachers of the institution in which such courses should be given.

4th, "What plan would you recommend the Board to adopt in providing for giving instruction in two Normal Schools?"

Such is the relative importance of the Natural Sciences to all other studies and pursuits of life, especially those in which the masses of the people are interested, that I consider this question as one of the most important that can come before the Board. In my opinion the Board should employ some thoroughly competent man, who should give the whole or a part of his time to instruction in the Normal Schools and Teachers Institutes.

The employment of a man worth \$3,000 per year, for one-half of his time, in the way above indicated, would accomplish much more for the cause of popular education, than the services throughout the year of one worth half that sum. Massachusetts for several years employed Agassiz and Guyot, the most eminent naturalists not only of this country but of the world, in her Normal Schools and Teachers' Institutes, and the influence of their instruction is felt to-day not only in every public school, but on every farm and in every workshop in New England.

Availing myself of your invitation to express myself freely on these matters, I cannot too strongly urge upon your Board the importance of a correct method of teaching the Natural Sciences. The usual text book instruction I regard as not only useless but positively injurious. The experience of nearly every student who has gone through the usual routine of instruction in our academies and colleges will justify this statement. Text books are useful as aids and then only when written by competent persons.

The texts for the students of natural science are the *objects* themselves, which must be seen, handled and experimented with, as

the case may be, under the guidance of competent teachers. In no other way can a true acquaintance with things be obtained.

A teacher may be quite familiar with the routine of a text book, and know perfectly well whether a scholar recites from it correctly, and yet be almost wholly ignorant of the subject. I know of young (and old) maids who are to-day giving acceptable instruction, i. e. hearing text book recitations in our educational institutions, on human anatomy and physiology, who do not know, as far as their own knowledge is concerned, whether the stomach is above or below the diaphragm, or whether the brain occupies the cavity of the cranium or of the pelvis. Classes, too, in geology, who recite well, and whose names stand high on the merit roll, may be, and not unfrequently are, in common with their teachers, entirely ignorant of the geology of their immediate neighborhood, because not given in the text book, and could not tell from personal observation granite from sandstone.

The mistaken view is quite prevalent in the community and among teachers themselves, that instruction given in the way I have indicated would require expensive apparatus and collections. But the collections of nature, every where around us, of minerals, rocks, plants and animals far exceed in instructional value artificial collections, and I can safely affirm as the result of twenty-five years of experience that the teacher who cannot demonstrate experimentally all the principles of general physics and chemistry with twenty dollars worth of apparatus, aside from that which every household and blacksmith's shop will afford him, does not understand his business. The kitchen, the workshop, the foundry and manufacturing establishments of every description, together with the farm and barn yard where chemical and physical processes are seen in practical relations should form a part of his Laboratory.

I have thus, in reply to your queries, expressed my views upon the educational value of the Natural Sciences, and touched briefly upon the defects in the present method of teaching them,—defects which I believe can be remedied in a great measure through the instrumentality of Teachers' Institutes and Normal Schools.

With great respect,

Yours, very truly,

EZRA S. CARR.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1867.

To His Excellency, LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,

Governor of Wisconsin:

On behalf of the Regents of the University of Wisconsin I have the honor to submit to you the following annual report, required by law, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1867.

The last annual report showed the action of the Regents in their endeavor to re-organize the University under the provisions of chapter 114 of the General Laws of 1866; that they had acquired the necessary lands for an experimental farm; how they had been disappointed and embarrassed in their efforts to obtain a suitable "President of the University;" that they had at last been compelled to continue instruction at the institution substantially as it existed theretofore, and how the then available means of the University would be insufficient to effect the development and changes contemplated by the act of re-organization. Although the pecuniary assistance so much needed, and since then promptly granted by the legislature in the annual appropriation of \$7,303 76 for ten years, has not yet been available. (the first annual appropriation being in use for the ensuing year), yet the Regents have already greatly felt the benefits of this endowment which, for the next ten years at least, places the institution financially in a condition where solid and permanent organization and development become possible. Hence the Regents find it a cause for congratulation that they are able to report that during the past year they have succeeded in supplying the University with a proper executive head in the person of Professor Paul A. Chadbourne, M. D., formerly of Williams' College, Massachusetts, and afterwards, and at the time of his election here, President of the State Agricultural College of that State, who was elected President of the University of Wisconsin on the 22d day of June, 1867.

President Chadbourne has since then very zealously and ably assisted the regents in laying the foundations for the present and future organization and developement of the university; and although the results so far accomplished may not perhaps satisfy the expectations of some, who, themselves without experience in such matters, would have a great and renowned institution of learning created in the space of a year, or of others, who, dissatisfied with the past results of our university, would begin by tearing down and uprooting every thing that connects the past with the present; yet it is confidently believed, that an earnest and impartial consideration by men of experience and judgment of what has so far been accomplished by the President and Regents of the University, is all that could reasonably be expected and should satisfy the just hopes of the friends of the Institution and of the people of the State.

To create such an institution of learning as is contemplated by the law of re-organization, and as the regents hope will eventually be reared to the lasting honor and benefit of our young and noble State, requires a large, able, learned and experienced faculty, a correspondingly large number of well prepared students, and correspondingly large and ample means. All this can be reached in time; some of it, the regents believe, they have already obtained, but, as in all really great things, so here time, patience, industry, perseverance and good judgment are essential to success. It must not be forgotten, that we are just beginning with slender means to lay the *foundation* for a university, and that this report can be expected to show only *progress* in the work of construction.

THE FACULTY.

At the expiration of the collegiate year several changes in and additions to the number of instructors, were made by the regents. The following is the faculty, as at present constituted:

PAUL A. CHADBOURNE, M. D.

President and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

JOHN W. STERLING, LL. D.,

Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

EZRA S. CARR, LL. D.,

Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

JOHN P. FUCHS, M. D.,

Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.

WILLIAM F. ALLEN, A. M.,

Professor of Ancient Languages and History.

T. N. HASKELL, A. M.,
Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.

R. E. HARMON, A. B.,
Tutor.

AMOS H. THOMPSON, A. B.,
Tutor.

MISS ELIZABETH EARL,
Preceptress in the Normal Department.

MISS CLARISSA WARE,
Associate Preceptress.

MISS FRANCES BROWN
Teacher of Music.

MISS LOUISA BREWSTER,
Teacher of Painting and Drawing.

Following the classification prescribed in the law of re-organization, I beg to submit the following statement concerning the present condition of the several colleges and departments of the University, the number of students, the courses of study in each department or college, the contemplated development thereof, &c., availing myself for that purpose of much that is contained in the printed catalogue of the present year.

I.—THE COLLEGE OF ARTS.

Candidates for admission to the College of Arts, are examined in English Grammar, Geography, Mental and Written Arithmetic, Plain and Solid Geometry, and in Algebra to Quadratic Equations.

The following is the course of instruction in this department :

FIRST YEAR.

First Term.

MATHEMATICS.....Algebra begun—Loomis.

GERMAN.....Ahn's Method.

NATURAL HISTORY.....Botany.

ELECTIVE STUDIES.....Practical Botany and Agriculture, French and Latin.

Second Term.

- MATHEMATICS**.....Algebra completed—Loomis.
 Conic Sections.
GERMAN.....Select Readings.
HISTORY.....
ELECTIVE STUDIES....History of Useful Plants, Physical Geography, Climat-
 ology, French, Latin.

Third Term.

- MATHEMATICS**.....Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying and Nav-
 igation—Loomis.
GERMAN.....Schiller's or Goethe's Plays.
NATURAL HISTORY....Botanical Analysis
HISTORY.....
ELECTIVE STUDIES....Horticulture, French, Latin.
 Themes and Declamations weekly during the year.

SECOND YEAR.*First Term.*

- MATHEMATICS**.....Spherical Trigonometry—Loomis
 Analytical Geometry— “
RHETORIC.....Day.
NATURAL HISTORY....Mineralogy—Dana.
HUMAN ANATOMY....Lectures.
CHEMISTRY.....Youmans.
ELECTIVE STUDIES....Laboratory Practice, *Qualitative Analysis*, *Blowpipe Analysis*.

Second Term.

- PHYSICS**.....Snell's Olmsted begun—Lectures.
CIVIL POLITY.....Political Economy—Perry.
CHEMISTRY.....Organic and applied.
NATURAL HISTORY....Zoology begun—Agassiz.
ELECTIVE STUDIES....Laboratory Practice, *Quantitative Analysis*.

Third Term.

- PHYSICS**.....Snell's Olmsted completed—Lectures.
CIVIL POLITY.....International Law, Constitution of the United States.
NATURAL HISTORY....Zoology completed.
 General Physiology.
ELECTIVE STUDIES....Differential and Integral Calculus, Natural History of
 Domestic Animals, Entomology.
 Themes and Declamations weekly during the year.

THIRD YEAR.

First Term.

ASTRONOMY.....Snell's Olmsted.
 MENTAL PHILOSOPHY...Haven.
 ENGLISH LITERATURE...Shaw, begun.
 NATURAL HISTORY....Geology and Mining.
 ELECTIVE STUDIES.....Examination of Soils, Forestry.

Second Term.

LOGIC.....Whately.
 MORAL PHILOSOPHY....Hopkins.
 ENGLISH LITERATURE...Shaw, completed.
 RHETORIC.....Bascom.
 AESTHETICS.....Bascom.
 ELECTIVE STUDIES.....Modern Languages, Chemical Analysis, Determinative Mineralogy.

Third Term.

NATURAL THEOLOGY...Chadbourne.
 ANALOGY.....Butler.
 EVIDENCES.....Hopkins' Lectures.
 HISTORY.....Guizot's History of Civilization, General Reviews.
 ELECTIVE STUDIES.....Reviews.
 Critical Essays, Declamations and Forensic Disputations, weekly during the year.

The College of Arts is organized under the following section of the General Laws of 1866, chapter CXIV :

“SECTION 2. The College of Arts shall embrace courses of instruction in the mathematical, physical and natural sciences, with their applications to the industrial arts, such as agriculture, mechanics and engineering, mining and metallurgy, manufactures, architecture and commerce, in such branches included in the College of Letters as shall be necessary to a proper fitness of the pupils in the scientific and practical courses for their chosen pursuits, and in military tactics; and as soon as the income of the University will allow, in such order as the wants of the public shall seem to require, the said courses in the sciences and their application to the practical arts, shall be expanded into distinct colleges of the University, each with its own faculty and appropriate title.”

The plain object of this section is to provide, not only for a general scientific education, but also such a range of studies in the *applications of science* as to meet the wants of those who desire to fit themselves for agricultural, mechanical, commercial, or strictly scientific pursuits. The course of study already adopted is such as

to provide for a sound education in the elements of science and at the same time to give a great freedom in the selection of studies according to the choice of the individual student. As higher demands are made they will be met by adding to the list of elective studies, and by the enlargement of the Faculty of Arts, so as to form distinct schools, as provided for in the act of reorganization.

POST GRADUATE COURSE.

After the present year provision will be made for such graduates, and other students properly prepared, as wish to devote themselves to special scientific studies. There will be no class system; but each student will be allowed to attend any lectures delivered to the undergraduates, and will have the aid and direction of the President and Professors in the study of Engineering, Practical Chemistry, Mineralogy, Botany, Zoology, Geology, Agriculture and other branches of learning. The development of this "post-graduate-course" will in time give to the Institution the true character of a *University*, and it being beyond and outside of the ordinary college studies pursued at other colleges, it is expected that many students will be drawn hither to pursue these special studies.

AGRICULTURE.

So far the regents have been disappointed in their efforts to secure a competent and proper person for the professorship of agriculture. They selected a gentleman for that position, who, from his familiarity with the subject of agriculture in this State and elsewhere, from the particular study and attention which he had given thereto, from the especial and prominent interest which he had shown in the development of agriculture and in the establishment of an agricultural college in this State, and from his other well known acquirements and learning was, not only by the regents, but by all who felt interested in this subject, believed to be the person best qualified for this most difficult and little explored branch of education. The regents regret that they have been unable to secure his services, being well satisfied that it will be very difficult to fill this place satisfactorily. There are but few persons in the country well qualified for such a position and while most of them are unwilling to accept it, the available men are in great demand. This place requires a man of great scientific ability not only, but also of practical knowledge and experience in agriculture. The history of agricultural schools in this country and in Europe shows that they are the most difficult to sustain. This difficulty will be increased in the West where land is yet so cheap and so productive that there is less inducement to study agriculture than in older portions of the country where land is much dearer and where a more scientific cultivation of the soil is demanded.

The regents, however, are well aware of the imperative necessity, under the Act of Congress, donating agricultural lands, and under the provisions of the law of re-organization of the University, speedily to put this department in practical operation. They believe that they will be able to fill the chair of agriculture satisfactorily during the coming winter; and, at all events, should they be unable so to do, they have the offer and promise of President Chadbourne that, in such a case, he will himself assume the duties of that professorship until a suitable person can be obtained for it.

The land purchased for the Experimental Farm has been fenced and men have been and will be put at work upon it to prepare it for cultivation in the spring. Steps have also been taken to have all the University grounds properly and advantageously laid out and improved.

At the request of the State Horticultural Society, five acres of the farm have been set apart for its use, so that the University will have the aid of the best practical talent in the State in experiments of fruit culture.

Nearly 10,000 thousand acres of the Agricultural College lands have been sold during the past year. If the sales continue at this rate, the regents will soon have the means to increase the number of instructors in the higher departments. It is to be hoped that the increase of means will be adequate to the increased demands for educational facilities.

In addition to the studies on agriculture, which form a part of the elective course in the College of Arts, courses of lectures will yearly be given by the President, the resident Scientific Professors, and by Professors and Lecturers from abroad, who have made a special study of the various subjects relating to agriculture. By the employment of non-resident Lecturers, the University will have the benefit of the scientific knowledge and practical skill of gentlemen in this and other states, whose services as permanent professors could not be secured.

II.—THE COLLEGE OF LETTERS.

The College of Letters is organized under the following section of the act of re-organization :

“SECTION 3. The college of letters shall be co-existent with the college of arts, and shall embrace a liberal course of instruction in language, literature and philosophy, together with such courses or parts of courses in the college of arts as the authorities of the university shall prescribe.”

Under this provision a course of instruction has been adopted which is intended to be equal to that of the best colleges in the country. Instructors for the college of letters can be secured

with much less difficulty than for some of the scientific branches; it is therefore fully organized with students in all its departments.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class are examined in Geography, Arithmetic and Algebra, to Quadratic Equations; in English, Latin and Greek Grammar; in Cæsar, Virgil, Cicero's Orations, and in three books of Xenophon's Anabasis.

The following is the course of instruction in the college of letters:

FRESHMAN CLASS.

First Term.

MATHEMATICS.....	Geometry begun—Loomis.
LATIN.....	Livy—Lincoln.
GREEK.....	Xenophon's Anabasis.
FRENCH.....	Robertson's Method.
LECTURES.....	Laws of Health and Methods of Study.

Second Term.

MATHEMATICS.....	Geometry continued.
LATIN.....	Cicero de Senectute and de Amicitia. Latin Composition.
GREEK.....	Xenophon's Memorabilia.
FRENCH.....	Readings of Chapsal's Lecons et Modeles de Literature Francaise.

Third Term.

MATHEMATICS.....	Geometry completed.
LATIN.....	Horace—Odes Latin Composition.
GREEK.....	Memorabilia continued. Greek Composition.
FRENCH.....	Racine's Athalie, Iphigenie.
ANTIQUITIES.....	Greek and Roman.

Themes and Declamations weekly during the year.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

First Term.

MATHEMATICS.....	Higher Algebra—Loomis.
LATIN.....	Horace—Satires.
GREEK.....	Homer—Iliad.
GERMAN.....	Ahn's Method.
NATURAL HISTORY.....	Botany.

Second Term.

MATHEMATICS.....	Algebra, completed—Loomis. Conic Sections.
LATIN.....	Horace—Epistles.
GREEK.....	Aeschylus or Sophocles.
GERMAN.....	Select Readings.

Third Term.

MATHEMATICS.....	Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration. Surveying and Navigation—Loomis.
LATIN.....	Tacitus.
GREEK.....	Demosthebes.
GERMAN.....	Schiller's or Goethe's plays.
NATURAL HISTORY....	Botanical Analysis—Gray's Manual.

Themes and Declamations weekly during the year.

JUNIOR YEAR.*First Term.*

MATHEMATICS.....	Spherical Trigonometry—Loomis. Analytical Geometry.
CHEMISTRY.....	Youman's and Lectures.
NATURAL HISTORY....	Mineralogy—Dana.
HUMAN ANATOMY.....	Lectures.

Second Term.

PHYSICS.....	Snell's Olmsted, begun with Lectures.
CIVIL POLITY.....	Political Economy—Perry.
CHEMISTRY.....	Organic and Applied.
NATURAL HISTORY.....	Zoology begun—Agassiz.

Third Term.

PHYSICS.....	Snell's Olmsted completed, with Lectures.
CIVIL POLITY.....	International Law, Constitution of United States.
NATURAL HISTORY....	Zoology completed. .....General Physiology.
ELECTIVE.....	Calculus.

Themes and Declamations weekly during the year.

SENIOR YEAR.*First Term.*

ASTRONOMY.....	Snell's Olmsted.
MENTAL PHILOSOPHY...	Haven.
ENG. LITERATURE.....	Shaw begun.
NATURAL HISTORY....	Geology and Mining.

Second Term.

LOGIC.....	Whately.
MORAL PHILOSOPHY...	Hopkins.
ENG. LITERATURE.....	Shaw completed.
RHETORIC.....	Bascom.
AESTHETICS.....	Bascom.
ELECTIVE.....	Ancient or Modern Languages.

Third Term.

NATURAL THEOLOGY.....	Chadbourne.
ANALOGY.....	Butler.
EVIDENCES.....	Hopkins—Lectures.
HISTORY	Guizot's History of Civilization.
.....	General Review.

Critical Essays, Declamations, and Forensic Disputations weekly during the year.

III.—PROFESSIONAL AND OTHER COLLEGES.

There is so far but one department organized belonging to this branch of the university. It is

THE NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

This department is organized under chapter 117 of the General Laws of 1867, amending the act of re-organization by prescribing that the University shall be open to female as well as male students, under such regulations as the board of regents may deem proper, and it is intended to furnish a thorough education for ladies and to admit them to all the advantages of university education. The normal room and boarding house are under the immediate care of the Preceptress and her associate teachers, but instruction is given to the normal classes by the President and all the professors of the university. Students in this department may also attend all university lectures, and may, in addition to the course of study prescribed for graduation, elect any study in the college of arts or letters.

The following is the course of instruction prescribed for the normal department:

JUNIOR YEAR.

First Term.

MATHEMATICS.....	Higher Arithmetic, Mental and Written.
LANGUAGE.....	Grammar—Verbal Analysis—Syntax. Geography and Map Drawing General Exercises.
ELECTIVE	French or Latin.

Second Term.

MATHEMATICS.....	Arithmetic completed.
LANGUAGE.....	Grammar—Verbal and Sentential Analysis.
NATURAL SCIENCE.....	Physical Geography. General Exercises.
ELECTIVE	French or Latin.

Third Term.

MATHEMATICS	Elementary Algebra.
NATURAL SCIENCE	Physiology.
HISTORY	United States.
ELECTIVE	French or Latin.

MIDDLE YEAR.*First Term.*

MATHEMATICS	Elementary Algebra, completed. Plain Geometry.
NATURAL HISTORY	Botany.
LANGUAGE	German. Rhetoric.
ELECTIVE	Latin.

Second Term.

MATHEMATICS	Solid Geometry and Plane Trigonometry.
LANGUAGE	Criticism and English Literature. German.
NATURAL HISTORY ...	Zoology.
ELECTIVE	Latin.

Third Term.

MATHEMATICS	Higher Algebra.
LANGUAGE	German. English Literature.
CIVIL POLICY	Constitution and Science of Government. Political Economy.
ELECTIVE	Latin.

SENIOR YEAR.*First Term.*

MATHEMATICS	Higher Algebra, completed.
PHILOSOPHY	Mental.
EVIDENCES	Lectures.
HISTORY	Ancient.

Second Term.

NATURAL SCIENCE	Natural Philosophy. Chemistry. Geology.
PHILOSOPHY	Moral.

Third Term.

MATHEMATICS	Spherical Trigonometry.
NATURAL SCIENCE	Astronomy.
PHILOSOPHY	Aesthetics. Natural Theology. Essays and Reviews.

General exercises in Reading, Composition and Elocution throughout the course.

EXTRAS.—Music, Drawing and Painting.

During the past year the Regents have had under consideration the establishment of a *Law School*, a *Commercial School*, and a *Medical School* as distinct colleges in connection with the University. Want of present means as well as the more immediate cares of re-organization have prevented them from taking active measures for the establishment of these three colleges; but it is to be hoped that at no distant day they will be able to expand the usefulness of the University in these directions.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

The object of this department is to prepare young men for the regular classes of the University, and, although not especially prescribed by law, it was deemed essential by the Regents under the present circumstances. A large number of young men constantly apply for admission from the different parts of the State who must necessarily receive preparatory instruction before they can be received in the college classes. When our high schools shall have become sufficiently developed throughout the State, so that they can furnish the necessary preparation for students who intend to enter the University, this department can be dispensed with. At present its direct and indirect advantages are so great that every Professor called upon to instruct in it, prefers to take the extra work rather than to cripple the University. The principal studies are English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and Latin and Greek, so far as these two languages are required for entering the college of letters. Instruction is also given in Elocution, Reading and Orthography.

MILITARY TACTICS.

It is provided by law that all male students of the University, of whatever college, shall receive instruction and discipline in military tactics, the requisite arms for which shall be furnished by the state. Last year the Regents believed that a competent officer of the regular army would be detailed by the general government, under a recent act of congress, to act as military professor; but under the construction and action of the war department, they have been unable to obtain such a detail. Steps have, however, been taken to bring this subject again prominently before congress, and little doubt is entertained that ample provision for this department of instruction will be made by congress. The Regents have, therefore, not deemed it advisable to make special provision for military instruction, until it is known what the action of congress will be on the subject. But a military company has been formed under command of competent officers, so that all students of the University have here an opportunity for military drill, and many have availed themselves of it.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Besides the students in the regular classes, it is provided that students may enter the University at any time and select any three studies taught that term in either of the colleges or in the preparatory department. These are classed as "*University Students*," in distinction from those in the regular college classes.

There are, at present, *one hundred and forty-eight male students* in the preparatory and college classes, and *eighty-eight young ladies* in the normal department. Of these students forty-six receive free tuition, under section 9 of the act of reorganization.

The degree of *Bachelor of Arts* is conferred on those students who have completed the course of study in the college of letters; and the degree of *Bachelor of Philosophy*, on those who have completed the course of study in the college of arts; while the young ladies who complete the prescribed course of study in the normal department are entitled to diplomas of graduation under the seal of the University.

The North Dormitory Building contains thirty-two rooms for students, accommodating about 90. This is used for male students, while the South Dormitory Building is used exclusively for female students. There being 148 male students this term, the accommodations have been insufficient, and the university has been compelled to obtain rooms elsewhere, at a much higher price than was received from students for room-rent. Notwithstanding the objections which are sometimes urged against the dormitory system, it must be apparent that for our university it is absolutely required. Even the present number of students could not find accommodations in the city of Madison except at an inconvenient distance and an expense which few of them could afford to pay. The enlargement of these accommodations for students therefore becomes a matter of pressing necessity, and since the resources of the university, including the legislative appropriation, are hardly sufficient to defray the necessary current expenses, *it is confidently expected by the regents that the State will provide for the erection of another building.* The building now used for young ladies is not fitted for them. If a proper building could be provided for them, that which they now occupy could be used by young men, and then the university would have rooms and boarding accommodations enough for some time to come.

Concerning the financial condition of the University, I beg to refer to the annexed annual report of the Secretary of the Board of Regents, showing in detail the receipts and disbursements of the different funds and their respective incomes appropriated for the support of the University. It appears that the total income of the ensuing year, including the estimated receipts of tuition fees, will be \$22,208 38, an amount barely sufficient for the support of the departments as now organized, including the contemplated chair of ag-

7 SUP. PUB. INS.

riculture. If we compare this income with that of the University of Michigan, which, as I am informed, was over \$67,000 last year, (being *three times* as much as ours will be for the ensuing year), it will at once appear why our University cannot, for many years to come, be expected to equal that of which our sister State, Michigan is so justly proud. The example of Michigan is one well worth our emulation, and I hope that the time may not be far distant when our State University, which, since my connection with its administration I have seen near the brink of bankruptcy, and scoffed and sneered at from all sides (the much-abused step-child of the State, "that had no friends,)" will rise to be worthy of the name "*University*." New life has been infused into it, and it will not disappoint the people if they will properly support and aid it.

{ EDWARD SALOMON,
President of the Board of Regents of the University.

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

MADISON, WIS., October 10, 1867.

HON. EDWARD SALOMON,

President Regents of the University of Wisconsin :

SIR—I have the honor to submit the following statement of the condition of the Funds pertaining to the University, in my capacity as Secretary of the Regents, under the provisions of chapter 114, Laws of 1866.

The University Fund now consists of the University Fund proper, and of the Agricultural College Fund, which have been united for the purpose of sustaining an agricultural department in connection with the university. The amount of the fund, as appears from the statements below, is as follows :

UNIVERSITY FUND.

Due on certificates of sale.....	\$69,192 88	.....
Amount due on mortgages.....	6,892 00	.....
Certificates of indebtedness.....	101,000 00	.....
Dane county bonds.....	16,800 00	.....
Cash on hand.....	1,181 56	.....
	<hr/>	\$195,066 44

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

Due on certificates of sale.....	\$12,417 00	.....
Dane county bonds.....	6,000 00	.....
Cash on hand.....	1,815 89	.....
	<hr/>	\$20,232 89

Total principal of both funds..... \$215,298 83

The balance of cash on hand, as above stated, will be invested in securities on or before the first of June next, together with such ad-

ditional amounts as arise from the sales of lands in the mean time, the whole amount drawing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

There remains still unsold 16,993 acres of University land, and 223,870 acres of Agricultural College land. These lands as yet are selling slowly, but the proceeds of the sales will increase annually the productive funds.

The following comparative statements exhibit the condition of the University and Agricultural College Funds at the end of the fiscal years ending September 30, 1866 and 1867, respectively :

UNIVERSITY FUND.

	1867.	1866.
Amount due on certificates of sales.....	\$69,192 88	\$71,283 70
Amount due on mortgages.....	6,892 00	7,842 00
Certificates of indebtedness.....	101,000 00	101,000 00
Dane county bonds.....	16,800 00	.....
Total productive fund.....	<u>\$193,884 88</u>	<u>\$180,230 70</u>

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

	1867.	1866.
Due on certificates of sale.....	\$12,417 00	\$5,080 00
Dane county bonds.....	6,000 00	.....
	<u>\$18,417 00</u>	<u>\$5,080 00</u>

The changes in the first two items of the productive University Fund, specified above, have been produced as follows :

Amount due on certificates of sales Sept. 30, 1866.....		\$71,368 70
Decrease by forfeitures.....	\$1,425 00	.....
Decrease by payments.....	7,680 06	9,103 06
		<u>\$62,283 64</u>
Increase by new certificates of sale.....		6,909 24
Amount due on certificates of sale Sept 30, 1867		<u>\$69,192 88</u>
Amount due on mortgages, Sept. 30, 1866,....	\$7,842 00	.....
Decrease by payments.....	950 00	.....
Amount due on mortgages, Sept. 30, 1867,...	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$6,892 00</u>

The increase in the Agricultural College Fund arises from additional sales of lands.

The following statements show the receipts and disbursements of the University and Agricultural College Funds respectively, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1867 :

UNIVERSITY FUND.

Receipts.

Sales of lands.....	\$3,231 48	.....
Dues on certificates.....	7,563 06	.....
Loans, payments on mortgages.....	950 00	.....
Penalty, on forfeitures.....	106 02	.....
Taxes.....	8 62	.....
Delinquent tax refunded.....	40 02	.....
	<hr/>	
	\$11,894 20	

Disbursements.

Invested in Dane Co. bonds, ch. 46, G. L. 1867.		\$16,800 00
Delinquent tax.....		2 44
Refunded on account of over payment.....		992 59
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$11,894 20	\$17,795 03
Balance September 30, 1866.....	7,082 89	.....
Balance, September 30, 1867.....		1,181 56
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$18,976 59	\$18,976 59

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

Receipts.

Sales of lands.....	\$4,066 54	.....
Dues, principal paid.....	767 00	.....
	<hr/>	
	\$4,833 54	

Disbursements.

Invested in Dane Co. bonds, chap. 46, L. 1867.		\$6,000 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$4,833 54	\$6,000 00
Balance September 30, 1866.....	2,981 85	.....
Balance September 30, 1867.....		1,815 39
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$7,815 39	\$7,815 39

Under the provisions of chapter 46, of the laws of 1867, the Commissioners of School and University Lands were directed to in-

vest the principal of the University and Agricultural college funds in the bonds of Dane county, to the amount of forty thousand dollars. These bonds were issued in pursuance of section 16, of chapter 114, laws of 1866, for the purpose of purchasing an experimental farm, to be used in connection with the agricultural department of the University. These bonds were hypothecated by the regents in 1866, and a portion of them, amounting to the sum of \$28,500, have been taken up by the above-mentioned funds, of which amount only eighty cents on the dollar has been paid. The remainder of the bonds will be taken up as soon as the state of the funds admits.

The receipts and disbursements of the funds above-mentioned were as follows :

UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.

The University fund income consists of the interest on the productive fund and such donations as may from time to time be made.

The amount of receipts and disbursements during the last fiscal year, was as follows :

Receipts.

Interest, on principal due on lands.....	\$5,186 18	.....
Interest on certificates of indebtedness.....	7,808 33	.....
Interest on Dane county bonds.....	995 40	.....
Students, for tuition and room-rent.....	3,924 00	.....
.....do. fuel.....	639 63	.....
.....do. repairs (damages).....	289 75	.....
	<hr/>	
	\$18,338 24	

Disbursements.

ACCOUNTS AUDITED AND PAID.

Expenses of Regents attending meetings of Board.

F. O. Thorpe.....	\$62 75	.....
R. B. Sandersen.....	74 50	.....
J. O. Cover.....	48 00	.....
J. B. Parkinson.....	50 00	.....
A. L. Smith.....	73 90	.....
B. R. Hinckley.....	57 80	.....
Samuel Fallows.....	64 80	.....
Jacob S. Bugh.....	100 00	.....
Edward Salomon.....	40 15	.....
Angus Cameron.....	33 10	.....
O. S. Hamilton.....	65 95	.....
H. C. Hobart.....	92 20	.....
H. D. Barron.....	140 96	.....
H. P. Strong.....	10 90	.....
M. M. Davis.....	20 80	.....
	<hr/>	
	\$930 31	

Salaries of Professors and Teachers.

J. W. Sterling.....	\$1,500 00	.....
E. S. Carr.....	1,500 00	.....
James D. Butler.....	1,500 00	.....
John P. Fuchs.....	1,500 00	.....
J. C. Pickard.....	1,500 60	.....
Daniel Read.....	810 66	.....
R. H. Carpenter.....	250 00	.....
Miss H. N. McCutcheon.....	525 00	.....
Miss C. L. Ware.....	450 00	.....
		<hr/>
		\$9,535 66

Janitor's services.

Patrick Walsh.....	\$507 00	.....
Pat. Finnerty	170 00	.....
		<hr/>
		\$677 00

Insurance.

S. G. Benedict.....	\$58 75	.....
M. D. Miller.....	287 50	.....
Williams & Main.....	125 00	.....
W. H. Wyman.....	187 50	.....
		<hr/>
		\$558 75

Expenses of Visitors.

J. M. Gillett.....	29 00	.....
J. W. Steele.....	32 30	.....
		<hr/>
		61 30

Wood.

Thomas Hayden.....	144 00	.....
James McKee.....	1,516 86	.....
P. Hurd.....	332 00	.....
		<hr/>
		1,992 8

Advertising.

George Hyer & Co.....	5 00	.....
E. G. Benjamin.....	10 20	.....
German Printing Co.....	10 40	.....
George Knapp & Co.....	28 90	.....
C. F. Solberg.....	12 00	.....
		<hr/>
		66 50

Miscellaneous.

James McDowall, carpenter work.....	548 00	.....
A. B. Crampton, ironing wheelbarrows.....	10 00	.....
.....do.....tools.....	104 88	.....
John N. Jones, hardware.....	94 93	.....
Ramsay & Campbell, hardware.....	540 42	.....
J. W. Sterling, services.....	14 25	.....
.....do.....expenses.....	70 25	.....
N. B. Van Slyke,.....do.....	87 20	.....
.....do.....do.....to Washington.....	168 30	.....
Webster & Towers, painting.....	126 90	.....
N. W. Telegraph Co., telegram.....	1 90	.....

L. P. Drake, surveying.....	20 00	.....
Pardee & Clark, chemicals.....	33 01	.....
Sexton & Dowling, lumber.....	40 03	.....
Silliman & Dana, Silliman's Journal.....	6 00	.....
Atwood & Rublee, printing.....	92 23	.....
.....do.....do.....catalogue.....	140 00	.....
Thomas Demsey, repairing wells.....	103 00	.....
E. A. Spencer, recording deeds.....	1 25	.....
Starks & Davis, merchandise.....	4 00	.....
Darwin Clark, furniture.....	41 75	.....
J. M. Haight,.....do.....	51 50	.....
D. S. Durrie, classifying library.....	88 00	.....
O. D. Teal, arranging.....do.....	38 75	.....
Moseley & Bro., stationery.....	9 65	.....
Madison brass band, music at commencement...	25 00	.....
J. C. Pickard, music at young ladies..do.....	25 00	.....
Patrick Walsh, cleaning.....	78 50	.....
Michael Hawks, labor.....	12 75	.....
William J. Gill,.....do.....	34 59	.....
Martin Hanley,.....do.....	29 75	.....
Refunded on account of overpayment.....	194 85	.....
Transferred to general fund, chap. 240, G. L. 1867	1,561 10	.....
		4,397 79

Total accounts audited and paid..... **\$18,220 17**

Total receipts,.....	\$18,338 24	.....
Balance September 30, 1866.....	\$5,501 47	.....
Balance September 30, 1867.....		\$5,619 54
	\$23,839 71	\$23,839 71

The last item of \$1,561 10 was the amount paid from the General Fund for the expenses of the Regents of the University, in 1866, and which was ordered to be refunded from the University Fund income, by chapter 240, General Laws of 1867.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND INCOME.

Receipts.

Interest on principal due on lands.....	\$599 01	.....
Interest on Dane county bonds.....	1,804 60	.....
	\$2,403 61	

Disbursements.

Interest on Dane county bonds, amount due at time of purchase.....		\$1,449 11
Refunded for over payment of interest.....		9 35
	\$2,403 61	\$1,458 46
Balance September 30, 1866.....	144 93	.....
Balance September 30, 1867.....		1,090 08
	\$2,548 54	\$2,548 54

From the above statements it appears that there is a balance of income on hand belonging to these funds, as follows :

University Fund income.....	\$5,619 54
Agricultural College Fund income.....	1,090 08
	<hr/>
	\$6,709 62
	<hr/>

Since none of the salaries of the Professors for the present University year have been paid up to the first of October, although one quarter's salary is due, this balance, with the amount paid for interest on lands, due January 1, 1868, the amount appropriated by the State under chapter 82, Laws of 1867, and Tuition fees from students, will constitute the whole amount of means applicable to the support of the University up to June 1, 1868, at which time the interest on certificates of Indebtedness, and Dane county bonds will be due and payable.

The amount of available funds for the present University year will then stand as follows :

Balance on hand.....	\$6,709 62
Interest on lands, estimated.....	6,195 00
Appropriation by State.....	7,303 76
Tuition fees, estimated.....	2,000 00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$22,208 38
	<hr/>

From this amount must be paid the salaries of the Faculty, and teachers, for the whole of the present University year, and all the expenses necessary for repairs, fuel, insurance, and expenses of the meetings of the Regents.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM FUND.

The receipts into this fund from the sale and hypothecation of Dane County Bonds in 1866, was \$29,358 72. During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1866, there was paid out for lands purchased, the sum of \$23,672 00, leaving a balance on hand at the commencement of last fiscal year, of \$5,686 72. There have been no further receipts during the last fiscal year.

The following is a statement of the disbursements from this fund during the year ending September 30, 1867 :

Disbursements.

For lands—

Elizabeth Haight and others.....	\$2,582 00	.....
A. E. Morley.....	1,593 00	.....
James Richardson.....	544 30	.....
Carrie F. Henderson and others.....	2,100 00	.....
	<hr/>	
		\$6,719 30

For expense improving farm—

Frank & Hopkins, lumber.....	\$451 00	.....
Sexton & Dowling, ..do.....	190 04	.....
Ramsay & Campbell, hardware.....	77 85	.....
H. Larsen, building fence.....	119 64	.....
Cornelius Oleson, building fence.....	50 81
	<hr/>	888 34

Total accounts audited and paid.....	<hr/>	\$7,607 64
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As appears, there is an overpayment of this fund to the amount of \$1,920 92, which will soon be more than balanced by a further investment of the bonds.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. S. ALLEN,

*Secretary of State, and ex officio
Secretary of Regents of University.*

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

BURNETT COUNTY.

Herewith I send my annual report—the last one under my term of office. Three teachers have been employed in our two districts during the year, one male and two females. The first one was a very poor teacher, but, unable to find any one else. I was obliged to accept him for two months. The two female teachers did their best, especially Mary Tewksberry, but were unable to secure regular attendance of the scholars.

The school-house in district 2 is now completed, and is the best in the neighborhood. The District Clerk, Canute Anderson, deserves credit for his energetic efforts in providing his district with a beautiful house and furnishing materials and site in advance.

The interest among the people for education is very small as yet, and I have been unable to get the parents to send their children regular to school. Hoping that my nominated successor will succeed better than I have done, and do more for the important and great object of education, I say farewell.

G. WM. FORSELL,
County Superintendent.

DODGE COUNTY.

West District.

There are in this district one hundred and seven school houses capable of accommodating six thousand five hundred and eight pupils. The number of children in the district over four and under twenty years of age is eight thousand seven hundred and eight. It will from this be seen, that there are twenty-two hundred children entitled to an education, that cannot find accommodations in our public schools. Many of the houses are not only too small, but out of repair and badly constructed for school purposes. It is gratifying to be able to state, that things in this respect are rapidly improving. Several new buildings for school purposes have been

erected during the past year, that reflect credit upon the people where they are located. The greater number are sufficiently large to accommodate all the children residing in the district and contain those improvements in seating and ventilation which experience has demonstrated to be necessary.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

There are seven graded schools in this district, exclusive of those in the city of Beaver Dam. These schools have been under the charge of competent instructors, and it is believed will compare favorably with any in the state.

LIBRARIES.

The different libraries in the several school districts contain eight hundred volumes, valued at \$748. These libraries, if properly managed, are of incalculable benefit to the young. But great care should be taken in the selection of books. To invest money in the trashy literature with which the country is flooded, is a thousand times worse than throwing it away. Books should be selected with a view to improvement as well as entertainment, and for this purpose selections can be made from the domains of science, history and biography. The youthful mind must have food, but let it be pure and wholesome.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

The various reports show, that there are two thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight children in this district over four and under twenty years of age, that have, during the year, attended no school either public or private. This is an alarming state of things, when taken in connection with the fact, that reflecting minds every where concede, that the welfare of society and the safety of our institutions depend upon the intelligence of the people. It is in this view of the case, that property owners are taxed for the support of our public schools. If this be just, and few can doubt it, have we not a right to insist, nay, to *demand* that these children shall receive the benefits of a common school education?

MONTHLY REPORTS.

I have required Monthly Reports from all the teachers in my jurisdiction, showing the order of exercises, the different branches of study pursued, the progress made, the deportment of the scholars and other valuable information. For this purpose blanks have been furnished to enable the teachers to discharge this duty without unnecessary labor or delay. The expense attending this measure is small and the results believed to be beneficial.

Teachers are held to a personal accountability, while any difficulty occurring in school may be reported to the superintendent, and oftentimes removed by a timely word of caution or advice.

VISITING SCHOOLS.

I have visited during the year one hundred and seventy-nine schools, and found them mostly in a prosperous condition. Where failures have occurred, it was owing mainly to the neglect or inability of the teachers to enforce discipline. In other cases, I have reason to believe that the schools would have been successful, had the District Boards visited them as required by law, or parents shown that interest in the schools which their importance demands. It has been my object besides examining into the condition of the schools, noting the progress made, and making such suggestions as circumstances seemed to require, to impress upon the minds of the young the importance of rightly improving their time, of forming correct habits and living virtuously as the only means of securing their own happiness and becoming good citizens.

Upon the whole we have reason to congratulate ourselves upon the efficiency and success of our school system, and to feel encouraged to further efforts in behalf of popular education.

LORENZO MERRILL,
County Superintendent.

 EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.

The town clerks have been exceedingly tardy in their reports, and some of them so imperfect that I was obliged to send them back for correction. I have labored hard to get them as correct as possible, but there are many imperfections still which I could not remedy.

I would simply add that great improvement respecting the schools of this county is evident, and this seems very generally to be appreciated by the people, although I failed to receive the nomination for another term. I hope the work may fall into more faithful hands. It has been a work that I have enjoyed. The past year has been one of unprecedented success of the teachers in this county. I have labored to systematize the methods of instruction with greater success than I anticipated, and it is with some degree of gratification that I compare the condition of the schools now with that of six years ago when the work fell into my hands. The great danger to the system of county superintendents is that party politics, or what is worse, personal preference or opposition, or the desire to favor with the income of the office, will control in the nominations, while those really caring for educational interests neglect to attend the primary meetings, and the few control the election.

The people of this county seem really to be awake to the interests of the schools. I have visited nearly every school in the county twice during each term, and first at the earliest possible period after its commencement to assist the teacher in organizing.

This to the teachers has been worth more in securing success than any other labor I have bestowed. The teachers appreciate it, and it has been the means of securing their highest confidence.

A. KIDDER,
County Superintendent.

GRANT COUNTY.

A few days ago I forwarded you my annual report for the year ending Aug. 31, 1867. But, at your request and in order to give a fuller statement of the condition of the schools and educational interests of Grant county, I make the following special report :

ERRORS IN ANNUAL REPORT.

In the financial pages the "amount received," less the "amount paid out" does not leave the "money on hand," for this reason, viz : in the towns of Blue River, Ellenboro, Glen Haven, Harrison, Hickory Grove, Lima, Little Grant, Fennimore, Millville, and Waterloo, there are districts that report deficits ; and quite a number of these towns report money as being raised, without reporting any expenditure of it, yet no money reported as "on hand ;" so some report money as "paid out," when no account is given as to how it was raised. And in many districts the importance of voting taxes separately for the several purposes specified, was lost sight of ; hence you will find, in these cases, taxes all put in one sum as money received from "all other sources" or under the head, "teachers' wages," thus rendering the report very imperfect and untrustworthy as a guide to the amount of money raised or expended for particular purposes. So in the body of the report there is too little accuracy ; some districts, for example, report a number of pupils under four or over twenty as attending school, but give no account of the number of days' attendance, and some town clerks report the "total days' attendance" the same as the "number of days a school has been taught ;" others give no report of the number attending school, &c.

There is no way to remedy these errors, but for the people to elect, as district and as town clerks, men who can read and write the English language, and, at least, add an ordinary column of figures.

TIME—HOW EMPLOYED.

I have held, during the year, nineteen examinations, consuming thus eleven weeks. In addition to these public advertised examinations, I had, (under the plea of scarceness of teachers, mainly last fall,) to give private examinations to seventy-three applicants—these, generally, came to my office without previous notice, hence, were

the cause of a loss of much time, about five weeks, that should have been given to school visitation. The above deductions, increased by the whole of the time necessary for preparation of questions for both the spring and the fall examinations—which is no small task—and in doing the office writing, correspondence, records, &c., leaves about thirty weeks, in which to visit the two hundred and twelve schools, (which there are, as per town clerks' reports, in the county,) some of them with two, three, four or five departments.

I held this year three Institutes—one of three days' continuance, for the west part of the county, at Patch Grove, attended by about fifty teachers; one, of four days, for the south part of the county, at Platteville, attended by seventy teachers; and one, of three days, at Lancaster, attended by sixty-five teachers. Charles H. Allen assisted in conducting the first two, and Jacob Wernli the last, whilst others—teachers in the county—rendered valuable aid in class drills. Of these three Institutes, I think I may say, that they were eminently successful, and too much credit for their success can not be given to Professors Allen and Wernli, of the State Normal School. At Patch Grove, lectures were delivered by Professor Allen, Hon. Hammer Robbins and Professor W. B. Clark, of Patch Grove Academy, who also rendered efficient aid there, as well as at Lancaster, in class exercises. At Platteville, Professor Allen lectured two evenings, and Professor George M. Guernsey one; at Lancaster, lectures were delivered by Professor Wernli, Hon. J. T. Mills and Professor Beardsley of Lancaster Institute. These lectures were all thoroughly practical and commonsense talks with and to the teachers. In addition to the above, the Superintendent lectured at Patch Grove and Platteville.

In the course of the year I have, besides examinations and office work, made one hundred and fifty-one visits to schools—the number of visits would have been considerably larger but for the time spent in private examinations last fall. I have endeavored to make these visits of as much benefit as possible to the districts. I counsel with teachers in regard to modes of instruction, government, classification, and general management, (sometimes personally, other times by written note,) and I have a circular addressed to School Boards, which I use in visiting schools. This is of necessity general, but at the foot is a blank space, in order that I may call attention, by number, to any of the specifications that I may regard as apposite to the school, and may write also any thing further that I may have to say. This circular is in the main embodied in a circular which I prepared this fall to be read at the Annual School District Meetings, and which I append to this report. This circular has accomplished good results in many cases; and has always, I believe, with one exception, been kindly received, whether the suggestions contained in it were regarded or not.

In this case, the school house stood upon a highway, grounds uninclosed, no out house, the blackboard small and almost worn out, the seats with high, perpendicular backs and no chair for the teacher.

I, as kindly and politely as I knew how, called attention specially to the need for an out house, for a better blackboard and for more comfortable seats for the children. The clerk upon receiving the circular, informed the teacher, that the district were satisfied with the appurtenances as they were, that they were good enough, and if they did not suit me, I could furnish new; yet, the second day after, in conversing with me, he claimed that he had for a long time urged the necessity for the same improvements that I recommended.

During these visits I delivered a number of evening lectures, in different parts of the county, upon the wants of the schools and the best means to supply these wants. I have aimed in these lectures to state simple truths in a plain way; to enlist parents fully in the important work of providing suitable school-houses, apparatus and appurtenances; and to beget an enlightened public opinion in favor of sustaining good schools for a greater, instead of poor schools for a less length of time, as the latter has been too much the practice. And I am assured the work has not been done in vain.

GRADING OF SCHOOLS.

In the matter of grading I can report little or no change. The classification of the school at Hazel Green was somewhat systematized, but lacks much yet in thoroughness.

CHANGE IN DISTRICTS

I am glad to report that in some localities there is a better opinion beginning to spring up in regard to the size of school districts. Hitherto the practice has been to divide and sub-divide, but this year there has been a move in the opposite direction. In the town of Clifton, districts 1 and 5 have been consolidated, and so in the town of Lima, joint district 6 and districts 4 and 8 have been united. By these changes there is certainly far more ability to sustain a good school, and this end accomplished will compensate the increased distance that the children have to travel. Some few families in these two new districts will of necessity have a considerable distance to send their children to school, but I am informed that the union in each case was effected with great unanimity.

And during the year, at least one joint district, consisting of parts of four towns, has been broken up: a new district being formed in each of the four towns.

The joint districts are a fruitful source of much trouble and inaccuracy in the reports,—one clerk of such district, I know, has reported fully to the town clerk of four separate towns, so the children of his district are four times enumerated. There is little real need for the formation of such districts. More than half the applications (that come to my knowledge) for the formation of joint districts, as well as being set off from one district into another, have their origin in petty quarrels or neighborhood jealousies.

Were all the joint districts in the county broken up, such disposi-

tion might be made of the territory composing them, that few, if any persons would suffer detriment from the change.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

There have been a number of school-houses built within the year. First, among these is the house in the village of Lancaster, a brick building, 72x56 feet, containing rooms for ten teachers, and capable of accommodating about five hundred pupils. The cost of this house is about \$16,000: The site contains almost three acres, is well enclosed, and covered with native trees, being altogether the most attractive grounds in the county.

Unfortunately, owing to the fact that the old house had to be razed to give place for the new, at least a year (from April 1, 1867 to April 1, 1868,) will pass by without any public school in this village. The interim will be filled up as best it can by a number of private schools and the Lancaster Institute.

I would note further that a school house has been built in each of the following districts, viz.: districts 8 and 9, Beetown; district 3, Bloomington; districts 2 and 3, Blue River; district 3, Fennimore; district 2, Hazel Green; joint district 1, Harrison and Lima; joint district 9, Lima and Platteville; district 4, Marion; district 7, Potosi; district 7, Waterloo; districts 6 and 12, Wingville; and joint district 1, Woodman and Marion. And in districts 6, Hazel Green, and 7, Platteville, the school-houses have been enlarged, by removing one end wall and building an addition, making in each of these last two, an ungainly-looking room—the ceiling of the latter being so low as to render the room unfit for a school room. This gives a total of sixteen new houses, and two enlarged. Some of these are built without plan, it is true, and are ill suited to the purpose intended; but most of them are really good buildings, and are a credit to the districts. I would especially mention that of joint district 1, Harrison and Lima. This is according to a plan that I furnished them, and is, I think, the best arranged house built in the county during the last four years. I have continually urged that school-houses should be built after improved plans, as arrangement of furniture, &c., has so much to do with the success of a school, and as it costs no more to do a thing in a right way than to do it in a wrong way.

Besides these new houses, much has been done in the way of improvement. In district No. 5, Platteville, the grounds have been well enclosed and a cistern made; in Boscobel a well has been sunk, furnished with a pump, and a number of drinking cups chained to the pump; and in district 6, Olifton, a set of out-line maps and primary charts have been procured.

EXAMINATIONS.

There were present at my examinations 402 candidates; of these 338 received certificates,—4 of the first, 16 of the second, and 276
S SUP. PUB. INS.

of the third grade. I granted 42 local, or special, certificates, generally upon application, from school-boards for such license. Of the above number, 12 are twice counted, leaving 326 different persons receiving certificates. So that there is now an excess of one hundred teachers over the number required to teach the schools. And so last fall there were sixty-six more licensed teachers than were required to teach the schools. These examinations have been partly written and partly oral, and upon the scale recommended by the State Conventions of County Superintendents. My questions have always been fair test-questions, free from quibbles and quiddities.

TEACHERS—WAGES, &C.

It is a matter of congratulation that sixty-five teachers should be retained in the same schools during the year; about twenty in the same schools, in which they taught last year; four for three years; one for four years; one for five years; and two for six and one-half years. The wages of teachers have remained about the same as last year. I believe the highest wages paid male teachers was \$85.00, and female teachers \$55.00 per month.

The average standing of teachers is far superior to what it was last year. If the standard of qualification should continue to be advanced, or even not permitted to sink below the present scale, our schools must show a marked improvement in the years to come.

MONTHLY REPORTS.

Two hundred and ninety teachers have been faithful in making the monthly reports to this office. The longer I use these reports the more fully am I convinced that their influence is very beneficial both to teachers and schools, and they furnish me a fund of information I could not otherwise obtain. I have, upon visiting the schools, found it true, without an exception, that those teachers who are most prompt, accurate and tidy in making their reports, keep superior schools, as compared with those whose reports are often tardy to reach me, soiled and inaccurate and incomplete.

APPURTENANCES.

My report shows that in five districts the school-grounds have been enclosed; that in fifteen, out-houses have been built; that in forty-seven, a list of text books has been adopted by the board; that in four, outline maps have been purchased, &c.; but still it is certainly humiliating that in a county like Grant but fifty-four school-houses out of two hundred and twelve, or little over one-fourth, or twenty-five *per centum*, are furnished with out-houses; and that but twenty-six are furnished with outline maps, and but twenty-five sites enclosed, not quite twelve and one-half *per cent*. If these things are wanting, one would but waste time and words to speak of cisterns or other arrangements for water, bells, clocks, adornments of school-room walls, and grounds, and the various *aesthetical et caetera* that tend to refine.

(Circular to be read at the Annual Meeting.)

OFFICE OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT,
LANCASTER, WIS., August 5, 1867.

To School District Officers:

GENTLEMEN:—Could I, I would be present at the annual meeting of every district in the county. This is simply impossible, so I take this means of communicating with you and the citizens of the district.

I would respectfully ask attention to the following matters:

1. In the election of district officers, for the ensuing term, let an effort be made to secure men who have both the *ability* and the *inclination* to promote the welfare of the school. Generally, those who have children to educate feel a deeper interest than those who have none.

2. In determining the amount of tax necessary for repairs, the condition of the *fence* and *outhouses* as well as of the school-house ought to be considered. In a great many districts of this county there are no outhouses; and in many others the outhouses are so exposed or so out of repair or so filthy as to be no better than none. This matter demands your attention. Refinement and purity are not easily rooted out of the minds and hearts of children, but there are some assaults that it is difficult for even innate feelings to withstand. The school-house should be enclosed by a substantial and tasteful fence. The yard should be divided into two separate portions for the girls and the boys; and a privy should be provided for each sex in opposite corners of the yard. This subject is respectfully urged upon the attention of the people as worthy of their careful consideration.

3. In levying a tax for the payment of teachers' wages, do not have too great regard to cheapness; too often a *cheap* teacher keeps a *dear* school. As shown by the last Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, no class of persons are so poorly paid as teachers, if you take into consideration the average length of time the schools were taught. Let us be wise in managing our educational interests. A true economy shuns alike parsimony and prodigality.

4. In many districts of this county the school houses are entirely unfit for school purposes; and others have no seats or desks fit for the use for which they are intended; many have no place provided where pupils may orderly put away their hats and bonnets; many have no wood box, hence the wood is scattered over the floor—no scraper, hence the floor is littered with mud; few have sufficient good black board surface, outline maps, primary charts, and recitation seats; the annual meeting is the time for the consideration of these things. A few hours' labor will, in many cases, render a school room much more convenient and comfortable.

5. If you are about to build a school house, first have a plan—much money is often wasted by building without a plan. Seats and desks should face the teacher, the entrance should be in the south end, the teacher's desk in the north end, and the blackboard should extend quite across the north end, and if needed, fill all the spaces between windows, &c., around the room. A school house should never be built snug up to a road to catch all the dust and noise of passers-by, nor by a smith-shop or a mill. There are some school houses with ample grounds that seem to dispute the right of wagons to pass that way—they crowd so upon the roads.

6. The law makes it your duty to visit the schools. Your visits encourage both the teachers and the pupils. By visiting early in the term you can accomplish more good than visiting at a later day, by suggesting corrections for any irregularities.

As official visitors, we should observe and try to correct, where correction is needed, among other things :

1st. The general deportment and application of pupils, the discipline and modes of instruction.

2d. The irregularity of attendance and tardiness of a portion of pupils.

3d. Whether there is a uniform series of text books, and whether there is any lack of text books in the branches the pupils are required to study.

4th. The extent, convenience and condition of the black board. Often I find the black board up so high as to be out of the reach of the little ones ; also whether there is a supply of outline maps, primary charts, map of Grant county. &c.

5th. The temperature, ventilation and general comfort of the school-room ; the height, width and inclination of the seats and desks, compared with the wants of the pupils.

7. The length of this circular admonishes me that I may not discuss many important questions that come before you at your district meeting. I would further simply suggest the following :

1st. Has your school been kept five months by a qualified teacher ?

2d. Is your school kept in session during alternate Saturday's ? If so, is it not a waste of time ?

3d. Are teachers employed in your school without first obtaining a certificate from the county superintendent ? Hereafter, in accordance with the action of the State convention of county and city superintendents at La Crosse, and frequent decisions of the state superintendent that the course is illegal, certificates from adjoining counties will not be endorsed.

I have offered the foregoing questions and suggestions hoping that they may lead to such action as will benefit the school. The responsibility of a voter at a district meeting is great. It is here that we find the source of the determining influence of society.

Then this is the summing up of the whole matter : I regard the teachers as being better qualified and more earnest in their work ; the schools as being a great advance this year upon what they were last ; and, possibly, the people generally more interested in the schools, as shown by a desire for better teachers, and by an increased and increasing number of school visits given in the monthly reports.

D. GRAY PURMAN,
County Superintendent.

GREEN LAKE COUNTY.

A good degree of interest in the prosperity of our common schools, has been manifested by the citizens of our county during the past year.

The desire for well-qualified, efficient teachers is becoming general, and the average wages of teaching are now higher than ever before. Teachers are encouraged. Grateful for every token of appreciation from school officers and patrons, they will doubtless devote themselves with increased earnestness to the duties of their calling, and thus a new impetus will be given to the cause of education throughout the country.

The subject of better school accommodations is beginning to receive some attention, but not as much as its importance demands. A new brick school house has just been completed in the town of Brooklyn ; also, a fine stone structure for a Union School, in the village of Princeton, is being built, which will be ready for use by the middle of November next. And there are encouraging indications that several new brick school houses will be erected during the ensuing year. Such facts testify to the increasing interest of our people, in the care and enlightenment of the rising generation.

Let every friend of intelligence, good order and social progress but feel, as he ought, that he is in a degree responsible for the condition of the schools and the standard of education in the community in which he resides, and an impulse would be given to the cause of popular education, encouraging alike to all officers, and to every good citizen of our commonwealth.

A. A. SPENCER,
County Superintendent.

KEWAUNEE COUNTY.

I can only say that in this county the cause of common schools and education generally has been very much improved during the past year. We have two Graded Schools of two departments each. Two very respectable and conveniently arranged frame school-houses

have been built the past season, one in Casco, and one in Ahnapee. Take it all in all, I believe Kewaunee county has made considerable improvement in her educational interests.

LYMAN WALKER,
County Superintendent.

LA FAYETTE COUNTY.

Since transmitting my last annual report to your department, I have, from personal observation and contact become somewhat better acquainted with the condition of the schools generally of this county, and am hence better prepared than when I last addressed you, to present a few observations in the shape of a "Special Report," touching what I deem important to the general well-being of our common schools.

Within the past year, I have held meetings of the people at twenty-six different points in our county, with a view of exciting if possible, a greater interest in school matters than we generally find pervading communities dependent upon our common schools for educational advantages.

While these meetings have not been as successful as I could have wished with respect to numbers in attendance, I am convinced from the results which have attended many of them, that great and lasting benefits may be conferred by school officers upon our schools through such agencies.

These meetings have taught me that the lamentable lack of interest among the people in school matters, so universally a subject of remark by school officers, is to be ascribed rather to the absence of a true appreciation of their relation to our common schools, than to a spirit of deliberate indifference to an interest which, in a country like ours, constitutes the foundation upon which rests our entire social and political structure.

In announcing or calling these assemblies of the people, curiosity was at once excited to know what could be the character of "Educational Meetings," as they have been styled. Many supposed that the Superintendent designed presenting to the people technical disquisitions upon the subject of education; something that would be above the comprehension of those for whose benefit the meetings were intended.

This fact, I subsequently ascertained, operated materially against the success of the movement in certain localities, keeping many away who, had they known that the object of the "Educational Meeting" was simply to enable the Superintendent to get the people together and address them in a plain, matter of fact, common sense manner, touching the relations they sustain to their schools, would, by their presence, have greatly enhanced the interest of the assem-

blies. and, I believe, learned something of their duties and responsibilities as patrons of the public schools.

In my last report to your department, I took occasion to allude to the necessity which I conceived to exist for an increase in the wages of teachers, and I am now more than ever convinced, that due attention to this matter on the part of the public will prove most advantageous. There has, to be sure, been a marked increase in teachers' wages within the past two or three years, but there is still room for improvement. The average rate of teachers' wages in this county may be said to be about \$25 per month. Such compensation as this is by no means adequate, if we would create what is so much to be desired, viz., a class of professional teachers. Indeed, there is no class so poorly paid as the teaching profession generally. And as a result of this state of things, young men are in the habit of teaching during the winter months, and seeking some more remunerative channel in the summer; whereas, if sufficient wages were paid they would make a business or profession of teaching, and thus necessarily become better qualified for the work than it is possible for them to do as at present engaged. There is no good reason, that I can conceive of, why the compensation of teachers should not at least approximate in a reasonable measure to that received by employees in the various clerical positions occupied by young men and women.

Assuredly, the position occupied by the teacher who is charged with the moral and intellectual training of from twenty to fifty children, involves quite as weighty a responsibility as that borne by him who holds the position of clerk.

The plan practised by some of our county superintendents of addressing the people upon school topics through circulars read at the annual district meetings, commends itself to my judgment as an excellent means of reaching all concerned, and shall be adopted in this county should I be continued in my present position.

Apropos of this, I may observe that I have been placed under obligations to I. N. Cundall, Esq., of Fond du Lac county, and to D. Gray Purman, Esq., of Grant county, by the receipt during the past year from these gentlemen of various valuable papers relating to school interests in their respective counties.

CHAS. B. JENNINGS,
County Superintendent.

MARATHON COUNTY.

I have visited and examined eight schools, and am pleased to be able to report favorably of them.

District No. 7, town of Wausau, has nearly completed a good me school-house.

It is very desirable to have a uniformity of text books in the schools. The great variety now in use hinders the teacher from laboring efficiently.

It is a subject of complaint that parents seldom visit the schools. Surely parents should esteem teachers and sustain their authority in proportion as they are faithful in all things. Except they co-operate with them decidedly and heartily, and take part with them, even though it be against their own children, except when it is clear that authority is abused and cruelty practiced, the teacher must fail and the pupils be injured. So fond and partial are most parents, that they are too ready to take part with their children against teachers and all others.

THOMAS GREENE,
County Superintendent.

OCONTO COUNTY.

I send you herewith, my annual report. I have delayed it several days, in order to have all the town clerks' reports to imbody in it; using in the meantime all reasonable means to secure prompt and accurate reports; but still you will find that one (the Pensaukee) report, is wanting.

My report is defective in other respects, I am well aware. I have taken much pains to have it accurate in all its details. I could, however, only use such materials as subordinate officers furnished me; and they were evidently defective in some respects. I first publicly called the attention of District and Town Clerks to the importance of accurate and prompt reports from them. I then addressed those personally whose reports were faulty or failed to reach me, and you have the result.

Some of the officers lack the requisite knowledge, and some lack interest.

There is, I presume, nothing in my county, which does not exist in others, that would furnish material for a special report which would be of service to the general cause of education.

Three new school houses have been built during the year, and arrangements are making for three or four more in the year to come.

The county is new, and there are many difficulties to overcome before our schools are made what they ought to be. I think the prospect is brightening, but slowly.

JNO. FAIRCHILD,
County Superintendent of Schools.

OZAUKEE COUNTY.

At the time of transmitting my annual statistical report to the State Department, I was occupied with the fall examinations and

Institute, else this special report should accompany it ; besides both were forwarded together last year, and the special report was not looked upon as such.

During the winter term I visited every school in the county, spending half a day in each, accompanied in all cases, where it was possible to secure such co-operation, by the members of the District Board. In nearly every school I conducted the usual exercises, together with a review examination in the different branches studied, and noticed very decided improvements since the preceding visitation, to which I directed the attention of the District Boards. During the summer term all the schools in operation (comparatively few) were visited. The summer schools, except in the villages, are but thinly attended.

In some country districts where a young lady whiles away some two or three months in the summer with about a dozen children from four to nine years of age, would it not be better to keep all the school term, agreed upon by the district, in the fall and winter? And yet I should hesitate to counsel any course that might tend to keep the door of a school-house closed all summer.

The value of large districts and graded schools begins to be more thought of and appreciated. Last year one small district was dissolved, and incorporated with the adjoining district, and a similar tendency elsewhere is perceptible.

Only those schools that are under the charge of teachers of ability, are frequently visited by the District Board and others ; while in those conducted by poor teachers little or no interest seems to be taken. We have four graded schools ; three having two departments, and one having three departments. Three new stone school-houses have been built during the year, and others are about to be built next spring and summer.

At and since the fall examinations fifty-nine certificates have been issued, fifty-one of the third grade, six of the second grade, and two of the first grade. Only thirty-six applicants presented themselves at the public examinations. the remaining twenty-three consist of old teachers who seem to think that their experience in the profession should exempt them from such a process, and of inexperienced young men and ladies, who are always on the look out for those schools that remain, after the holders of fully legitimate public examination certificates are served. Even this is an improvement on former years.

Heretofore the examinations were, for the most part, written, so much as to appear and in reality be private, rather than public examinations ; this fall they were conducted almost exclusively on the oral principle, and with this form visitors were satisfied and teachers perfectly reconciled.

There are some few teachers whose strongest claim to a certificate or rather to a license to teach, consists in presenting a paper signed by the board and citizens of some certain district, expressing a wish to have them as their teachers. Unwillingly have I granted a l

cense (limited of course) to such persons, actuated by a scarcity of teachers, and the fear that, in such a case, if the wish of the district were not respected the school-house might remain closed during the term.

I have held an Institute in the latter part of October, the second since I became Superintendent, and the latter has proved so great an improvement on the former, both in the attendance and the interest manifested as to inspire high hopes of the good to be accomplished by such exercises. This, together with the regular meetings of our Teachers' Association, lately organized, promises to bring about a better state of things in matters pertaining to education.

P. K. GANNON,
County Superintendent.

PEPIN COUNTY.

The class of teachers in this county are growing better each year. The demand for *good teachers* is on the increase and some districts are more concerned about the quality and abilities of the teacher than the wages. But the majority of the districts are still in favor of "cheap teachers." The selfishness of man is manifested as much in our school matters as anywhere else. In some districts in this county there are a majority of men who have no children, and being tax payers they vote down the school—refusing to raise funds necessary to maintain it. Hence some of our school children are deprived of schooling from this cause—men refusing to raise money to educate other folks' children. This I call a short-sighted and niggardly policy for people living in the United States.

Our school-houses, as a general thing, are poor concerns, rough logs thrown together, as if for herding sheep or cattle, with few out-houses and badly constructed seats. There are but few good school-houses in the county.

As yet people here will not vote a tax for a school library, school apparatus or outline maps. There is not a school-house in the county supplied with outline maps.

It is high time that our legislature change the school month from 22 days to 20 days. The people demand this change, and especially the teachers.

JAMES R. HANAN,
County Superintendent.

PIERCE COUNTY.

As our county is quite new and much of it thinly settled, so we have not arrived at the degree of perfection to which we hope grad-

ually to attain. In part of the towns we have some very fine school-houses, which are an ornament to the county and a credit to the districts in which they are situated. The larger number of our school districts have rather poor school-houses, which have been built some time when the inhabitants were poor. But there is an irrepressible desire in this county for building new school-houses after the best and most improved plans; also for repairing others and making them comfortable and convenient for both teachers and scholars.

During the past year our schools have been supplied with well qualified teachers, who have shown themselves masters of their profession by the success that has attended most of their labors.

This constant and gradual improvement of our schools is due to several causes which I need not mention here.

I am pleased to state that quite a number of our teachers have been employed in the same district—some two terms, some three or more, and one lady has become a permanent and indispensable fixture to the welfare of the school in which she has so faithfully labored many a weary year.

There are many officers and patrons in this county who are unwilling to employ any teacher except those well qualified and adepts in teaching; yet it cannot be denied but that there are some who still cling to the pernicious idea that a cheap school teacher is as good as any other.

As long as this radical belief exists and is operative among our officers and patrons, so long we may not only expect but shall have poor teachers, poor schools and ignorant scholars. During the summer term, I have required monthly reports from our teachers for which I furnished blanks, which I think has produced a salutary influence upon our teachers and our schools. Every legally organized school in the county I have visited twice during the year, and some, oftener. My official visits to our schools always have been without notice to the teachers.

These visits have shown to me plainly that most of our teachers are laboring hard for the interests of those committed to their care; also, that there is almost a universal negligence on the part of school officers and patrons in visiting our schools. The presence of efficient officers and patrons in our schools would give much encouragement to our teachers, and often seem to lighten the burden of their arduous labors.

I consider our present school system to be working well in this county, and is fitly adapted to the wants of the people in our frontier counties.

We do not expect to reach perfection in this present life, but we will strive to better the condition of our schools by thought labor and money. For the accomplishment of this, strenuous efforts must be constantly put forth by all parties interested.

The officers who manage our schools should be selected with much care and discretion. Our schools belong to the people, and we

should be governed by no motive in elevating men to office but what would tend to the best interests and future welfare of our scholars.

We do not expect, in this county, to surpass other portions of the state, but we intend to hold a fair rank, other things being equal.

I feel, as I am about to close my labors as a school officer, that my time has not been spent in vain, and I hope and trust, that my successor will find the schools of this county in a healthy and prosperous condition.

DANIEL THURSTON,
County Superintendent.

POLK COUNTY.

I have the honor of transmitting to you this, my fourth annual report. During my four years of labor in the schools of this county, it is truly gratifying to me to see the changes that have been wrought for the better. The little bark-covered shanty has been exchanged for the respectable school-house, and where the foot of man scarce before had trod, the merry group of children have assembled from day to day to receive instruction from one who has passed an ordeal of a rigid examination. Our county is new, and as yet sparsely settled, consequently we labor under many disadvantages compared to that of other counties having older organizations and richer districts.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

We have twenty-three school districts and two joint districts, twenty-two of which have maintained school five or more months during the school year. One district has been disorganized, and three new ones have been organized, making an increase of two districts, and some more new ones are about to be organized.

FINANCES.

As will be seen by the financial statement of my statistical report there is a sad discrepancy. In vain have I appealed to the town clerks for corrections of their reports; they assure me that it is impossible for them to obtain correct reports from the district clerks. After having tried in vain to procure correct statistics, I send you such as I can obtain. Two towns give me no financial statement at all, and others give erroneous ones. These matters, I think, should be investigated.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

There have been five neat log school houses built the past year at an aggregate value of \$750. There are still two districts destitute

of school houses. The best school house in the county is valued at about \$1,000, and the poorest at \$50, the aggregate value, \$6965, and the average value to \$316 59 (including sites.)

TEACHERS.

The number of teachers employed varies little from that of last year. only four *male* teachers have been employed. The average wages of males is \$40 50 per month.

The average wages of female teachers is \$27.61—\$4.30 higher than it was last year.

We have, with but few exceptions, the same teachers we had last year. Owing to the increasing severity of the examinations, some are dropping off, not being able to keep pace, but the majority have with commendable zeal and earnest effort made rapid progress in their studies and efficiency in teaching. With very few exceptions those who read educational works, and devote their whole time and attention to their profession, are successful teachers; and it occurs to me that the profession never will attain to its proper standing until sufficient inducements are held out to cause young men and young women to devote their lives to the noble work. At present none but young persons can afford to spend their time in teaching. Those who have family responsibilities resting upon them *must* do something that will pay better; consequently our schools are mostly supplied with *novices* instead of *experts* in the art.

SCHOOL VISITATIONS.

During the year I have made 78 school visits, and have generally made suggestions in reference to methods of teaching, commending those things which I thought worthy of commendation, and calling the attention of the teacher to the things that I thought might be improved, all of which suggestions were kindly received, and in many cases resulted in perceptible improvement. At the spring examinations teachers were required to say that they would make an effort to improve their school grounds, which I found in my summer visits had not been neglected. It was indeed gratifying to find that wherever it was practicable, trees had been planted and play grounds had been nicely cleared off. Many thanks to those teachers who have thus assisted in carrying my plans into effect. No set of teachers could have been more faithful in their work, and no work could have resulted in more good.

SCHOOL PATRONS.

The people generally are interested in their schools, and so far as taxing themselves goes their liberality in most cases is not often excelled, yet their effort here to a great extent seems to stop, and it is difficult in many cases to get the facts before the people, that here their duty does not end, but that their interests should be manifested in furnishing maps and apparatus for the school room;

in replenishing their district library, if they have any; in making their school attractive by decorating and beautifying the room, the house, and its surroundings, and by frequently visiting the schools themselves, encouraging the teacher by co-operative sympathy and action. Could the people be made to see, realize and practice these things, a thorough reform would be wrought in our schools; and until then our school system is insufficient.

SCHOOL LAWS.

The amendments to the school code passed by the last legislature are satisfactory to the people, with the exception of that which relates to the boundaries of a school district, limiting it to six miles square. It is sincerely hoped that such law will be repealed or amended by the next legislature, so far at least as it effects these frontier districts.

R. H. CLARK,
County Superintendent.

PORTAGE COUNTY.

This report is the last which my official duty calls upon me to transmit to your department. This year will end my official connection with the common schools of Wisconsin. Hence, this may be regarded in the light of a valedictory from the "Veteran Superintendent."

Four years' supervision of the schools of this county has ripened into conviction, in my mind, that the following are existing facts:

1st. The great majority of the people of this county believe, that good schools are good institutions.

2d. They are willing to tax themselves for the support of such schools.

3d. Many of them are willing to, and do, make sacrifices of time and personal ease in order that they may be able to send their children to school. While, it is also true, that too large a number, while they assent to the necessity of a good education, to prepare their children for the grave responsibilities of American citizenship, and for domestic and social duties, are remiss, often culpably so, in the duty of sending them to school. A lack of the manifestation of proper interest, in the progress and deportment of their children while in school, is also a prevalent evil; the bad effects of which are too numerous to mention in this report.

4th. Persons are too often selected for district officers without regard to their fitness for that position, and who are especially unfit from a lack of a just appreciation of the magnitude of the interests committed to their charge.

5th. That the good effects of an intelligent and faithful supervision of schools is not in danger of being too highly estimated, and

and that there is less danger of the man who discharges the duty of Superintendent being too liberally paid.

6th. That the person chosen to the office of Superintendent, should not only be a man of thorough education—a person of large experience as a teacher, but should also be one in whose mind there is a living conviction of the truth, that of all earthly things, none tower higher in importance, as a means of advancing and securing the happiness and prosperity of the people, individually and collectively, than a well ordered system of education for the masses of the people; and withal, has love of country and love of humanity enough to inspire him with determination and energy to work unremittingly to establish such a system.

Short of this, the office of County Superintendent is a mockery, a mere useless appendage to a slow coach.

It follows as a necessary consequence that in order to secure the services of a superintendent with such qualifications, a compensation proportionate to the ability and labor required must be paid.

This county, I am happy to say, has made some progress in the building of school-houses during the past year, and in repairing and rendering sightly and comfortable those previously built. Two good frame school-houses have been put up in the town of Almond, and one in the town of Stockton. Preparations are being made for the erection of quite a number more during the coming year.

Our educational interests are, at best, keeping pace with the advancement of the county in wealth and population.

I would, in conclusion, repeat substantially, my remarks in my last annual report in relation to this county. We need a larger number of teachers educated for that profession. To supply this want Normal Schools, in sufficient numbers and in such localities as to make them cheaply accessible to all who desire to engage in the business of teaching, should be established.

So long as our schools have to be supplied with teachers from the ranks of those who engage in teaching as a temporary occupation, or as a "stepping stone" to some more lucrative and less laborious profession, our common school system will be, to a great extent, a failure.

W. R. ALBAN,
County Superintendent.

RICHLAND COUNTY.

I was appointed to the office of county Superintendent in November, 1866, soon after the examination of that year was held. Since that time I have traveled over the county, held one examination, delivered several lectures, and written some articles for the county paper upon school matters.

Have also held a convention which recommended a series of text books to be used in the school. The teachers have made monthly

reports for the first time ; at the close of the first week of school, the teachers have sent me a programme of the exercises, that I might make some suggestions before I could visit the schools.

I have become acquainted with the schools, and the people ; there are many difficulties to be overcome. I am not able to report any progress among the teachers, in modes of teaching, or in ability to teach, as I have visited the schools but once. Whatever the progress may have been, there is opportunity for more ; a large number of licenses are granted every year ; so that all may have some kind of a school. Many districts " seek cheap teachers."

Log school-houses without desks are slowly disappearing, and better houses are taking their places.

The people think the old books, the old modes of teaching, and the town Superintendency vastly superior to anything modern, of the kind.

The increase of salary for the next term of office, will enable the Superintendent to devote his time to the duties of the office ; this may popularize the system, and make the schools more efficient.

GEO. D. STEVENS,
County Superintendent.

SAUK COUNTY.

In compliance with request I have the honor to submit the following special report of the schools in Sauk county for the past year :

I.—WORK PERFORMED.

1. *Examinations.* During the Fall examinations sixty-three applicants were examined, forty-eight of whom received certificates. At the Spring examinations, one hundred and seventy-eight applicants were examined, one hundred and twenty-nine of whom received certificates.

2. *Private Examinations.* After the public examinations in the Fall, although there were teachers enough holding certificates in force to supply all the schools in the county, district clerks seemed to meet with difficulty in securing them, probably because a large part of them were not intending to teach during the winter. This, of necessity, occasioned a great many private examinations, upon which fifty-three certificates were granted. Eighteen certificates were granted upon special applications in the spring.

3 *Limited Certificates.* One hundred and four limited certificates were granted, as follows : sixty-nine in the fall, and thirty-five in the spring ;—and this, with the fact that several received certificates twice, will account for the large number of certificates granted.

4. *School Visitation.* In all the towns in the county, I visited one hundred and thirteen schools, and to these made one hundred and fifty visits. In addition to these I made about ten to districts in which there had been no schools, or in which the schools had closed before my arrival.

After my visits I usually wrote letters to the district boards concerning the discipline and management of the schools, the classification of the scholars, uniformity of text books, the condition of the school-room and the furniture, and the condition of the out-houses, recommending alterations and repairs when needed.

5. *Institutes.* Two institutes were held, one at Spring Green, attended by twenty-five teachers, and one at Baraboo, attended by sixty-two. Evening lectures were delivered before the latter by Rev. Spencer Carr, Rev. Warren Cochran, Hon. Jno. G. McMyynn and Jabez Brown, Esq. These lectures were well attended, and by them, as well as by the exercises at the institutes, a new interest was awakened in favor of public education.

6. *Teachers' Reports.* At the examinations the teachers were supplied with blanks for monthly reports, and by far the larger part of them reported as instructed. Abstracts of a part of these reports were published in the leading paper of the county, but they were received so irregularly that this has proved an item of but little interest. Yet it has been productive of some good, and judiciously used hereafter, must serve to increase the usefulness of the teacher.

II.—TEACHERS.

Owing to the scarcity of teachers last fall a good many of an inferior grade were licensed to supply the demand. But in the spring a large number of a better grade was in attendance at the examinations, from whom a very fair class of teachers was selected. Certificates were granted to none under sixteen years of age. Although persons at that age were considered as altogether too young to assume the responsibilities of a teacher, a good many, under the circumstances, had to be accepted. Older teachers, however, those who have had several years' experience, are coming into the field. The younger have improved a good deal by the year's experience. They know much more of the branches in which they are required to be examined. Many are striving for the higher grade certificates. The fact that eight second grade certificates were granted, six of them at the spring examination, is a proof of this. Several are now attending school and studying the higher branches with the design of taking first or second grade certificates next examination. The teachers all understand better the art of teaching and governing. The schools, generally, have been well conducted.

The following teachers, whom I visited during the year, deserve credit for the excellent manner in which they conducted their schools: Jabez Brown, Ironton; W. C. Mullenix, Vallton;

Misses Mary and Lucy Flanders, and Miss Bell Hurlbut, Baraboo; Mrs. Lizzie Van Norman, Spring Green; Miss Marion Miles, Fairfield; Miss Rilla Dennett, Prairie du Sac; Miss Ann M. Scott, Newport; Miss Abbie R. Peck, Excelsior; Miss Carrie Clark, New Buffalo.

III —THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

It is a matter of no little regret that none of our teachers care to attend this school. This county is entitled to twelve representatives there, yet, although I have let pass no opportunity to inform them of the conditions and terms of admission, and the advantages to be derived from attending, I have had but one application. That was made nearly a year ago, but I have not heard from the applicant since. I made written requests to over twenty to accept a nomination, but all declined for various reasons.

IV. NON-ATTENDANCE.

During the summer term, the percentage of attendance at the schools was very low. Up to about the middle of the term the attendance was good. But after that, all the larger scholars, and many of the smaller ones, were kept at home to work in the hop fields. This state of things will exist as long as the people are engaged in hop raising. The summer term of school will be of but little benefit to the scholars while their parents permit their interest in this pursuit to supplant their interest in the education of their children.

V. SCHOOL HOUSES.

1. *New Buildings.*—The following towns have built new houses, viz: Baraboo, 2; Merrimack and Sumpter, (joint,) 1; Bear Creek, 3; Spring Green, 1; Ironton, 2; Washington, 1; total, 10.

2. *Buildings Proposed.*—The village of Baraboo has voted to build a twenty-thousand dollar school-house, half the money to be levied this fall, and half next. It is the intention of the citizens of this place to have an excellent graded school.

Several other districts have taken measures to build during the coming year. Among them may be mentioned the villages of Delton, Loganville and Sandusky.

3. *Character of Buildings.*—The house built in Merrimack, is of stone, and cost fourteen hundred dollars. It is small, but large enough to accommodate comfortably all the scholars in the district. Compared with the best in the county, it is not lower than second rate. The houses built in the other towns, with two exceptions, are frame, and great improvements on the old ones.

Good houses are now in use in the following districts: No. 1, Sumpter; Joint No. 4, Merrimack and Sumpter; No. 5, Sauk City; No. 5, Merrimack; No. 2, New Buffalo; No. 6, Woodland; No. 4, Ironton; No. 1, Bear Creek; No. 4, Spring Green.

The first of these is the best public school building in the county.

It is large, well finished and comfortable. It cost two thousand dollars. The site contains about an acre of ground, is well covered with shade trees, and is enclosed with an excellent board fence.

One-fourth of all the buildings in the county are not fit for school purposes. I have not space to notice each one or I would do so; but among the poorest may be mentioned the one in district No. 8, Westfield; No. 1, Franklin; No. 2, Bear Creek; No. 8, Washington; Joint No. 7, Baraboo and Sumpter; No. 7, Spring Green. The house now in use in the village of Baraboo, is a very poor one. It is not large enough to accommodate half the scholars in the district. It is not worth repairing and is hardly serviceable.

The other villages in the county, Spring Green, Prairie du Sac, Loganville, Ironton, Reedsburg and Delton, are in need of very much better houses than they now have.

The above report shows that, although we are far short of what we should be in many respects, we have improved during the past year; that public opinion is becoming enlightened on the subject of education, and that there is promise of still greater improvement during the year to come.

R. B. CRANDALL,
County Superintendent.

ST. CROIX COUNTY.

The principal facts of public interest relating to the condition of the public schools in this county during the past school year may be stated as follows:

1st. Eight school-houses have been built—one in Troy, two in Erin, one in Hudson, one in Somerset, one in Warren, one in Pleasant Valley and one in Kinnikinnic. More still are needed in districts recently formed, and not less needed in some of the older districts, such as are suffering from the discomforts, and one may truly say, the degradation incident to the shabby, dilapidated school-houses. Our best school buildings are in the newer districts, some of which are models of good taste and liberal economy, built with some regard to the comfort and convenience of the generations of children who are to occupy them. If people generally could understand how much a well-constructed and well-furnished school-house contributes to the good order and contentment of its occupants, no less pains would be taken in providing such, than is bestowed upon private dwellings and church edifices.

2d. During the past year our teachers have been unusually successful. We have no normal schools, and it is feared we are not soon likely to have any accessible to this point; still our teachers make good use of such means as they can command for self-culture and improvement in the art of teaching, and, with few exceptions, deserve credit for their fidelity and good management in the school

ro. m. With no little sacrifice and expense, they have attended institutes and associations, and seem to feel the necessity of higher culture and better qualifications for their duties. There are no academies or high schools in this part of the State to which at the present time they can be admitted; and on this account our schools may suffer in comparison with those in more favored localities. But our public examinations have shown that respectable attainments are possible, even where such privileges are wanting; and it is believed that a remedy for such privations may be found at least in some degree, in raising the standard of education in our common schools. With this end in view, we have made our examinations as thorough and suggestive as our circumstances would admit. Also, at the appointed times on Saturdays, in different parts of the county, teachers with their schools have been invited to meet for the purpose of comparing the different methods of teaching, and the proficiency of their pupils. Such associations are profitable to our schools. In them, parents, school boards and teachers are brought into conference, and pupils are stimulated to excel in the branches of study which are to be exhibited. They are also occasions of interest to the neighborhood, and serve to call public attention to the condition of the schools. They serve also to encourage and strengthen teachers, and to incite them to proper aims in their vocations.

3d. Our annual institute, held in the village of New Richmond, was well attended. It is an encouraging fact that but few teachers in the county neglect to attend our institutes and associations. In the absence of help from abroad, our more experienced teachers assist in conducting the exercises of the institute. Progressive teachers prize these opportunities for mutual instruction and improvement, and are ambitious to bring "beaten oil" into the sanctuary of the school room.

4th. During the winter term the majority of the teachers in the county made monthly reports of their schools to the parents, and quarterly reports to the superintendent. These reports were generally attended with good results. In the summer term but few reports were received at this office, owing perhaps to the limited supply of blanks. In future no occasion will be given for such an excuse.

5th. Visits of parents and district boards to the schools have been few. Still parental vigilance has not been wanting. The teachers' steps to and from the school room have been carefully marked, and the reports of their doings and sayings, as communicated by the children, duly weighed and considered. It is painfully true that the concern and interest that most parents seem to have in their school are chiefly manifested, not by personal inspection of its real condition, but by uncandid criticisms and groundless complaints. Still there is substantial evidence of a growing interest in the public schools of this county. There is a demand for better qualifications in teachers. The expenditures for the support of schools are increasingly liberal. One district has commenced a library; others

have procured outline maps; and others still have enlarged and furnished their school-houses. There are still other indications which are equally encouraging and gratifying.

6th. Irregularity in attendance is still a cause of complaint; but the annual reports of the year past, show that this embarrassing evil has been considerably diminished, although in some schools it is still deplorable. A law requiring that children should not only be sent to school, but to be regular in attendance, would, in my estimation, contribute largely to the prosperity of our schools.

7th. I have visited all the schools twice during the year, with the exception of one or two which at the time of my visits in their neighborhood could not be reached by ordinary conveyance, on account of the bad traveling. These visits, more than one hundred in number, were made as soon as practicable, after the schools commenced, and in most instances occupied about half a day. They were made without formality, and, sometimes, almost unconsciously both the teacher and the superintendent were engaged at the same time in conducting the recitations of the class. These familiar visits appeared to be welcomed both by teachers and pupils, and were intended to awaken an interest which might be communicated to the neighborhood.

In looking back through the last four years of official relations with the schools of this county I think I can see that the influence and results of the county superintendency in this county have had the effect to awaken public interest in popular education, to raise the standard of qualifications in teachers, to render our school-houses more servicable for the comfort and accommodation of their occupants, and our schools in respect to discipline and thoroughness better fitted for the training of our children and youth.

A. H. WELD,
County Superintendent.

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.

Fifty-three districts have supported schools in the county during the year, being an increase of nine districts over the number reported last year. Two thousand two hundred and sixty-six children have attended the schools, showing an increase in the number of pupils of nine hundred and eight. The teachers' monthly reports show a better attendance, though it is only about sixty-five per cent. of the number registered. The schools have improved considerably since last year. Nearly every district has endeavored to support a school at least five months, and a majority of the districts wish to support schools as much of the time during the year as is profitable for the pupils to attend. They desire well qualified teacher and are willing to pay good wages. This growing interest in the cause of education among the people is truly encouraging.

THE TEACHERS.

Of the eighty-two different persons employed in our schools during the year, four have failed from inability to keep order in the school-room. The remainder have done well, and a few have excelled. Most of the teachers of our county manifest a lively interest in their work and appear to appreciate the responsibility of their situation, yet there are many of them young and comparatively inexperienced.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

A Teachers' Institute was held at Galesville in February. It was well attended and was a complete success, resulting in an improved method of teaching in a majority of the schools during their summer terms.

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

Seventy certificates were granted during the year, sixty-eight of which were of the third grade, one of the first and one of the second grade. Of the above number six were limited to particular districts. About sixty per cent. of the applicants were licensed to teach.

VISITATIONS.

With one exception all the schools of the county have been visited by the County Superintendent once during each term. Several of them have been visited twice during the term, and in a few instances three times. It has been very gratifying and encouraging to note the growing interest and liberality among the people in favor of education.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

Three new school-houses have been erected during the year, and considerable improvement has been made in the way of repairs, and in inclosing and ornamenting school grounds.

S. S. LUCE,
County Superintendent.

WALWORTH COUNTY.

During the year ending August 31st, there have been held in the county fourteen public examinations, with the following result :

Total number of applicants.....	305
Number receiving 1st grade certificates.....	8
....do.....2d.....do.....	9
....do.....3d.....do.....	131
....do.....limited certificates.....	87
Whole number licensed.....	230
....do.....refused.....	75
Per cent. licensed.....	75

As the total number of teachers required to teach our schools is 150, it will be seen that there has been no scarcity of teachers in this county.

We sadly need a more efficient class of teachers for our country schools. Although there are many good, successful teachers in these schools, still there is a very large class who, especially in the primary teaching which every such school affords, may be set down as failures. Such must be licensed however, that the demand may be supplied.

I have during the year made 215 visits among the schools of the county. I have found nearly all the teachers trying to do well. I think the schools are steadily improving, and we may hope ere long to see the time when poor and indifferent teachers shall be the few exceptions. The great improvement in our graded schools, together with the normal schools will do much to bring about this result.

Our graded, perhaps I should say village schools, as we have but one thoroughly graded, have with but one exception made good progress during the year.

At Delavan, since my last report, a fine, large school building has been completed at an expense of nearly \$18,000. The house has been in use since November last. The school, under the very efficient management of Mr. T. C. Chamberlin and an excellent corps of assistants, has been thoroughly graded and during the year the pupils have made rapid progress in study. As the people of Delavan were the first to provide a commodious building and a graded school, they can now justly claim the most efficient school in the county.

In Gensva a handsome school-house, costing \$17,000, is nearly finished. It will be furnished with single desks and chairs throughout and be provided with inside shutters, in short *completed*.

I think no other village in the State, of the same size, can boast so fine a school-house.

~~Delavan~~ in the public school, under the charge of Mr. E. P. Brooks, have made good progress. I would mention the primary department, under the charge of Miss A. Curtis, as worthy of special commendation.

In Elkhorn a beautiful building to cost \$12,000 will be completed Jan. 1st. Elkhorn is the only place in the county that has provided commodious grounds for the school house. The house provides for four departments and five teachers, and for elegance and convenience it is not often surpassed. The school during the past year has been under the charge of Mr. A. J. Cheney, and although the old house affords anything but facilities for teaching, Mr. Cheney has maintained a good interest among the pupils throughout the year, and they have made fine progress. Both patrons and pupils felt keen regret that Mr. Cheney should leave the school at the close of the year.

In Whitewater no movement has yet been made toward providing suitable buildings for the schools of that place. The old buildings

are poorly constructed, dilapidated and crowded as some of the rooms are, must be very unhealthy.

With a census of 1,058 between the ages of four and twenty, there are only poor accommodations for 400 pupils. The people of Whitewater pay annually not less than from \$12,000 to \$18,000 for the education of their children at academies and seminaries, away from home. With suitable buildings better schools in every respect could be furnished at home for less than half the money.

It is to be hoped that some move will soon be made to provide for the educational wants of the most beautiful and thriving village in the county.

The school for several years has been under the charge of Mr. E. Dewey, and is doing well.

The school at East Troy under the efficient management of Mr. Geo. W. Heath and Miss Rose Swart, has done finely. Mr. Heath, at the close of five or six years of very successful labor in the East Troy school, has gone to Racine much to the disappointment of his pupils and patrons.

Mr. McBride, at Honey Creek, has maintained a keen interest among his pupils throughout the year, and the progress of the school has been good.

In Darien, owing to the inefficiency and mismanagement of the principal, the grammar department of the school has made little or no progress. The primary department has done very well.

The good people of Sharon seem inclined to turn their attention from their public school to an academy, instead of pursuing the wiser policy of enlarging their public school house and maintaining a school that will provide for the wants of all and make one common interest.

I mention with pleasure the following country schools as, in my opinion, worthy of especial commendation: No. 9 of Whitewater, and No. 4 of Sugar Creek, taught by Miss Elsie A. [unclear]; No. 6 (I think) of Whitewater, taught by Miss Ada A. [unclear];

No. 5 of Richmond, and No. 9 of Lyons, taught by Miss E. Bloss.

No. 4 of Darien and No. 3 of Sharon, taught by Miss Marie A. Rogers.

No. 6 of Darien, by Charles Allen, and the same by Miss Addie Shepherd.

Nos. 3 and 12 of Darien, by Miss M. D. Bennett.

No. 10, of Sharon, by Miss A. E. Hall.

No. 3, of Darien, by Miss Sophie Case.

No. 10, of Walworth, by Miss Ellen Fairchild.

No. 8, of Walworth, by Miss Addie Porter, for lively interest of pupils.

No. 2, Walworth, by George M. Coon, for excellent discipline and fine interest among pupils.

No. 3, of LaGrange, by Wm. R. Taylor.

Nos. 8 and 3, of LaGrange, by Miss Laura Williams.

No. 1, of Linn, by J. Melvin Wilson, especially for teaching reading.

No. 4, of Linn, by Lewis Marsh, and the same by Miss Libbie Groesbeck.

No. 7, of Linn, by Miss Josie Standish,

No. 7, of LaFayette, by Miss Mary Allen, for thorough knowledge of the business.

No. 5, of LaFayette, by Newton I. Straight, for excellent discipline, and teaching reading.

No. 5, of East Troy, by Miss S. K. Edwards.

No. 2, of Spring Prairie, by Lewis Funk, for unusual interest of the teacher.

No. 12, Spring Prairie, by Miss E. M. Finch.

No. 9, Spring Prairie, by Robt. Webb.

No. 10, Spring Prairie, O. T. Williams, and the same by Miss Jennie Fowler.

No. 5, of Spring Prairie and Geneva, by Miss Carrie Latham.

No. 4, of La Fayette, by Miss Alice Dewing.

No. 4, of Lyons, by Chas. M. Bright, for excellent discipline and thoroughness in teaching.

No. 8, of Bloomfield, and

No. 9, of Spring Prairie, by M. E. Burt. This teacher has a clear understanding of the matter to be taught and the manner of teaching.

I find my list more than twice as long as that of last year. There are many others whose earnestness in learning the theory and art of teaching I could commend, and I am glad to say that the number of *successful* teachers is rapidly increasing.

Several nice school-houses have been built or finished during the year, in the country districts.

School houses have been erected or completed in the following country districts: At La Grange Centre, No. 9 La Grange, No. 3 La Grange and Palmyra, No. 4 La Grange, No. 2 of Spring Prairie, No. 7 Geneva, No. 5 Walworth, No. 9 Sugar Creek, and No. 1 East Troy. These buildings have cost from \$800 to \$1600 each. I think it would be hard to find a better arranged house than has been built at La Grange Centre.

We need more graded schools, but I doubt if they will be provided until we have the township system. It would be simpler and much more efficient than the present system. I think the county is ready for the change.

ORVILLE T. BRIGHT,
County Superintendent.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Many quite important improvements were made during the past year in regard to school-houses, and even more than could be ex-

pected; new, comfortable, capacious buildings were erected in different parts of this county, calculated not merely for the present time. Many districts have improved their old school-houses, repaired them and furnished them with the necessary utensils, especially blackboards.

Decided improvement can easily be noticed. Washington county has now a class of teachers, ardent for self-improvement, zealous in their occupation, and a friendly intercourse among them proves that a professional spirit is alive in them. At least one-half of the number of teachers are re-employed, where they taught last winter—proving that they gave general satisfaction.

The attendance of the pupils also is encouraging, and the officers and parents of the different school districts co-operate to support the work of their teacher and their superintendent; the schools are frequently visited, and the inhabitants of the districts raise in their annual meetings more money for teachers' wages and with greater pleasure than they ever did.

With the experience of the past years and a full knowledge of the wants of our schools, we all shall set out upon the duties of the coming term with renewed hope and courage, and shall make it our aim to advance the interest of our common schools.

FRED. REGENFUSS,
County Superintendent.

WAUKESHA COUNTY.

There are sixteen townships in the county, containing five hundred and seventy-six square miles of territory, divided into 73 entire, and 98 parts of districts. There are 120 school-houses. Of these districts one employs seven teachers; one four; and four two each; the rest employ but one teacher each. It requires 133 teachers to supply all the schools at one time.

The number of children reported, between the ages of 4 and 20, as in the county on August 31st, is 10,637. Of these, but 10,297 draw public money. 7,097 are reported as having attended school at some time during the year, leaving 3,540 who have not attended.

The aggregate number of days taught by qualified teachers, is 19,098. To do this work 219 different teachers have been employed. The total number of days' attendance is reported at 535,667. The cost of this work is as follows: Average wages of male teachers, \$43.37 per month; of female, \$26.13. Total expense, less sums paid on indebtedness and for building purposes, is \$29,619 29. The average number of days taught is 158. From these items we find the cost per scholar enrolled to be \$4 17. In Milwaukee City, the average number of days taught is 195; and the cost per scholar enrolled is \$6 45, which reduced to the scale of 158 days, gives \$5 22. The average attendance of each scholar enrolled in this

county is ONLY 75 1-2 DAYS ; being but 48 PER CENT. OF THE TIME. In view of the fact that it would cost but a trifle more to teach all at once, we may consider over one-half our money lost by irregular attendance. Or, if ALL would attend for one-half of the 158 days, we would have just as much schooling for one-half the expense. This irregularity brings the cost per scholar actually in attendance up to \$8 31.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

Of the one hundred and twenty school-houses, twenty-two are built of stone or brick, three of logs ; the remainder are frame. Two log houses, (one some time since abandoned,) are in Menomonee, and one in New Berlin. Thirty-two lots are reported as well enclosed, but these figures are too large ; for the site whose gates are off the hinges for the year together cannot be called well enclosed. Seventy-seven are reported as having outbuildings. But, from actual inspection, I regret to say, that no more than ten are constructed with anything like due regard to decency. On some sites there is no place for them ; the house being set in a corner with a public highway on two or more sides ; or the site barely large enough for the house. Others have built them open to the street, where they are soon defaced and destroyed, and while they last, they are places of impurity before the eyes of the pupils, and ought to be regarded as public nuisances.

Much improvement has been made in the school buildings of the county. Five entire new buildings have been erected, viz : Menomonee Falls ; Sussex ; No. 3, Vernon ; No. 5, Genesee ; and at Mapleton. Oconomowoc has fitted up the old Methodist Church for a high school, and made it a very fine room for school purposes. Merton village has built an addition for a primary department, and changed the old room so that it is now one of the very best in the county. The one at the Falls cost about \$5,000, and stands unrivaled for appearance, convenience and comfort, among the village school houses of the State. In many districts the houses have been re-seated, or re-furnished, and I believe in every instance Boards have tried to construct on the most approved model their funds would permit.

There are still very many districts which really need new houses, or very extensive alterations in the old, to accommodate their pupils. Nor are these always the least wealthy. Among them are Delafield, No. 4 ; Stone Bank, in Merton ; No. 1, Oconomowoc ; No. 7, Vernon ; No. 6, New Berlin ; No. 2, Mukwonago ; No. 1, Lisbon ; No. 8, and No. 4, (Pilgrim's district,) Menomonee ; No. 3, Pewaukee, is to erect a stone house, and No. 6, Brookfield, a brick one, during the ensuing year.

The faults most to be avoided in building are—the site too low ; too exposed, by being on some corner between two roads ; having too little playground, and no room for a back yard ; the house too low ; not high enough above the ground ; no proper means of ven-

tilation ; no wood-shed nor out-buildings ; no entries ; no hooks for clothing or shelves for dinner-pails ; the furniture, desks and seats too high, too long, too broad and of the wrong shape ; too little black-board ; (of which there cannot be too much) ; a pulpit-prison for the teacher, instead of a table with a drawer ; no chairs, broom, water-pail, dust-pan, ash-kettle, wood-box, shovel, poker, duster, curtains or blinds and wash-basin. All these should be provided as indispensable necessities, and the children be taught to use and take care of them, as in such apparently trifling cares of youth faithfully performed, is laid the foundations for greater trusts soon and sure to come.

SCHOOL DISTRICT RECORDS AND REPORTS.

Notwithstanding the necessity of correct records and reports, great negligence is tolerated by district officers, and there is a lack of business accuracy in this particular that is deplorable. No department of educational business is more loosely conducted. In some districts, not even the form of a record is kept ; while, in many, it amounts to little more than a mixed memoranda. Treasurers serve without bonds, or receive the money or books before the bonds are made, and go out of office without settlement. District clerks' reports to the town clerks do not balance, and items are put in wrong columns, or left out altogether. Teachers are allowed to leave without having properly footed up the register. And withal, it is impossible to get an accurate statistical or financial report from any town. This is especially true of Merton and Muskego, but is so far general, that it seems invidious to specify. This negligence is the cause of nearly all the litigation and ill-feeling that occurs, and is of infinite detriment to the educational interests of the State. Electors should encourage their officers to be particular ; nay, should exact precision in all district business. This matter cannot be too urgently pressed.

TEACHERS' REPORTS.

Under the advice of the state Superintendent and other educators, a system of published Teachers Reports has been adopted in this county. So satisfactory is the plan that it has been adopted by many of the leading counties in the state. Last year \$25 was appropriated to each paper publishing these reports. The object is to bring the condition of every school to the inspection of the public each month, and to present at the same time to teachers and parents such advice and information as these reports and school visitations may suggest. It also furnishes an incentive to the pupils to urge them to regularity and punctuality of attendance, and good deportment. I would recommend that the system be perfected and continued. Boards may aid by requiring the teacher to furnish them as wanted by the superintendent.

INSTITUTES.

It is made the duty of the superintendent to conduct at least one institute each year for the instruction of teachers. But there is no provision made for defraying the expenses incident to the work. Heretofore the printing has been charged to the county, some expenses have been met by a tax on the teachers present, and some have been met by private contributions. These are very uncertain and unequal sources of revenue. One institute has been held this year at Oconomowoc, during the last week of August. The services of Mr. S. D. Gaylord, of Sheboygan, were secured to conduct the exercises. Dr. O. W. Wright and Hon. J. M. Bingham, lectured. Fifty-seven teachers attended. The citizens of Oconomowoc did much to add to the interest and to the comfort of those in attendance. The Board of Normal School Regents allowed \$50 towards defraying the expenses. But as soon as the Normal School for this district is in operation, this aid will be withdrawn. The importance of institute work among our teachers is such that provision ought to be made for at least two each year. I would recommend that a certain sum be appropriated for institute work, conditioned, that an equal sum be raised from other sources, and that certificates of attendance be issued to those who attend punctually during the whole session. A superior order of talent can then be secured in the management, and better results may justly be expected. Experience has already proved the superiority of those teachers who habitually attend institutes.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

During the past year twelve public and nine special examinations have been held. Last year there were over sixty applications for special examination. The difference is the result of change in the arrangement of supplementary examinations, and of requiring written evidence, properly certified, that the applicant was unable to attend a public examination. During the year there have been 809 applicants for examination. Of these 16 have received second grade, 133 third grade, and 63 district certificates; 97 have been refused. Of the applicants 58 were gentlemen, and 251 ladies. While the standard of qualification is quite as high as in any neighboring county, it is gratifying to see so large a portion able to pass. The neatness and accuracy of the examination papers will stand comparison with any county in the state. They are written with ink on uniform paper, folded and indorsed alike, and each one's papers fastened together with an eyelet, and placed on file. No standard is too high so long as teachers enough are furnished the county. The object sought is to secure the best, for it is much easier to prevent an illy qualified person from teaching than to oust him when once he begins. It must be understood that examination is intended to prevent the incompetent and unworthy from teaching, and to designate the worthy and competent. A certificate simply

recognizes attainment and moral character, and the holder may or may not possess ability to teach. Examinations should therefore be made thorough tests of scholarship, including neatness, order and facility of expression before strangers. They should be such as will involve special preparation of teachers for the business. It is often said inferior qualifications will do for a particular school, because the pupils are backward. The very best knowledge and tact combined are required to teach an idiot; any one can learn something when started right; first impressions always bed themselves deep in the character; then secure good teachers. the best you can find, in the backward schools

So far as known to this office, but two teachers without certificates have been employed by districts in the county during the past year. The officers in these districts are still liable to a fine of \$100 each, for paying out the public money to such teachers. Yet there is much negligence in the matter of certificates and contracts. Even in the largest school in the county—Waukesha Union—as well as in others, teachers have been teaching without written contracts, and without having copies of their certificates on file with the Clerk.

SUPERINTENDENT'S WORK.

The examination of 309 applicants, writing an average of eight pages each, involves the reading and marking of 2,472 pages of manuscript. This part of the work has been almost entirely done by myself, while a clerk has been employed to assist in enrolling the names, copying the marking, filling the certificates, and making the final record. Each examination lasts three days, and at least three days more are occupied in finishing the record and returning answers to the applicants. The examinations occur semi-annually between the usual terms of school. I have attended the State Teachers' Association and the convention of County Superintendents, from which I derived many valuable suggestions to put in practice among our schools. The examinations extended from March 27th to May 3d; and from September 16th to November 7th. The Teachers' Association and convention of Superintendents occupied the last week in July, and part of the first in August. The institute was the last week in August. Every Saturday is set apart as an office day for the convenience of those having business at the office. The intervals of time have been employed in preparing reports, questions and institute work, office correspondence, and visiting schools. 103 schools have been visited, and 161 visits made. Last year 121 schools were visited, and 196 visits made. The falling off is principally owing to the loss of one horse and the disabling of another.

Nine evening lectures have been given, aside from Institute and Examination exercises, in Districts where it was thought especial benefit might be wrought for school interests. No more than three schools can be visited in one day, and generally, but two. If the visits are too short, little good is done; if too long, all cannot be

visited in the year. They should be long enough, however, to become acquainted with the classification and advancement of the pupils, and the teacher's method of instruction. It is also obvious that inexperienced teachers and difficult schools should receive more attention than those whose character for good management and order is established. Much more could be accomplished, if the number of schools was such that each could be visited during the first half of the school term. But in a county of this size, such a course is simply impossible. In visiting schools, attention has chiefly been given to the classification of the school, the order maintained, and the teacher's method of instruction. Nor can I fail to notice the treatment of the school furniture and house. Time does not permit what ought to form a part of the work—the inspection of the District records. I have made the visits unannounced, and as informal as circumstances would admit. It is in this department of public duty, that the ability and tact of the Superintendent is most severely tried.

SALARY OF SUPERINTENDENT

In view of the fact that this is an office of much responsibility, requiring for it the best educational talent, and that there is enough work to fully occupy the whole time of the incumbent, and that he must, necessarily, have a horse with which to travel about the county, the salary ought to be raised. It should not be less than \$1,200. I would call your earnest attention to this subject. There are now three teachers in the county each receiving much higher pay than the superintendent, without one-half his responsibility, and with much less labor to perform. The salary is less now than that of a mechanic, notwithstanding the important nature of the duties of the office, and the education and ability necessary to fit a man for it.

GRADED SCHOOLS AND DIVISION OF DISTRICTS.

The superiority of graded schools is such that districts will find it to their advantage to divide the school, instead of the district. No teacher should have over 60 pupils, at the very most, under his charge. Where the school is larger, divide into departments, and employ more teachers. When possible, I would recommend districts to build with a view to a future division of the school. Supervisors should see that wealthy districts are divided and annexed to strong-er, so that good schools may be maintained.

IN CONCLUSION,

I believe the schools in this county, and the cause of education generally, are advancing in all essential particulars. I believe public attention has been excited to this subject, and that an interest is awakened which will not slumber. If we look back a few years, and compare then with now, we are convinced that the cause of education is advancing with giant strides among the people. When

we look into the future, and see that the cause of human liberty, the principles of self-government and the perpetuity of our institutions hang dependent upon the intelligence and morality of the people, we feel that the cause cannot advance too rapidly, or be too well sustained. We can but feel that it is worthy our most careful attention and earnest consideration. When we scan the kind of education furnished by our schools to-day, we must own that the moral and æsthetical nature of our pupils is too much neglected. While home is the peculiar seat of moral instruction, let us not forget that the public has responsibility to bear and duty to perform toward elevating public morals. But the æsthetical culture should certainly not be neglected by the public, the party most able to cultivate and improve it. Mingle beauty with utility. Add ornament to the purely practical in the structure of our school-houses. Surround them with those cheap beauties of nature, trees and flowers. Furnish the house and grounds, if possible, with everything good taste will approve, and pure morality suggest, that while the intellect is strengthened and developed, the two higher natures may keep even pace. In these matters there is yet room for improvement. Let no warrior cast aside his shield nor waver from the line, till Waukesha county is placed where she is able to be, in the foremost rank of the educational army of our state.

I. N. STEWART,
County Superintendent.

REPORTS OF CITY SUPERINTENDENTS.

CITY OF FOND DU LAC.

The following tables need no explanation.

TABLE

Showing the Number of Pupils and Teachers, with Cost of Schools, &c., since the year 1860.

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Number of children of lawful age.....	2,119	2,562	2,858	2,695	3,048	4,101	5,109	.....
Number of pupils Enrolled.....	1,507	1,611	1,684	2,048	2,414	3,038	2,815	3,329
Number of teachers.....	17	20	22	28	28	29	33	32
Wages paid teachers.....	\$5,408 75	\$5,109 44	\$5,795 66	\$6,090 00	\$7,350 00	\$8,325 00	\$9,713 50	\$10,961 13
Other expenses, including buildings, &c.....	1,091 77	1,216 35	4,866 88	3,264 00	7,786 72	22,710 78	18,895 47	12,942 31
Whole cost of schools.....	6,500 52	6,325 79	10,662 54	10,254 00	15,136 72	31,035 78	28,608 97	23,903 44
Total cost of instruction per pupil, based upon the number enrolled and the entire cost of schools.....	4 25	3 78	6 27	5 00	6 28	10 21	10 16	7 30
Cost of tuition per pupil, based upon the number enrolled and the amount of teachers' salaries.....	3 52	3 17	3 44	2 97	3 22	2 41	3 45	3 38
Average salary paid teacher, per year.....	318 16	255 47	263 44	264 78	262 50	278 26	294 35	342 59

TABLE
Showing the Attendance, Nationality, &c., of the different schools for the year ending July 31st, 1867.

	No. of Teachers.	No. of Seats.	Total No. Enrolled.	No. over 20 years of age.	Average No. belonging for the year.	Average daily attendance for year.	Per cent. of attendance on the average No. belonging.	No. of half-day absences.	No. of tardinesses and dismissals.	NATIONALITY.								
										American.	Irish.	German.	African.	French.	Scotch.	English.	Welsh.	Indian.
High School.....	3	132	143	5	78	75	96.1	505	386	110	19	5	1	....	3	5	1	3
Grammar School.....	4	192	208	..	144	134	93.0	1363	1097	132	28	6	3	5	2	28	..	3
Intermediate Department.																		
Marr Street.....	2	92	154	..	99	88	88.9	1745	1801	67	35	45	....	....	....	7	....	....
Ruggles Street.....	2	84	150	..	92	85	92.4	1105	557	95	35	3	....	3	7	7	2	....
Cotton Street.....	2	100	155	3	71	62	87.4	1586	1048	61	48	15	1	19	2	7	2	....
Total.....	6	276	459	..	262	235	89.6	4436	3406	223	118	63	1	22	9	21	2	....
Third Primary Department.																		
Marr Street.....	2	100	157	..	102	92	90.2	2014	958	86	28	24	5	....	....	14	....	....
Ruggles Street.....	1	64	136	..	74	65	87.8	2329	582	67	44	12	....	4	....	9	....	....
Cotton Street.....	2	100	194	..	151	140	92.7	2330	924	101	43	7	1	37	....	5	....	....
Harney Street.....	1	64	127	..	52	45	86.6	1267	348	79	36	10	....	2	....	....	....	....
Cherry Street.....	1	64	143	..	74	67	90.6	1300	320	90	22	7	....	3	....	16	....	....
Total.....	7	392	757	..	463	409	89.9	9249	3132	423	173	60	6	51	....	44	....	....

ATTENDANCE.

By referring to the table on pages 147-8, it will be seen that the rate per cent. of attendance, based upon the number belonging, is as follows :

High school.....	96.1
Grammar Department.....	93.1
Intermediate Department.....	89.6
Third Primary Department.....	89.9
First and Second Primary Departments	86.0
Average	90.0

The attendance has not been as regular as during the three preceding years. By referring to the comparative table just given, it will be seen that the per cent. of attendance at Fond du Lac is with the exception of Milwaukee, the lowest of the five cities mentioned.

The following clause was added, at the beginning of the past year, to that referring to attendance: "Absences which occur when the attendance of the pupil would occasion a serious and imprudent exposure of health, shall be regarded the same as absences occasioned by sickness."

It immediately became evident that advantage was taken of this clause. At least, it was observed that some pupils were absent on days, the inclemency of which would not have detained them previous to its adoption. And it was observed, further, that weather which made the exposure in attending school "serious and imprudent," did not withhold parental permission to walk the streets, or play about the city. The rule seems a just one, and if faithfully observed could occasion no serious decrease in the attendance, or materially interfere with the progress of the pupil. But as interpreted, certain pupils, not distinguished by the teachers as those in ill-health, but usually those not ambitious in study, who need every hour of school, were uniformly absent in stormy weather, although seven-eighths of their companions found no difficulty in attending. Such irregularity, aside from the loss of instruction sustained by those absent, tended to demoralize the attendance of the school, to retard the progress of the classes and to dishearten the teachers.

Teachers were powerless beyond personal influence to correct it, because an excuse from parents made the absence the same as one occasioned by sickness. It is probable that a few teachers did not use all the means available to secure a better attendance in this respect. This can be seen by referring to the table and comparing the attendance of the different schools. Some, however, by visiting parents, corrected it to a great extent. As this, especially in the higher grades, is to a great degree the occasion of the decrease in the rate of attendance, it is hoped that some way may be devised by which this paltry excuse to remain from school may be removed. But the principal causes of irregular attendance are the following: Indifferent parents and truancy.

INDIFFERENT PARENTS.

There is a large proportion of pupils who are compelled to work a part of the year, either to support themselves or their parents. Necessity, if it teaches the benefits of industry and a full employment of time, is a good master. Though it is to be regretted that many so young are thus losing the educational privileges of our schools, it is a matter of congratulation that, save the vicious influences by which they may be surrounded in occasional employments, the greater number are acquiring habits which will make them useful citizens. But there is a class of pupils who have parents who seem totally indifferent to their habits. Whether their children run the streets, work in the mills or attend school, they are equally satisfied. The influence of such a want of home training is too evident to need comment. Teachers, however faithful, fail almost universally in exerting any good influence over such pupils. I have spent considerable time during the past year in visiting such parents, endeavoring to arouse them to a sense of their duty to their children. Indifference, arising from ignorance or depraved habits, rendered most of them deaf to parental obligation. Is it not the duty of the public to exert its influence in behalf of children so circumstanced? Has the city no authority over the formative period of its future citizens?

TRUANCY.

Within the last three years truancy has increased to an alarming extent. From the various influences already stated, and the rapid growth of our city, we can but fear that during the coming year the number who thus absent themselves from school will be largely increased. Unusual exertion was made during the past year to reform truants. Parents and pupils were visited—in some instances by both teachers and superintendent. Only a few were reclaimed. The example of those who do not attend school at all, and of those who attend when they please, was generally too strong. There are many instances where the truants have widowed mothers who employ every hour of the day away from home, laboring for the support of a large family of children. Such have come to me in tears, begging for some influence to keep their children in school. Both themselves and teachers frequently report that their children were at first regular in attendance, but that the influence of *habitual* truants and idlers first enticed them away, and as they grew older they learned to disregard entirely maternal and school authority.

It is sad to think that in this enlightened period, in a city crowded with churches, in a community that generously supports a good school system, a large share of that class for which free schools are especially provided should, from the various causes stated, grow up in ignorance and vice. It is hoped that the next year's report will record the results of, at least, an effort made by the city authorities to correct this growing evil.

CONTROL OF ATTENDANCE BY CIVIL AUTHORITIES.

Those who attend school irregularly and those who do not attend school number 3046. From the best data that can be secured I find that at least 500 of that number are habitual truants and idlers, or have parents who are to a greater or less extent indifferent to their best interests. The excessively crowded state of our schools at times has, no doubt, caused an indifference on the part of some parents and also furnished an excuse for absence and truancy for some pupils. Yet the fact still remains, that nearly 500 of those who should regularly attend school, or at least have regular employment, do not, and are thus daily becoming more and more susceptible to the various evils that so easily influence idlers. Can a community ignore the moral welfare of 500 of its children? If they were diseased either physically or mentally, hospitals and asylums would be provided for them; were they criminals, prisons would be built for them. Is it wise legislation that allows children, by running the streets, by habitual idleness and by frequenting vicious society, to learn the rudiments of an education that will fit them for lives of indolence and crime, and will make them a serious expense to society in providing officers of the law to watch them, courts to try them and prisons to hold them?

Argument seems unnecessary. In the minds of those that have the future good of our city at heart there can exist but one conclusion. It is the duty of the city not only to provide means by which our youth may become good citizens, but by its authorities to constrain those who are too young or to ignorant to appreciate, to an employment of those advantages.

There are cities in our land which have had for several years and now have, police whose especial duty it is to see how those of school age employ their time. They are called truant officers, and have authority to question all truants and idlers, and to take them to school or their work. In some instances they are empowered to enter houses, even the homes of the offenders, and by persuasion or compulsion to secure their attendance at school. If their continued attentions fail to correct the habits of the truants, they are then arrested as common vagrants and brought before a court especially provided for such. Usually a reprimand from the magistrate in open court is the first punishment. This often makes such an impression upon the mind of the truant as to lead at once to his reformation. If this fails and he appears again at court with the charge of truancy sustained, he is sentenced to a reform school. In our own city the expediency of such a system in all its details is doubtful. But it seems as if much good might be accomplished with the means we have at hand, without materially increasing the present expenses. Let habitual truancy and idleness be declared vagrancy. Let it be the duty of the police to question all children found where they should not be, and to influence their attendance at school. On the report, by a teacher, of the name of a truant at the police office,

let it be the duty of the chief to send an officer for him, and by persuasion, by holding over him the penalty of the law, by *force* if necessary, take him to school. If all this fails, after repeated warnings to the child and to the parents, let the offender be arrested as a vagrant and tried at the police court. It might be well to appoint an officer especially for this duty. One would be an ample provision and other duties might be attached.

You will pardon me in occupying the space I do with the subject of attendance. It is important in relation to efficiency of our schools, and the many issues growing out of it of vital moment to the welfare of so many of our youth, have for a long time weightily impressed me. Earnestly hoping that the presentations and suggestions here given will receive your consideration, I leave the subject with you, believing you will devise some method of reform adequate to its importance.

INSTRUCTION,

It has been the endeavor of teachers to become familiar with the best methods of instruction, and as nearly all are enthusiastic, apt, and original, a marked degree of improvement has become manifest.

It is to be feared, however, that in some instances eagerness for method, for *form*, is leading to a neglect of the substance. The teacher should remember that however approved her methods of instruction, she cannot teach what she does not know, and that to teach well, to awaken the minds of her pupils, she must know more than she attempts to teach. Some err in thinking that in graded schools they are responsible only for the knowledge which the pupils have of that portion of the course which is directly under their charge. This is a great mistake. Their responsibility includes the whole course. They must review all previously gone over in order to proceed intelligently with their own, and must comprehend and be familiar with what is to come, in order not only to prepare their pupils for the next grade, but to interest them in such a manner that throughout their school-days and when school demands shall no longer urge them, they will be so stimulated with a desire for knowledge that they will go on in pursuit of it, for its own sake alone. To do this, and to do justice to her own especial branches, she must study; she must have a clear comprehension of the importance of the whole course and be able to show by the relations of the different branches taught that they are merely *links* in the great chain of knowledge. In short, instruction, although it should be given in detail, should not be abstract and fragmentary, but relative and concrete. Mathematical studies, for example, should not be taught merely as abstract sciences treating only of the wonderful relations of numbers and quantities, but the pupil by familiar illustrations and examples should be early impressed with the idea that they are practical expositions of the methods by which those relations may be used in solving the every day questions of life. As he advances in his course of study, the impression should become fixed that the

principles learned lead on to other and higher principles, a knowledge of which comprehends not only the laws that govern the different phenomena of the universe, but the laws of the mental, moral, religious, civil and commercial development of humanity.

GRAMMAR.

The instruction in this branch has been for the past two years far more successful than formerly, and there is a decided increase in the interest manifested in it by pupils. This is owing to the banishing of the text book from the intermediate grade and substituting oral instruction. The art of correct speaking and writing cannot be taught by forcing upon the young pupil the grammar before he has learned its object.

Many thus incur a great dislike to it and learn to look upon it as an arbitrary aggregation of rules and forms of no particular utility to themselves. Let the teacher, by careful language and judicious criticism, show the beauty of correct and concise sentences, train their tongues to speak correctly and their ears to at once catch the incorrect expressions in common use, and then, without the use of a text book, teach how the different words they use may be grouped together in classes and how they depend one upon another.

If the teacher is fully in earnest and well-informed in regard to the subject, an interest will be excited among the pupils that will urge them to consult the text book. Thus the transition to the grammar becomes natural and easy, and pupils learn to look upon it as a useful book, teaching them how the educated talk and write.

Our schools are throughout thoroughly graded. The course of instruction includes fourteen years; six grades in the Primary department, two in the Intermediate, two in the Grammar and four in the High school.

We have just succeeded in raising the standard of the High school by adding one year to the time of preparation for the same.

As our city increases in size we find *truancy* increases. This has led me to urge upon the authorities the necessity of civil control of the attendance at school.

During the past year teachers have received a generous co-operation from parents and school officers, and the schools have been more successfully disciplined and taught than ever before.

With our revised "Course of Instruction," which gives more time to the pupil and teacher, especially in the lower grades, we are looking for a high degree of efficiency in instruction.

O. C. STEENBERG,
Superintendent of Schools.

CITY OF GREEN BAY.

JOHN G. McMYNN,

DEAR SIR :—In compliance with your request, it affords me pleasure in giving you such information respecting our public schools as may be of interest. In the spring of 1866 we organized a Board of Education under our revised city charter. This board engaged in the work of education with a determination to improve the condition of our schools. They enlarged and repaired our school buildings most thoroughly, putting the out-buildings and fences in good order, sought and employed competent and qualified teachers, advanced their salaries, furnished them with uniform text books, graded as thoroughly as possible, secured the services of a male teacher for the high department at a salary of \$1400 per annum. We are now erecting a brick building with four departments at a cost of about \$12000. Our teachers are all supplied with weekly and monthly reports which are returned monthly to the board. By these reports we find the number of scholars enrolled last year 457, and the rate per cent. of attendance 91.7.

In conclusion, it affords me pleasure in stating that our schools were never in as prosperous condition as at the present time, the people feeling a renewed interest in their welfare.

A. H. ELLSWORTH,
City Superintendent.

CITY OF HUDSON.

Hon. JOHN G. McMYNN :

In compliance with your request I submit the following report of the schools under my charge :

Our city schools were organized under a special charter of the legislature, passed in 1858, and by that charter the management of our schools was placed under the control of a board of education, consisting of six members, who have absolute control of all matters pertaining to the conduct of the same, in all their details, and the levying of taxes within the limit of three per cent. on all the taxable property of the city. The graded system has been adopted, though since our disastrous fire a year since, for want of room, we have been obliged to accommodate the full number of pupils in limited rooms rather than adhere strictly to grade.

Our higher department, in which the languages and higher mathematical branches are taught, has for six years been under the charge of Miss Charlotte M. Mann, a graduate of Antioch College, Ohio, and niece of that veteran educationalist Horace Mann, who has in every way proved herself a superior and highly competent teacher. Her method is thorough, combining good government and

strict discipline, with a happy faculty of imparting information, in a degree seldom found in teachers.

In this school some of the most successful teachers in our rural districts have received their discipline, and our County Superintendent remarks, that "it is to this school we must now look for our teachers for the country districts."

Our other departments consist of one intermediate and three primary, making five departments which do not nearly accommodate all the pupils entitled to attend school, some of the departments averaging an attendance of 80 scholars to the room and having a register of 105, while several several select schools are in operation.

The most successful of our primary departments has been in charge of Miss Mary Van Meter for four years, and we have yet to hear the first word of complaint, from parents, in regard to the discipline, or the improvement of her pupils. Other teachers are doing their parts equally well, but none of them have had the same experience in our schools as those mentioned.

As usual, in newly settled sections of our county, where all are striving to make money for themselves, and keep taxes as low as possible, our citizens feel chary of paying heavily for school purposes, always comparing present school advantages with those of their youth, and if only a little in advance of a generation past, they feel perfectly satisfied, not realizing that our schools are usually a generation in the rear of the march of the world's improvements. Thus the Board have always been cramped in the means placed at their disposal, finding it totally inadequate to make our schools sufficient in number, or to make them as efficient as could be desired.

But our city is in a measure awakening to a more enlightened policy and bonds to nearly the amount of \$6000 have been issued for the purpose of building houses for the primary departments, with the expressed determination which it is to be hoped will, at no distant period be carried into execution, of erecting a large and expensive structure that shall be an ornament to our city.

I am not aware that there are any children in the city over four years of age that do not attend either public or select schools.

Our foreign population are quite punctual in their attendance, and show a degree of advancement that compares favorably with our native blood.

Amount of money from all sources, to August 31st.....	\$3,526 95
Amount paid for teacher's wages.....	1,529 50
While we have entitled to attends chool.....	628
Our school-rooms will only conveniently seat.....	300
We have at present completed one school-house, with four rooms, valued at.....	\$4,000
Site of house valued at.....	1,000
Two houses nearly completed, one room each, with site, valued at	5,000
Total number of different pupils who have attended school this year	555

As the west is fast filling up with settlers who have had the ad-

vantages of New England schools, and whose first question upon their arrival in our midst, is in reference to schools, I am happy to say that those under my charge are fast approaching the standard of the best eastern institutions of the same character, and that throughout the West the common school system is but little, if any, behind the older portions of our country.

Respectfully yours,

S. HUNT,

Superintendent of Schools.

CITY OF KENOSHA.

To the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Wisconsin:

SIR—In compliance with your circular letter, asking for a report of the condition of our Public Schools, I would say, that during the past year there has seemed to be an increased interest in educational matters in this city, and the public schools have received more than the usual amount of attention. The people are determined to have good schools in which to educate their children, and with few exceptions the tax for school purposes, although large, is cheerfully paid. They only demand that they shall receive a fair equivalent for the amount paid. As a natural result from such a state of feeling our schools are nearly all in a flourishing condition, and some of them may well be regarded as models. One great obstacle in the way of complete success seems to be the want of a proper appreciation of the benefits to be derived from our school system. This is manifested in the absence of large numbers of children from school during the entire year. The whole number enrolled in this city, as being within the school age, is 1,583, while only 828 have attended the Public Schools. This ought not to be the case in any community in America. It would seem that some measure should be devised to correct this evil. Another difficulty is, want of regularity in attendance. Parents do not seem to realize the injurious effects of a few days' absence from school, and too often permit their children to remain at home for trivial reasons. During some portion of the past year a feeling of reluctance has been manifested on the part of some patrons of our schools to have their children *compelled* to learn the lessons assigned them. A few have earnestly objected to having their children kept after school hours to complete the work which their own negligence during school hours has left undone, and some have advised corporal punishment as a substitute. But believing that the *education* and not the *punishment* of the scholar was the object to be attained, we have insisted upon the former plan and have endeavored to persuade such persons, that their duty to their children demanded a cheerful acquiescence in the enforcement of what we deemed to be a benefi-

cial regulation. During the present term, but little difficulty has been experienced, and we trust no further opposition will be made to the application of the rule.

A brief sketch of the general plan of our schools may not be devoid of interest. They are divided into five departments, viz.: Sub-Primary, Primary, Intermediate, Grammar and High School. Each department is composed of from one to three grades, represented in as many different rooms. The number of teachers employed is fifteen, all of whom are females except the Principal of the of the High School. The salaries paid for a year of forty weeks are as follows:

Principal of High School.....	\$1,500 00
One assistant	450 00
Oné assistant	500 00
Principal of Grammar School, (No. 1,).....	400 00
Principal of Grammar School, (No. 2,).....	450 00
Teachers in Primary and Intermediate Departments.....	275 00

We have raised by direct tax this year \$9,265 00, a part of which is to pay the deficiency on former estimates.

MARK DRESSER,
City Superintendent.

CITY OF MADISON.

The public schools of this city during the year just closing, have been under the charge of one superintendent, assisted by seventeen teachers. During the Fall term the assistant teachers have all been ladies.

The salary of the superintendent is \$1500; the salaries of the ladies vary from \$320 to \$540 a year. New teachers, unless special arrangements are made to the contrary, receive at the rate of \$320 a year for the first term, and for succeeding terms at the rate of \$400 a year.

Since my last Report to your department, the progress towards excellence in our schools has been good, and the teachers have discharged their duties with a most commendable fidelity. If it were not, perhaps, out of place, I should be glad to speak particularly, of the zeal, earnestness, ability, and faithfulness which they have shown in accomplishing their daily tasks,

Subordinate agents, in carrying forward great enterprises, are too apt to pass unnoticed, not receiving due credit for the part they perform in bringing about desired results.

The teachers in these schools have not been wanting in their high and important vocation. Discipline has improved, the standard of scholarship has risen, the classification has become more strict, and more studious habits have been cultivated in the pupils, and we are encouraged to think that our schools compare favorably with those

of sister cities, at least they are far in advance of the position they held two or three years ago.

The new building opened at the beginning of the year, gave us about two hundred and fifty additional seats, and another new building, to be opened at the commencement of our next term, will give about two hundred and fifty more, when our city will be pretty well provided with seats.

A great drawback to our school system is the proximity of the State University. The school system of any city having no High school may be compared to a headless trunk—it is incomplete. Now various causes tend to take those pupils to the University that should form a High school. The standard of admission to the classes in their Preparatory Department is so low that their course of study overlaps the course of study in our Grammar Department, and they admit pupils who cannot receive admission to our High school course. Such is the true state of affairs, and it works mischief to the schools of this city.

These facts may be construed as a credit to us or a discredit to the University so far as their standard of admission is concerned. We can enforce strict classification and strict discipline until we rise to the point where our courses are common, whereupon such enforcement sends our pupils to that Institution. I am no enemy to the University, a strong friend rather, but I wish to see it performing its true function. I believe it should begin where the High schools and Academies leave off. I believe the standard of admission should not be equivocal, but fixed, defined and if not permanent should be at least on a rising scale. Thus the University would send back a refreshing, healthful, and encouraging influence upon the public schools; friends would cluster round it, lending it a fostering hand, and it would continually add to the accumulating glory of the public school system of Wisconsin.

B. M. REYNOLDS,
City Superintendent.

CITY OF MILWAUKEE.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS,
MILWAUKEE, Dec. 17, 1887.

Hon. J. G. McMYNN,

Superintendent Public Instruction,

DEAR SIR:—It affords me much pleasure to be able to state that in no year since the organization of our public schools, has the increase in the number enrolled and the daily attendance, been so large as during the past. The increase in daily attendance was over twenty-seven per cent.

There were residing in the city, August 31, 1867, 22,135 children of school age. Of this number 9,424 were enrolled in our public schools during the year, with an average daily attendance of 4,908. In the private schools the enrollment was 6,429. Of the number enrolled in the public schools, only about 52 per cent. were in actual daily attendance, presuming the per cent. of daily attendance in the private schools to be the same, we have 8,251 children in our schools every day, out of a school population of 22,135.

During the past year the board increased the wages of the teachers 20 per cent. The amount expended by the board was \$60,836.22. The cost of instruction per pupil, estimated on the number enrolled, was \$6.45; estimated on the average daily attendance \$12.39. In 1866 it was, on number enrolled, \$6.07; on daily attendance \$12.63. About \$40,000 has been expended upon school houses, by the common council, during the past year. This is independent of the amount expended by the board. A primary school building has been erected in the 2d Ward, also one in the 6th Ward. Each of these buildings will accommodate about 500 pupils. They are built of brick and are commodious and handsome structures. About forty feet has been added to the 9th Ward school building, and the old building altered, so that the school house will now accommodate 400 additional pupils. The new school house erected in the 3d Ward in 1866, at a cost of about \$27,000, was occupied in January. This building was intended to accommodate from 600 to 700 pupils. We have already been obliged to fit up additional rooms in the basement, the number enrolled being nearly 900.

The legislature in March last passed an act requiring the board to establish a high school in the city on or before the first Wednesday in January, 1868. The board has taken the necessary steps to carry out the purpose of the act, and the school will open at the time designated.

During the year the Superintendent has examined 340 classes, containing 7,118 pupils. The result of the examination shows that 86 1-2 per cent. of the answers given were correct. About one hundred teachers have been examined during the year. Of the 105 teachers employed in the public schools, 70 hold first grade certificates.

The number of days' attendance during the year was 960,195; cases of absence, 135,277; cases of tardiness, 26,364; visits of Superintendent, 620; Commissioners, 543; others, 5,751. There were 15 transferred from one school to another, upon certificates of good standing, and 71 permits granted to pupils to attend school in wards of which they were non-residents. There were 354 cases of suspension under the rule requiring teachers to suspend pupils absent six half days in any four consecutive weeks, 55 suspensions for bad conduct, 8 for truancy, 5 for defacing furniture, 8 for playing in school building, and 1 for being absent from a regular examination.

Including suspensions, permits, &c., over five hundred cases have

arisen during the year, requiring a decision from the Superintendent, exclusive of cases in which the teachers have sought counsel and advice. One of the most important duties of the Superintendent is that of assisting with his advice and authority in difficult cases. Quite a number of such cases have occurred within the past year, but they have been arranged in a manner satisfactory to both teachers and parents, without having recourse to the Board. I inclose a table showing the value of the public school property of the city.

Very respectfully,

F. C. POMEROY,
Superintendent of Schools.

Public School Property of Milwaukee, August 31, 1867.

	No. of Lot.	No of Block.	Value of Lot.	Value of Building.	Value of Furnitur	Total
1st Ward	5 & 6	135	\$6,000	\$3,000	2,000	\$16,000
2d Ward	16 & 17	197	8,000	20,000	3,000	31,000
....do	13, 14, 15	200	3,200	10,500		13,700
3d Ward	7 & 8	26	2,000	27,000	3,500	32,500
4th Ward	8, 9 & 10	64	6,000	10,000	2,500	18,500
5th Ward	1, 2 & 3	30	5,000	16,000	3,000	24,000
6th Ward	9 & 14	25	2,000	8,000	2,000	12,500
....do	12, 13 & 16	** 7	1,000	8,500		9,500
7th Ward	8 & 9	68	8,000	25,000	3,000	36,000
....do..(Mainst)	N 2-5 of 11	11	4,000	3,000	200	7,200
8th Ward	9, 11 & 13	28	2,000	16,000	2,500	20,500
9th Ward	1 & 4	12	2,500	26,000	4,000	32,500
Teutonia, 9th w'd	.....		200	1,000	300	1,500
Fond du Lac.do.	9	† 9	400	1,000	300	1,700
Washington...do.	7 & 8	* 4	500	1,500	300	2,300
Palmer, 4th W'd*	.....		.....	.....	300	300
			\$46,300	\$186,500	\$28,900	\$259,700

†Vliet's Addition. *Rented. **Sherman's Addition.

CITY OF MINERAL POINT.

Hon. JOHN G. McMYNN,

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

DEAR SIR :—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your official circular of the 4th inst., requesting my report of the public schools of the city of Mineral Point, for the school year ending Aug. 31st, 1867.

In compliance with your wishes, as expressed through your official communication, and my own desire to see this city and its schools properly represented in your, no doubt, able and valuable annual report, I take great pleasure in forwarding to you the desired information.

Our public schools here, by chartered privilege of the legislature, included in the act of incorporation, are under the control of a board of education, consisting of two commissioners appointed by the common council, and a city superintendent elected at the annual charter election. The supervision, control and management of the schools of the city, are expressly conferred, in the charter, on the school board, with the burden of management falling on the Superintendent. It is also provided that none other than the system of graded or union schools shall be adopted. In order to secure this gradation of system, and to comply with this provision of the charter, a large, commodious and handsome brick building, was purchased by the then school board, known here as the "Methodist Seminary." It contains five departments—"High School, Grammar School, two Intermediate and Primary departments," which have been in operation for some five or six years, and of which I am proud to say that our State Superintendent can bear attestation, from personal observation, owing to the circumstance of his kind and honored visit to our city on the occasion of our last Teachers' Institute.

We have just completed a large, rock building, two stories high, ready for seating, situated in the Second Ward, on a conspicuous elevation, which would be a credit to the spirit and enterprise of the city, but for some palpable defects in the plans of the building, which cannot now be remedied so as to make it a pleasing and attractive specimen of architecture. In erecting public buildings we should try to develop good taste and a love for the beautiful, for architecture consists in beauty of order, beauty of shape and beauty of proportion. This school-house will have four departments—First and Second Primaries, First Intermediate and Grammar School. It has been built under the auspices of the city council, and superintendence of a building committee of that body; and I think it is to be regretted that the members of the school board were unadvisedly set aside from co-operating with them in the undertaking, as I am of opinion that had they been allowed to participate in the responsibility it would have been better and more satisfactory to all the parties concerned, and less liable to public objection and criticism.

We have made considerable improvement, in repairs, on our school buildings within the school year, and have bought a large bell for the seminary. It is contemplated by the board to procure a set of Philosophical apparatus for the use of the High School.

We have also secured the professional services of a lady to give instruction in vocal music in our public schools; so that our city is making decided progress in educational matters, generally.

The interest of teachers, parents and the friends of education, seems to be on the alert, and to advance steadily.

With a good graded system, good school-houses, good accommodation and uniformity in school books, we certainly cannot help advancing. I take pleasure, too, in bearing testimony of the important and beneficial results of Teachers' Institutes, to the teachers who attend them. The facts are obvious in their improved methods of instruction.

We have a good Principal, and a good co-operative staff of female teachers, who seem to labor faithfully for the general good; as our schools are strictly speaking, but branches of one school, or one entire system.

Having been prevented by an accident, which crippled my right arm, from forwarding an earlier reply to your circular, I must now content myself with but a brief and imperfect report, particularly as respects statistics; hoping that the report of our clerk, made to the county Superintendent will be furnished you, and supply any deficiency.

I will state, however, what I can remember, and vouch for in this respect.

MINERAL POINT CITY SCHOOLS—Seminary Building.

High school, 1. No. of teachers in same.....	2
Grammar and Intermediate schools, 3. No. of teachers in same.....	4
Primary school, 1. No. of teachers in same.....	1

Rented school-houses until new house is ready to occupy :

Primaries, 2. No. of teachers in same.....	2
No. of teachers employed.....	9

Male Teachers, Principal and Asst. in Grammar school.....	2
Female Teachers Gram. school, 1; Int's., 2; Prim's., 3; High school, 1.	7
	9

Principal's wages, \$80 per month; Asst's wages, \$30. Average...	\$55 00
Female teachers' wages, \$30.....	80

Owned by District, 2 graded schools, capable of accommodating between 700 or 800 pupils, and valued at \$10,000 and \$15,000 each, well inclosed, &c.....	\$25,000
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Two rooms rented for temporary use.

All of which is most respectfully submitted,

JOHN CONNIMS,
City Superintendent.

CITY OF WATERTOWN.

In compliance with your circular letter I have the honor to submit the following facts and statistics, showing the condition of our schools during the school year ending August 31st, 1867 :

I stated in my last report that I had organized a system of reports which would enable me thereafter to dispense with the necessity of guesswork in making out annual reports.

I feel happy to say that I have not been deceived in this hope. Our system works admirably well; it reflects light and order upon all relations of our schools, and by readily pointing out existing deficiencies, it materially aids in the search for remedies.

There have been enrolled in the registers of our public schools, during the last school-year, 1,361 pupils; 682 of whom were boys and 679 girls. The whole number of days the schools were in session was 193; the number of half-days attendance was 348,942, giving an average daily attendance of 904 pupils, while the average number belonging to the schools was 973, and the highest number belonging, which occurred during the winter term, was 1,001.

From the above items we obtain the following per cents.:

Per cent. of attendance on enrollment.....	66.5
Per cent. of average number belonging on enrollment.....	71.5
Per cent. of attendance on average number belonging.....	93

No children are admitted to the schools under five years of age, and many of parents do not send their children to school before their seventh birthday, while the large majority of our youth leave school between the ages of fourteen and fifteen and thereafter may be found in the school of the mechanic and merchant. Furthermore, there are several hundred children found in the parochial or private schools.

If all these facts are taken into consideration, it cannot be denied that the above exhibit is a favorable one.

The organization of the schools during the last year remained the same as before and as exposed in my report of 1866, to which I refer you for every thing that concerns gradations, number and distribution of grades in the several schools, programmes, reports, discipline, course of study, etc., and, therefore, also the number of teachers employed during the year was the same as before, to-wit: 17; 3 of whom were males and 14 females. With the exception of 2, they had been previously employed, and let me here add in acknowledgment of their exertions, that they have, to the best of my knowledge, carried into more or less successful, indeed, but in general, laudable operation the "course of study" previously marked out for them by the established grade, and that nearly all of them gave great satisfaction to the Board by their zeal, skill and experience.

Most of our teachers, though only four of them, were Germans,

or of German descent, were able to teach at least all the elements of the German language; they all understand how to make a successful use of the blackboard, of which we have at present more than 1200 feet in our schools, and some of them are very skillful in the use of the crayon and the pencil.

The number of American pupils studying the German has therefore been steadily increasing, and at the last public examination of Union School No. 1, many fine drawings, sketches and geographical charts, made by the pupils, were exhibited.

In my last report I have complained of irregularity of attendance and the frequency of unexcused tardiness. Our records of the last school year show that very much can be reached, in this respect, by the combined and well directed efforts of teachers and school-officers.

Our attendance has increased to 93 per cent, but most successful we were in eradicating tardiness. The total tardiness of the year was 10,507, giving about 12 cases of tardiness for every pupil belonging, but in the first month of the school year we had 1788 cases of tardiness on 931 pupils belonging, making an average of 20 cases of tardiness per annum, per scholar, while in one of the months of the ensuing spring, there were only 633 cases on 991 scholars, depressing the average to 6 2-3 cases per annum, for every scholar belonging.

The running fall term shows results still more favorable; but though I am convinced now by my own experience, that by active school officers and judicious teachers, an immense good can be done in this respect, still it is my impression that something might and should be done by legislation to insure more regular attendance at our public schools. The right of society to guard against the evils incumbent on ignorance is conceded by all; the expediency only of enacting compulsory measures has been doubted by many; but no American citizen should be *allowed* to bring up a family destitute of the rudimentary principles of knowledge, and still, such is the case, to some extent, all over the state, and as long as it is not considered a crime against the state and society, and so treated by both, so long it will continue to be so. So much the more I feel glad to see the public wide awake to the importance of the question, which during the past year has been earnestly discussed all over the states. Initiatory steps have been taken by some of our legislatures, and I hope that Wisconsin will be among the first to aim a deadly blow at the root of two of the greatest evils, by which the public school is afflicted; absence and tardiness.

During the summer we have erected in the Fourth Ward a large and commodious school-house, furnished with all the essential modern improvements and a carefully selected teaching apparatus, and ample enough for the accommodation of 500 pupils. It was opened on the 9th of September last and has wrought important changes and very material improvements in our system, the details whereof will be given in next year's report.

The evening school mentioned in my last report, was kept during three months ; it has proved a success, is running again this winter and will, I trust, become a permanent item of our school system.

WILLIAM BIEBER,
City Superintendent.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trustees of Beloit College, for the year ending August 31, 1867.

1. Corporate name of the institution, the Board of Trustees of Beloit College.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Beloit, Rock county.
3. Year when the institution was founded, 1847.
4. Names of members of the faculty with their respective salaries:

Names.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries.
Aaron L. Chapin, D.D., Pr't	History and Civil Polity.....	\$1,800 00
Rev. Jos. Emerson, A. M..	Greek Language and Literature....	1,500 00
Jackson J. Bushnell, A. M..	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	1,500 00
Rev. Wm. Porter, A. M....	Latin Language and Literature.....	1,500 00
Rev. Jas. J. Blaisdell, A.M.	Intellectual and Moral Philosophy...	1,500 00
Elijah P. Harris, Phi. D...	Chemistry and Nat. Science, $\frac{1}{2}$ year.	750 00
Rev. Ed. G. Miner, A. M....	Instructor in Rhetoric and Eng. Lit..	1,200 09
John P. Fisk, A. M.....	Principal of Nor. and Prep. Depart.	1,500 00

	Male.	Female.
5. Total number who have graduated.....	125	.....
6. Number who graduated at last commencement.....	13	.....
7. Number of students in the Senior Class.....	14	.....
8. Number of students in the Junior Class.....	9	.....
9. Number of students in the Sophomore Class.....	20	.....
10. Number of students in the Freshman Class.....	37	.....
11. Number of students in the Preparatory Department.....	157	.....
<hr/>		
12. Number of acres of land owned by the institution—		
College site, acres.....	16	
Other lands in Wisconsin, acres.....	1060	
In other states, acres.....	1710	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		2,786

13. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution—		
College site.....	\$10,000 00	
Other lands	10,000 00	
		\$20,000 00
14. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution		27,500 00
15. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate.....		116,000 00
16. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition.....		13,066 19
17. Amount received for tuition during the current year.....		4,092 75
18. Rates of tuition in Collegiate department per annum, not including board.....		30 00
19. Rates of tuition in Preparatory department per annum, not including board.....		20 00
20. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1867.....		17,625 19

A. L. CHAPIN,
President of Board of Trustees.

*Annual Report of the President of Lawrence University, for the
year ending August 31, 1867.*

1. Corporate name of the institution, "Lawrence University, of Wisconsin."
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Appleton.
3. Year when the institution was founded, 1847.
4. Names of members of the faculty with their respective salaries:

Names.	Department of Instruction.	Salaries.
Rev. Geo. M. Steele, D. D.	Ethics and Civil Polity.....	\$1,200 00
Hiram A. Jones, A. M.	Ancient Languages and Literature..	800 00
Rev. Charles N. Stowers..	Pure and Mixed Mathematics ..	800 00
James C. Frye, A. M.	Chemistry and Physics	800 00
Albert Schindelmesser...	Modern Languages and Music	800 00
Harriet O. Knox, A. M. ..	English Literature and Latin... ..	500 00
Sarah E. Pierce.....	Drawing and Painting.....	

	Male.	Female.
5. Total number who have graduated.....	57	28
6. Number who graduated at last commencement.....	3	2
7. Number of students in the senior class.....	4	5
8. Number of students in the junior class.....	3	7
9. Number of students in the sophomore class	7	4
10. Number of students in the freshman class.....	27	4
University students.....	6	25
11. Number of students in the preparatory department	34	21
Commercial and academical	124	20

12. Number of acres of land owned by the institution, (about)	2,500
13. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution—	
1. University grounds.....	\$30,000 00
2. Other lands.....	7,000 00
14. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution	80,000 00
15. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate.....	40,000 00
16. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition.....	2,300 00
17. Amount received for tuition during the current year.....	*1,982 00
18. Rates of tuition in collegiate department per annum, not including board.....	21 00
19. Rates of tuition in preparatory department per annum, not including board.....	15 00
20. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1867.....	5,400 00

G. M. STEELE,
President.

LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY, Appleton, Wis., Oct. 10, 1867.

Hon. J. G. McMYNN,

Superintendent of Public Instruction. State of Wisconsin.

DEAR SIR—Lawrence University has been in operation as a College about fifteen years. Though laboring a great part of that time under considerable financial embarrassment, it has always maintained an efficient board of instruction, and a thorough course of study. It has been found necessary here, as in most Western Institutions of the same grade, to combine a preparatory and academical department with the collegiate. The attendance in both has been somewhat above the average of colleges in the new States.

Two features are kept prominent in the general policy of the College :

First. It has been the aim to have so large a range of study as to allow a certain amount of selection and variation corresponding in some measure to the variety of ability and adaptation in different individuals. The Board of Instruction have been of the opinion, that a thorough curriculum, embracing the Greek and Latin languages, as pursued in most of the Colleges of this country, if not the best possible to be desired, is, at least, the best that has ever been proposed. Such a course we deem *essential* to the highest mental training, complete scholarship and the ripest culture. On the other hand, it must be admitted, that there are numbers of young men and women who are not capable of the highest style of general scholarship, upon whom a protracted classical training would be

* Including " incidentals."

thrown away, who, nevertheless will develop successfully in certain directions, and to whom a course of study equally extensive but of a different kind would be of incalculable benefit. Such persons should not be deprived of the opportunity which such a course would afford them. For such, it is believed, that a more extended range of mathematical study, more time spent on the sciences, philosophy and English literature, giving as much mental labor as in the classical course, if not to all the most profitable, would at least be better for some than no course at all, or than for them to endeavor to do that to which they have no sort of adaptation. Lawrence University, while not yet able to realize its own ideals, with reference to such an extensive range of study as is referred to, and while rejecting the vulgar theories, so much cried up just now, of a misnamed "practical education," aims steadily at the greatest possible good to the greatest possible number.

The second feature alluded to, is that of equal facilities and privileges in all respects, to both sexes. It is believed that in this Institution, more than in any other in the State, if not in the West, this principle fully prevails. My own experience here, of more than two years, decidedly confirms me in the conviction, before wavering, that this is the true policy in the education of the sexes. Public sentiment has some time since advanced to the repudiation of the once received opinion that the feminine mind is incapable of extended discipline and culture. But there are many who still object to education of the sexes in the same institutions and in the same classes, notwithstanding the fact that they are to be together in the companionship and experiences of life. There are still more who doubt the propriety of admitting both on the same conditions, with the same liberty and the same limitations of selection in their studies. In the Lawrence University, young ladies are admitted to all the departments on precisely the same conditions as young gentlemen. They are permitted to compete for all the prizes and participate in all the honors. It is not asserted, that young ladies need the same kind of training as young gentlemen in all respects. Indeed, it is believed, or ought to be, that young gentlemen, as has been above intimated, differ widely in their adaptations and needs as regards a system of study. Therefore, we insist, that a sufficiently wide range should be allowed for selection. It is upon this principle, that while the same requirements are here made of all, for entrance into the College classes, each is at entrance permitted to take either a classical or a scientific course, and in the latter two years of the course *any* who choose—and a majority of ladies *do* so choose—are allowed to substitute for certain of the severer scientific studies, music, painting or other ornamental branches, subject to the decision of the faculty.

So far as my observation goes, the plan works admirably. I may say, without any personal vanity, that I have been surprised and delighted at the scholarship attained by some of our young ladies.

I am confident, that I have never seen more successful students in any even of our Eastern Female Seminaries.

Begging pardon for trespassing so largely upon your space, I remain,

Yours very truly,

GEO. M. STEELE,

Pres't Lawrence University.

*Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trustees of the
Milton College, for the year ending August 31, 1867.*

1. Corporate name of the institution, "The Milton College."
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Milton, Rock Co., Wis.
3. Year when the institution was founded, (as an Academy) 1844, (as a College) 1867.
4. Names of members of the faculty with their respective salaries:

Names.	Department of Instruction.	Salaries.
Rev. W. C. Whitford, A.M.	Natural and Mental Science and Greek Language.....	\$800 00
E. Searing, A. M.....	Latin and French Languages.....	700 00
N. C. Twining, A.B.....	Mathematics and Commercial In- struction.....	650 00
Miss A. M. Fenner.....	English Department.....	400 00
Mrs. R. H. Whitford.....	Painting and Penciling.....	350 00
Miss A. F. Wells.....	Instrumental Music.....	600 00
Miss M. F. Bailey.....	German Language.....	300 00
F. M. Babcock.....	Penmanship.....	400 00

	Male.	Female.
5. Total number who have graduated.....	42	32
6. Number who graduated at last commencement.....	19	7
7. Number of students in the Senior Class.....	None.	None.
8. Number of students in the Junior Class.....	None.	None.
9. Number of students in the Sophomore Class.....	18	12
10. Number of students in the Freshman Class.....	37	18
11. Number of students in the Preparatory Department.....	144	120
12. Number of acres of land owned by the institution.....		93
13. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution....	\$3,300 00	
14. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution	21,000 00	
15. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate.....	550 00	

16. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition.....	800 00
17. Amount received for tuition during the current year.....	4,335 17
18. Rates of tuition in Collegiate department per annum, not including board.....	\$27 to \$33
19. Rates of tuition in Preparatory department per annum, not including board.....	\$21 to \$27
20. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1867.....	4,635 17

WILLIAM C. WHITFORD,
President of Board of Trustees.

Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trustees of Prairie du Chien College, for the year ending August 31, 1867.

1. Corporate name of the Institution, "Prairie du Chien College."
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Prairie du Chien.
3. Year when the institution was founded, 1865.
4. Names of members of the faculty with their respective salaries :

Names.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries.
J. T. Lovewell, B. A.....	Principal, Classical Department.....	.....
Miss E. Curtis.....	English Department.....	.....
Mrs. H. J. Miller.....	Primary Department.....	.....
Miss M. Mason.....	Teacher of Music.....	.....
Miss L. M. Goodrich.....	Teacher of Drawing and Painting.....	.....

Male. Female.

5. Total number who have graduated.....	.....	.....
6. Number who graduated at last commencement.....	.....	.....
7. Number of students in the Senior Class.....	.....	.....
8. Number of students in the Junior Class.....	.....	.....
9. Number of students in the Sophomore Class.....	.....	.....
10. Number of students in the Freshman Class.....	.....	.....
11. Number of students in the Preparatory Department.....	48	50
Number of students in the Primary Department.....	80	31
12. Number of acres of land owned by the institution.....	.....	2
13. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution.....	\$1,000 00	
14. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution.....	50,000 00	
15. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate.....	.....

16. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition.....	4,000 00
17. Amount received for tuition during the current year.....	4,000 00
18. Rates of tuition in Collegiate department per annum, not including board.....	.....
19. Rates of tuition in Preparatory department per annum, not including board.....	30 00
Rates of tuition in Primary department per annum, not including board.....	24 00
20. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31st, 1867.....	4,000 00

Whole No. enrolled in both Departments during the year..... 165

ALFRED BRONSON,
President of Board of Trustees.

Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trustees of Racine College, for the year ending September 25, 1867

1. Corporate name of the institution, Racine College.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Racine.
3. Year when the institution was founded, 1852.
4. Names of members of the faculty with their respective salaries :

Names.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries.
Rev. J. DeKoven, D. D. . . .	Rector.....	\$1,200 00
Rev. H. Wheeler, A. M. . . .	Math.....	1,200 00
Rev. C. W. Spalding, A. M. . .	Adj Math.....	800 00
Rev. E. W. Dean, A. M. . . .	Greek and Latin.....	1,200 00
Rev. H. C. Shaw, A. M. . . .	{Adjunct Prof: ssors Greek and Latin	800 00
Rev. J. B. Feuling, D. D. . . .		800 00
Rev. A. Falk, Ph. D.	History and German.....	1,500 00
Rev. R. G. Hinsdale, A. M. . .	Natural Science.....	1,000 00
Rev. C. J. Machen, Bac. Mus. .	Music.....	1,200 00
Edward B. Spalding, A. M. . .	Head Master.....	1,000 00
M. LaBombarie, D. D.	French.	1,000 00
Rev. J. Elmendorf.	Eng. Literature, (Professor elect.)..	.....

And 6 tutors, 3 matrons, and a curator ; salaries comprise about \$3,000 or \$6,000.

	Male.	Female.
5. Total number who have graduated.....	.....	.....
6. Number who graduated at last commencement, (September 25th, 1867,).....	7	.....

	Male.	Female.
7. Number of students in the Senior Class, (in November),	4	....
8. Number of students in the Junior Class.....	8	....
9. Number of students in the Sophomore Class.....	13	....
10. Number of students in the Freshman Class.....	14	....
Number of students in the Scientific School.....	5	....
11. Number of students in the Preparatory Dep't, (about)...	40	....

At the close of the present term, September 25, there were 168 in all departments.

12. Number of acres of land owned by the institution .....	.....
18. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution....	.....
14. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution.	\$75,000 00
15. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate.....	28,000 00
16. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition.....	Nothing.
17. Amount received for tuition during the current year, (about)	50,750 00
18. Rates of tuition in Collegiate department per annum, with board.....	350 00
19. Rates of tuition in preparatory department, with board..	350 00
20. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1867,.....	.....

All that is received is spent on the expenses of the institution, with some portion of it in permanent improvements.

JAMES DEKOVEN,
Rector of Racine College.

*Annual Report of the President of the University of Wisconsin,
for the year ending August 31, 1867:*

1. Corporate name of the institution, University of Wisconsin.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Madison, Wisconsin.
3. Year when the institution was founded, 1849.
4. Names of members of the faculty with their respective salaries :

Names.	Department of Instruction.	Salaries..
John W. Sterling.....	Mathematics & Natural Philosophy..	\$1,500 00
Daniel Read.....	Mental, Moral & Political Science....	1,500 00
Ezra S. Carr.....	Chemistry and Natural History.....	1,500 00
James D. Butler.....	Ancient Languages.....	1,500 00
John P. Fuchs.....	Modern Languages.....	1,500 00
J. O. Pickard.....	Normal Instruction.....	1,500 00
Miss ——— McCutcheon....	Preceptress Normal Department....	600 00
Miss Clarissa L. Ware....	Preceptress Normal Department....	600 00

	Male.	Female.
5. Total number who have graduated.....	68	25
6. Number who graduated at last commencement.....	5	23
7. Number of students in the Senior Class.....	5	*13
8. Number of students in the Junior Class.....	11	†14
9. Number of students in the Sophomore Class.....	12	‡39
10. Number of students in the Freshman Class.....	24	§44
11. Number of students in the Preparatory Department....	48	....
University students.....	96	....
<hr/>		
12. Number of acres of land owned by the institution.....	244,477	
<hr/>		
13. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution....	\$774,719 00	
14. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution	110,000 00	
15. Amount of endowments and funds, except real estate....	215,298 83	
16. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition.....	13,504 86	
17. Amount received for tuition during the current year.....	8,900 00	
18. Rates of tuition in Collegiate department per annum, not including board.....	18 00	
19. Rates of tuition in Preparatory department per annum, not including board.....	18 00	
20. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year end- ing August 31, 1867, about.....	11,000 00	

P. A. CHADBOURNE,

President of the University of Wisconsin.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, Oct. 5, 1867.

HON. JOHN G. McMYNN:

SIR:—Herewith I hand you the statistical report of the University of Wisconsin for the collegiate year ending June, 1867. The changes that have been made in the organization of the institution since that time need some explanation in order to show its present and prospective condition.

The Faculty for the present year is as follows:

PAUL A. CHADBOURNE, A M., M. D.,
President and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

JOHN W. STERLING, LL. D.,
Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

EZRA S. CARR, LL. D.,
Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

*Senior Class. †Middle Class. ‡Junior Class. §Preparatory Class.

T. N. HASKELL, A. M.,
Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.

WILLIAM F. ALLEN, A. M.,
Professor of Ancient Languages and History.

JOHN B. PARKINSON, A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics and Principal of the Preparatory Department.

JOHN P. FUCHS, M. D.,
Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.

R. E. HARMON, A. B.,
Tutor.

AMOS H. THOMPSON, A. B.,
Tutor.

MISS ELIZABETH EARLE,
Preceptress in the Normal Department.

MISS CLARISSA WARE,
Associate Preceptress.

MISS FRANCES BROWN,
Teacher of Music.

MISS LOUISA BREWSTER,
Teacher of Painting and Drawing.

The courses of instruction were arranged according to the plan of reorganization so far as the arrangements could be perfected in the limited time between the election of President and the opening of the term. In the college of Letters, the course of instruction in Languages, Literature and Science is intended to be equal to that of the best colleges in the country. Its plan is therefore very simple and instructors can be secured for it with comparatively little difficulty. It is now fully organized, with students in all its classes.

The College of Arts stands upon an entirely different basis. Its organization is such that it can be expanded indefinitely until each course of study becomes so prominent as to take its place as a distinct school or college. This will be readily understood from the following section of the general laws of 1866, under which the College was organized, Chap. cxiv. :

"SECTION 2. The College of arts shall embrace courses of instruction in the mathematical, physical and natural sciences, with

their applications to the industrial arts, such as agriculture, mechanics and engineering, mining and metallurgy, manufactures, architecture and commerce, in such branches included in the College of Letters as shall be necessary to a proper fitness of the pupils in the scientific and practical courses for their chosen pursuits, and in military tactics; and as soon as the income of the University will allow, in such order as the wants of the public shall seem to require, the said courses in the sciences and their application to the practical arts, shall be expanded into distinct colleges of the University, each with its own faculty and appropriate title."

That this department of the University will require time for its full development must be apparent. Men of science and reputation cannot readily be obtained. They generally prefer to remain where they have made their reputation, and if circumstances compel them to change their location, they have liberal offers in abundance. For most of the scientific schools now springing up in the country, young men must be taken who have a reputation to make. The most difficult places to fill satisfactorily are the Professorships of Agriculture. There are but few men in the country fitted for such a position, most of those fitted for it will not accept it, so that the available men are in great demand. For this place in the University we must have a man of undoubted scientific ability with a practical knowledge of Agriculture. The history of all the agricultural schools in this country and in Europe shows that they are the most difficult schools to sustain. Nothing but the highest talent and enthusiasm on the part of the Professors will save the Agricultural Colleges now in process of organization from being miserable failures. In the west land is so productive and so cheap that there is less inducement to study agriculture than in portions of the country where land is dear and produce commands a high price. The Agricultural Colleges in the west will need more careful management than in any other part of the country. It must be their work to show that farming is connected with many of the most interesting problems in science, so that if rightly pursued it demands high intellectual training as well as strength of arm. They must save the country from loss by pointing out the means of preserving the fertility of the soil, and they must add to its wealth by showing improved methods of cultivation, and by originating new varieties of plants better fitted than those we now have for the soil and climate of each state. It will be a work of years for the Agricultural Colleges to make their influence felt as they ought. In the mean time we must not only give all the facilities for instruction in this science which young men will avail themselves of, but be sure, by a steady and healthy growth, to create a demand for the most ample provision which the gift from Congress will enable us to make.

It is confidently expected that the Regents will be able, the coming winter, to fill the chair of Agriculture in a manner that shall give the highest guarantees of success and the department of Agri-

culture will then take its rank in the University as a distinct College. If they are unable to do this, the President will himself assume the duties of this Professorship, until the chair can be filled in a satisfactory manner.

The course of study *required* in the College of Arts is ample for a general scientific education, as a foundation for the special scientific study and investigation which will be provided for in the colleges of special science, and in a more general way in the Post-graduate course. The facilities in all the special departments will be increased just as fast as there is a demand for them.

The Preparatory Department is not required by law, but seems to be indispensable to the University at the present time. It is designed mainly for the preparation of young men for the College classes. The principal studies are English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and Latin and Greek, so far as these two languages are required for entering the College of Letters. Instruction is also given during the entire course, in Elocution, Reading and Orthography. The full course requires three years, but students can enter in advance on examination, and the classes are so arranged that those who desire to complete the classical course in two years can do so, and those who wish to pursue English branches alone, are well provided for. Students can enter the University at any time and select any three studies taught that term, in either of the colleges or in the preparatory department. They are classed as *University students*, in distinction from those in the regular classes.

The Department for young ladies under the re-organization, really constitutes a distinct college, in which they are admitted to all the advantages of University education. The rooms assigned to them and the Boarding House are under the immediate care of the Preceptress and her associate teachers; but instruction is given to the classes by the President and all the Professors of the University. The students may also attend all University lectures. In addition to the course of study prescribed for graduation, they may select any study in the College of Arts or of Letters.

There are the present term, one hundred and forty-eight students in the Preparatory and College classes. The number of young ladies is eighty-eight.

It will require three or four years to bring all the departments of instruction provided for in the re-organization into good working order. Departments cannot have a full trial until a fair number of students can be properly fitted to enter them. It will then be known whether the plan is adapted to the public wants and whether it is carried out with the skill and energy required to put the University among those of the first rank. There are other excellent Colleges and Universities in the state that must grow with it. We cannot expect the same sort of growth as would occur in a state where all institutions are made of little importance compared with state University. The Normal Schools will undoubtedly for a time

diminish its numbers, but if the educational machinery of the state works as it ought, the increased interest in education will soon give work enough for all.

Few young men can withstand the inducements offered in active life for money making, to give themselves for years to hard study in order to secure that training of mind and accurate knowledge of science that shall fit them for original investigations. It is best that most men should content themselves with so much of science as can now be made available in the different business pursuits of life. This is what is termed a *practical* education. Some young men must be induced to go beyond this point and have the means of doing so, or there is an end to progress. The present practical age is what it is because some men had the courage to advance far beyond the limits of the practical education of former times. The greatest improvements in our times have sprung from what seemed to be useless experiments and investigations a century ago. The next generation will without doubt be reaping benefits from scientific investigations that for the present are apparently without practical value. While, therefore, it is the object of this University to give a practical education, it would be unworthy of the State if it confined its work to doing this alone. It must advance every year, doing the common work of education in a thorough manner, it must also encourage and direct those who have the time and inclination to push far beyond the ordinary college courses.

There seems to be a demand for a Law School in connection with the University. The city of Madison offers peculiar facilities for carrying on such a Professional school. Many of the Alumni of the University are already taking prominent places at the bar. As soon as some of the more pressing wants of the University are cared for, an effort will be made to organize a department of law. It would seem from the applications made that this should be established as soon as the agricultural department is well provided for.

Very truly yours,

P. A. CHADBOURNE.

Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Female College, for the year ending August 31, 1897.

1. Corporate name of the institution, "Wisconsin Female College."

2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Fox Lake.

3. Year when the institution was founded, on its present basis, 1863.

Names of Teachers.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries.
Miss Car'e A. Bodge } Ass.	No Departments formed.....	\$300 00
Miss M. A. Crowell } Prin.		300 00
Miss Alvira L. Stevens....		200 00
Miss Sarah C. Howe.....		200 60
Miss Annie P. Sewell.....		200 00
Miss Emma L. Johnston...	Music.....	Pr. cent on tuition.

The teachers receive the above salaries over and above their board and use of rooms in the building of the College.

	Male.	Female.
4. Total number who have graduated.....	11	
5. Number who graduated at last commencement.....	2	
6. Number of students in the Senior Class.....	2	
7. Number of students in the Middle Class.....	5	
8. Number of students in the Junior Class.....	4	
9. Number of students in the Preparatory Department...	107	
10. Number of acres of land owned by the institution, none but the site of the College building.		
11. Estimate cash value of land owned by the institution...		
12. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution..	\$25,000 00	
13. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate.....	None	
14. Amount of income for the current year from all sources ex- cept tuition.....	5,116 38	
15. Amount received for tuition the current year.....	2,516 82	
16. Rates of tuition in Collegiate department per annum, not in- cluding board, \$20, boarders, \$26, day scholars.		
17. Rates of tuition in Preparatory department per annum, not including board, \$20, boarders, \$26, day scholars.		
18. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, ex- clusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1897.....		

JASON DOWNER,
President of Board of Trustees

ACADEMIES AND SEMINARIES.

Abstract of Reports of Academies and Seminaries for 1867.

Corporate name of Institution.	Name of place where located.	Name of Principal or Preceptress.	Date of organization.	Whole No. Graduates.	No. grad'd cur. ye'r.	No. in senior class.	No. in junior class.	No. in sophomore class.	No. in freshmen class.	Total academic classes.	No. in preparatory department.	Total number in institution.	Acres of land owned by institution.
Albion Academy & Nor. Inst.	Albion	A. R. Cornwall, A. M.	1854	51	3	7				7	268	275	62
Evansville Seminary	Evansville	Rev. Henry Colman.	1866	5	2						246	246	.....
German & English Academy.	Milwaukee	Peter Engelman.	1851	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	272	892	.....
Jefferson Liberal Institute.	Jefferson	Elmore Chase, A. M.	1865	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	19	134	5
Kemper Hall	Kenosha	Clarissa Britain	1865	.....	5	6	8			16	8	24	8
Kilbourn Institute	Kilbourn City	G. W. Case	1865	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111	111	6
North Western University.	Watertown	Rev. A. Martin	1865	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	68	6
Patch Grove Academy	Patch Grove	W. B. Clark, A. M.	1865	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	140	211	14
Rochester Institute	Rochester	Rev. G. S. Bradley	1867	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	34	14
				56	5	9	6	..	8	329	1,166	1,495	90½

Abstract of Reports of Academies and Seminaries for 1867—Concluded.

Corporate name of Institution.	Name of place where located.	Name of principal or preceptor.	Date of organization.	Value of land owned by institutions.	Cash value of buildings.	Amount of endowments.	Total land, buildings and endowments.	Income for current year except tuition.	Tuition fees for current year.
Albion Acad. & N. Ins.	Albion	A. R. Cornwall, A. M.	1854	\$2,900	\$32,000	\$3,500	\$38,400	.....	\$2,800 00
Evansville Seminary.	Evansville	Rev. Henry Colman...	1856	500	9,300	.....	9,800	\$500 00	2,000 00
German & Eng. Acad.	Milwaukee...	Peter Engilman....	1851	6,000	15,000	.....	21,000	1,136 98	1,157 52
Jefferson Liberal Ins.	Jefferson	Elmore Chase, A. M.	1865	3,000	.....	.....	3,000	.....	1,108 85
Kemper Hall.....	Kenosha	Clarissa Britain....	1865	3,000	17,000	.....	20,000	.....	*4,000 00
Kilbourn Institute...	Kilbourn City...	G. W. Case.....	1865	600	6,000	.....	6,600	160 00	691 35
Northwestern Univ'ty	Watertown ..	Rev. A. Martin.....	1865	1,500	20,000	50,000	71,500	.....	2,000 00
Patch Grove Academy	Patch Grove...	W. B. Clark, A. M..	1865	.....	8,000	.....	8,000	100 00	1,300 00
Rochester Institute ..	Rochester....	Rev. G. S. Bradley..	1867	500	7,500	.....	8,000	.....	175 00
			.....	\$18,000	\$114,800	\$53,500	\$186,300	\$1,686 98	\$15,232 72

* Including receipts for board of students.

Since the preceding table was in the hands of the printer, reports have been received from Tafton and Marshall academics, of which a brief abstract follows :

Tafton academy is located at Bloomington, Grant Co. It was founded in 1858, had 67 students in all departments during the past year, and Rev. M. M. Brown is the principal.

Marshall academy is located at Marshall, Dane county. It was organized in 1864, opened in 1867; had 131 students during the year; Rev. J. J. McIntire is the principal

Communication from Rev. Henry Colman.

CLINTON, WIS., Dec. 19, 1867.

HON. JOHN G. McMYNN,

Sup't of Public Instruction,

Madison, Wis.

MY DEAR SIR :—I have the honor of the receipt of your favor of the 18th inst., in which you request me to present some plan by which some suggestions offered by me in a communication of Sept. 21st, may become practicable.

I regret there is so little time at my command, before the sending of your annual report to the printers, and that I have not at hand the laws of the state of New York on this subject.

It occurs to me however that, as it would be unjust to tax those districts supporting graded schools for the aid of others, that the bounty of the state should be extended to all schools of an academic grade, whether chartered or public. Such bounty would not only give the much needed aid to seminaries and academies, but also encourage weak districts to establish schools of a high grade, and thus doubly promote the interests of higher learning.

To be more definite,—

First. Suppose the legislature to levy a tax of one-fifth of a mill on a dollar, or to set aside certain proceeds of the swamp lands as an academic educational fund.

Second. Let the Superintendent of Public Instruction distribute, pro rata, any monies thus appropriated, among the *graded* public schools and the chartered institutions of learning, except the State University and Normal Schools which are already provided for, according to certain specified provisions.

Third. Let any such schools, complying with all laws pertaining to them, receive from said fund according to the actual attendance of those students pursuing, at the same, at least two academic studies; provided no such students be charged by the school at a higher rate than \$25 per annum for tuition and public rooms.

Fourth. Let the following be declared academic studies :

1. Language: Advanced English Grammar. some work on English Composition, English Literature, Rhetoric, German, French, and all the Latin and Greek required for entering the Freshman Class of the State University.

2. Mathematics: Higher Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Trigonometry.

3. Commercial: Book Keeping, Commercial Arithmetic and Commercial Law.

4. Physical Science: Physical Geography, Philosophy, Chemistry, Physiology, Botany and Zoology.

5. Miscellaneous: History, Universal and of the United States, Science of Government, Evidences of Christianity and Natural Theology.

Fifth. Each school desiring to share the benefits of this law shall signify such desire through its principal or school officers to the Superintendent of Public Instruction on or before the first day of January of each year, and in addition to all other reports required by law, shall make to the same officers the following report on or before the first day of September of each year :

1. The whole number of academic students in attendance during the academic year preceding the date of the report.

2. The actual average daily attendance of these.

3. The whole number of months of 20 days each that such students have been in attendance.

4. That all the requirements of the law have been met.

The whole to be certified to, upon oath, by the principal of the school.

Sixth. Let no agent be appointed lest the expenses eat up the larger part of the fund.

I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,

H. COLMAN.

PROCEEDINGS OF STATE CONVENTION

OF COUNTY AND CITY SUPERINTENDENTS, HELD AT LA
CROSSE, JULY 24, 1867.

Pursuant to call, the City and County Superintendents of Wisconsin met at Singers' Hall, in La Crosse, at 3 o'clock P. M., July 23d, 1867. The Convention was called to order by the State Superintendent, Hon. J. G. McMynn.

On motion, Superintendent McMynn was elected Chairman, and N. E. Goldthwait, Secretary.

A business committee of three was appointed by the chair, consisting of Superintendents Stearns, Cundall and Munger.

The roll was called and the following Superintendents answered to their names :

State Superintendent—J. G. McMynn.

Assistant State Superintendent—A. J. Craig.

County Superintendents—D. W. Rosenkrans, of Columbia ; P. I. Adams, of Crawford ; O. O. Stearns and N. E. Goldthwait, of Dane ; Lorenzo Merrill, of Dodge ; I. N. Cundall, of Fond du Lac ; D. Gray Purman, of Grant ; J. E. Atwater, of La Crosse ; Jas. F. Devine, of Milwaukee ; Geo. D. Stevens, of Richland ; J. I. Foot, of Rock ; I. N. Stewart, of Waukesha ; J. E. Munger, of Winnebago ; A. H. Weld, of St. Croix ; A. Kidder, of Eau Claire.

City Superintendents—F. C. Pomeroy, of Milwaukee ; B. M. Reynolds, of Madison ; S. D. Gaylord, of Sheboygan ; O. R. Smith, of Janesville ; J. E. Atwater, of La Crosse.

On motion of Superintendent Purman the topics reported by the business committee were referred to sub-committees, as follows :

1. *Lectures in the School Districts*—Cundall, Purman, Weld and Adams
2. *Teachers' Institutes*—Goldthwait and Devine.
3. *Method of Visiting Schools*—Purman, Merrill and Smith.
4. *Town Libraries*—Atwater, Gaylord and Kidder.
5. *Method of Examining Teachers*—Pomeroy, Munger and Weld.
6. *Text Books*—Rosenkrans, Smith and Foot.
7. *Means of Increasing Interest among Parents*—Gaylord and Cundall.
8. *Erection of School-houses*—Munger and Craig.

9. *Uniformity of School-reports*—Stewart and Goldthwait.
10. *Indorsing and Renewing Certificates*—Stearns and Pomeroy.
11. *County Teachers' Associations*—Reynolds and Stewart.
12. *Wants of Primary Classes in our Schools*—Rosenkrans and Pomeroy.

Pending the report of committees, Superintendent McMynn called Superintendent Stearns to the chair, and offered the following resolutions :

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to each County Superintendent to edit an aducational column in the leading paper in his county, and to use all proper effort to secure the publication of articles relating to education, either original or selected, in all newspapers circulating among the people and teachers under his jurisdiction.

Referred to business committee.

Resolved, That in conducting the examination of teachers, the County Superintendent should attach such importance to an acquaintance with the principles of writing as to secure for this branch greater attention in our public schools, and that the neatness and taste shown in the arrangement of work upon the blackboard or upon the examination papers, should be considered in granting certificates.

Referred to committee on method of examination of teachers :

WHEREAS, Libraries are an efficient means of disseminating useful knowledge among the people, therefore,

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this convention, it is the duty of the Legislature to provide :

1. For the appointment of a Board of Commissioners, charged with the duty of selecting appropriate books, and making arrangements for their distribution to the different towns, villages and cities of the State

2. For a Town Library Committee to have charge of the town library, under such provision of law as will make it available to the people for reading purposes, and secure it from loss or unnecessary damage.

3. For the appropriation of the money already raised by tax for library purposes, and the use of not exceeding ten per cent. of the income of the School Fund.

4. For the sale of books to towns at one half the cost price of the same.

Laid on the table for further action.

Resolved, That the publication of reports of schools, in the various counties of the State, is so beneficial in every respect, that we most earnestly recommend to every County Superintendent to require of every teacher a monthly statement showing—at least :

1st. The number of persons, male and female, designated separately, over four and under twenty years, residing in his district on the 31st of August preceding such report.

2d. The number of persons, male and female, designated separately, registered, since the same date.

3d. The number of members of the school at the date of making the report.

4th. The average daily attendance for the time covered by the report.

5th. The per centage of each of the last three items, of the whole number over four and under twenty years of age residing in the district at the close of the last school year.

Referred to committee on uniformity and definiteness of school reports.

Superintendent Kidder, of Eau Claire, offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the amendment of the school code the past winter is working injustice to many districts and to the school interests in our frontier towns, by restricting any school district from more territory than six miles square.

Referred to Superintendents Kidder and Weld.

Superintendent McMynn offered the following :

Resolved, That the County Superintendents of Wisconsin assembled in convention, desire to express their gratification on account of the recent legislation by Congress, whereby a Bureau of Education has been organized, and a gentleman placed at its head in whose ability we all feel great confidence, and for whose character we cherish great respect.

After stirring remarks by the mover, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Reports upon the condition of public schools having been called for, Superintendents Stevens and Goldthwaite, of Dane, Merrill, of Dodge, Kidder of Eau Claire, and Reynolds, of the city of Madison, reported for their several districts, giving encouraging accounts of the condition and prospects of the schools under their charge.

The report of the committee on "County Teachers' Associations" was presented by Superintendent Stewart, and read as follows :

Your committee are of the opinion

1st. That Teachers' Associations should be held as often as once in six months.

2d That the exercises of such meetings should consist of suggestions from the County Superintendent, derived from his observations while visiting schools, and discussion on these and subjects wholly practical in their bearing on the every day work in the school-room.

3d. These meetings should be as informal as is consistent with the purpose to be accomplished.

4th. That the sessions should be short, and held in different parts of the county; they should be for *conference*, not merely to give instruction in certain branches.

5th. An evening lecture by the County Superintendent, or other suitable persons might open the sessions.

B. M. REYNOLDS,
I. N. STEWART,

Committee.

After discussion by Gaylord, Stewart, and Reynolds, the report was adopted.

The chair called upon the Hon. J. L. Pickard, of Chicago, for some remarks at this stage of the meeting. He spoke of great results from small associations. A few fired with zeal may arouse others to action. Also the more informal the meeting the more important the results. Let these associations be held in the most destitute parts of the country. He spoke in feeling terms of old associations thronging his memory as a result of his visit among old friends and co-workers.

Adjourned to 8 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION.

The convention met at 8 A. M. The roll was called and the following additional Superintendents responded: Rich, of Adams, Kidder, of Eau Claire, Parks, of Iowa, Allen, of Vernon.

Superintendent Stearns, chairman of committee on "endorsing and renewing certificates" reported:

1. In regard to endorsing certificates, your committee can hardly regard it as an open question, inasmuch as the State Superintendent has uniformly decided that such endorsement is not legal or valid. We see no good reason to dissent from that opinion.

2. Your committee are of the opinion that the renewing of certificates should be left to the discretion of the Superintendents.

O. E. STEARNS,
F. C. POMEROY,

Committee.

Supt. McMynn made some remarks on the importance of this subject, suggesting that a renewal of First Grade Certificates would stimulate more teachers to apply for the highest grade.

Supt. Stewart stated the practice in his county was never to renew certificates.

Supt. Stearns stated he uniformly required the examination papers of applicants examined in other counties

Supt. Merrill stated that he endorsed any certificates given within a year.

Report adopted.

Supt Foote stated in reply to Park, that it was not his practice to renew or indorse.

Letters were read from the following Superintendents, not present, expressing their interest in the object of the convention :

Hanan, of Pepin ; Coombs, of Racine ; Ellsworth, of Green Bay City ; Regenfuss, of Washington ; Jennings, of La Fayette ; Briggs, of Kenosha ; Kenyon, of Juneau ; Lucas, of Dunn ; Bright, of Walworth ; Crandall, of Sauk, and Gannon, of Ozaukee.

Adjourned to 11 1-4 o'clock, to attend the Teachers' Association.

At 11:15 A. M., meeting called to order by the President. A motion to adjourn to Milwaukee at a future day, after full discussion, was tabled. The committee on Primary Schools submitted a report which after some discussion was recommitted

Supt. Purman offered a report on methods of visiting schools. This subject was earnestly discussed by Superintendents Kidder, Rosenkrans, Reynolds, Cundall, Stewart and McMynn. Pending discussion, a statement was made in explanation by Supt. Pomeroy, from the committee on "Methods of Examining Teachers."

The convention then adjourned to 4 o'clock P. M.

WEDNESDAY, July 24—4 o'clock P. M.

The convention was called to order.

Supt. Purman was called on to read his report on "Methods of visiting schools." After discussion the report was adopted as follows :

Your committee on "Method of Visiting Schools," beg leave to report :

That, whilst we believe it is difficult to recommend any one method of visiting schools in preference to all others, and that the circumstances of the case must determine the mode of the visit, we would recommend that in all cases where it is practicable, the School Board and other patrons of the school should be in attendance, and where the School Board are not in attendance, the County Superintendent should, in writing, call their attention to the condition of the school, and point out imperfections in the school-house, its appurtenances, its grounds and its out-houses ; that classes should be examined critically or silently listened to, as conducted by teachers, as the case may seem to demand, and that the teachers should be informed in writing or otherwise of any defects in government or modes of recitation, as well as any excellencies discovered therein, etc ; and that these visits should be made as near the beginning of the school term, and for as long a time as the number of schools under the supervision of each Superintendent will permit ; and that the results of such visits should be given in the county newspapers ; and further, that new and inexperienced teachers should be the first

to receive these visits; and that these visits should usually be made without previous information being given to the teacher.

Respectfully submitted,

D. GRAY PURMAN,
LORENZO MERRILL,
O. R. SMITH.

The report on Primary Schools was read and adopted, as follows:

Your committee submit that the object of sending little children to school is not that they may sit on a bench and say the alphabet two or four times a day, nor yet that they may be out of the way of their mothers at home.

As all future men and women must pass through childhood, and as their wisdom or folly, strength or weakness, happiness or misery, depends mainly on their treatment during this stage of existence, it is of prime importance that teachers, parents and school officers, should direct public opinion and action so as to make it safe to live in an age of schools. We recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the most comfortable, most roomy, most airy and best furnished school-rooms and the most healthful circumstances and arrangements, instead of being reserved for intermediate and higher schools should be furnished for the primary department.

Resolved, That children under nine years of age will not only make better proficiency in learning in three hours school a day, than in six or seven, but will stand a better chance to acquire and retain those indispensable bodily energies which will enable them to work their way in after life. But when we shall reach the time that school-houses and grounds shall be furnished with the conveniences of comfortable homes, and our teachers, so well acquainted with the laws which govern the growth, health and development of the young that they can blend or diversify the physical and mental exercises of their pupils, and arrange instruction, study, recreation and rest for their several classes according to the needs of their nature, we may then safely and properly hold school for primary scholars, seven or ten hours a day.

Resolved, That the small scholars in all our common schools should learn to write and count while they are learning to read, and at the same time, by means of maps and oral instruction attain a knowledge of the principal truths of physiology and the laws of health, as well as of geography; that all of these scholars should participate in a regular course of slate exercises, and also be daily exercised at the blackboard, and that the plea of want of time to attend to these things on the part of teachers is simply a confession of ignorance of the art of teaching.

Resolved, That a proper number of the seats and desks in country school-houses should be suitably arranged for the use of small children, and where this has not been done, the County Superintendent should advise and direct the rearrangement.

Resolved, That the chairman of the convention be instructed to memorialize the Legislature, at its next session, for the passage of an act requiring that all teachers of primary schools shall be examined in physiology and the laws of health

D. W. ROSENKRANS,
F. C. POMEROY,

Committee.

On motion of Sup't Rosenkrans, a committee on "salaries of school officers" was appointed by the chair, consisting of Rosenkrans, Foote and Stewart.

The following resolution was presented by Superintendent Foote and adopted.

Resolved, That in our opinion five days of school in one week are of more value than a greater number, and that the practice of teaching on Saturdays in the district schools should be discountenanced.

Superintendent Munger presented the following report, which was adopted :

The committee to which was referred that portion of the report of the business committee relating to school houses, would respectfully report, that the school houses suited to the wants of the districts in their earlier organization, are by no means fit for the accommodation of these same districts now that they have become more populous and wealthy : Therefore,

Resolved, That in addition to the care bestowed upon the more obvious duties of County Superintendents, the erection of commodious, well ventilated, and duly furnished school houses should receive the earnest attention of all school officers.

Resolved, That no part of the Superintendent's time can be more profitably employed than in recommending suitable plans for school buildings, the proper improvement in desks, blackboards and appurtenances, as well as beautifying school sites with shade trees and suitable shrubbery.

J. E. MUNGER,
A. J. CRAIG,

Committee.

Superintendent Goldthwait offered the following, which after discussion, was adopted :

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention the standing for a third grade certificate, for each branch of study, should have, on a scale of ten, a minimum of six ; for a second grade seven ; for a third grade eight.

Adjourned to 8 o'clock A. M., Thursday.

THURSDAY, 8 A. M.

Meeting called to order by State Superintendent McMynn. Letters were read from the following Superintendents not present: Alban, of Portage County; Cummins, of Mineral Point; Thurston, of Pierce; Fairchild, of Oconto.

Moved by Superintendent Purman that the State Superintendent be requested to call the County and City Superintendents' Convention at such time and place as he may see fit, provided that it be not called for the same time as the State Teachers' Association.

Superintendent Cundall, from the Committee on "Lectures in School Districts," presented a report, which was adopted, and reads as follows:

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of Popular Lectures, would respectfully submit the following report:

While in a general sense the importance of education is conceded and acknowledged, there yet remains much practical disbelief as to the proximate or ultimate uses of knowledge. In every community there are found some who think that attention to schools does not pay, not so much because the schools are poor, but because they do not understand why the uneducated man is not as well off, as happy and as useful as he would be if he were a graduate of Harvard or Yale. In American communities this number may not be large, but among the foreign population every Superintendent sees evidence of this in irregular attendance, or non-attendance on schools and neglect of everything that pertains to the school work, while the general element in communities falls far below a due appreciation of mental culture.

It is, therefore, necessary, in some way to secure a correct sentiment on this subject. No one has better facilities for doing this than a county superintendent of schools, and a well directed effort in this line brings quick and ample remuneration. The labors of every superintendent furnish arguments for use, and such as can be used with effect.

After the school day is over, the superintendent away from home can, without a very great extra tax on his energies, devote at least an occasional evening to frank, free discussion with the people where he happens to be, or arranges to be. It is difficult to discuss any topic on which his mind will be likely to rest without incidentally bringing out much material which will serve to set men to thinking relative to the uses and importance of knowledge.

The people should be made and kept intelligent as to the peculiarities and importance of our educational system, its history and progress. They should understand the laws relating to school matters, as well as the origin, history and condition of the school fund. They should know the facts relative to attendance upon the schools and the real condition of the work done in the school room. This fully understood, the fact will naturally occur that something needs to be done, and the question, how to do it. So that the removal of

difficulties will prepare the way for the new work. The people are easily accessible. They are generally pleased to see their officers or servants, and reciprocate any appearance of attention, and especially of labor for or interest in their children. While facts and incidents drawn from the country itself, which can be found to illustrate every conceivable point, will have a force and interest to them which could not be elicited by abstract statements, peculiar advantages are afforded for communicating information relative to improvements, especially in the buildings and grounds; that the place be regarded as a home, fitted up, every part of it to elevate, ennoble and refine.

Probably erudite discussions may not be often called for, but facts and incidents which are in the hands of every visitor of schools may be so used as to do good, awakening sympathy with the teacher and care for the training of the child. Labors of this kind, when tried have proved successful, and abundant testimony is given that the people are willing and eager to listen to council on these subjects, and that plain words are productive of good. We, therefore, recommend the passage of the following resolution :

Resolved, That lectures to the people, in school districts, on such topics as are of general or special importance, or needed in the respective localities, may be made a powerful means of promoting the interests of education.

Adjourned to 11, A. M.

THURSDAY, 11 o'clock A. M.

The convention was called to order. Unfinished business was called up and disposed of as follows :

The resolution on "Publishing Educational Matter," after striking out the words "to edit an educational column in the leading paper in the county," was adopted. Resolution on "Writing" was carried. Resolution on "Libraries" was referred to the proper committee. Resolution on "Publication of Report of Schools in the various counties," passed.

Adjourned to 4 o'clock P. M.

4 o'clock P. M.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment, at four o'clock P. M.

Communications were read from the following Superintendents : Green, of Green County; Miller, of Marquette; Austin, Wau-shara; Green, of Marathon; Furlong, of Waupaca, and other letters were omitted for want of time.

A communication from Mr. R. C. Spencer, of the Milwaukee Commercial College, in reference to instruction in penmanship, was read.

An hour was occupied by Superintendent McMynn, in answering questions on various topics presented by members of the convention.

It was moved and carried to instruct the Committee on "Uni-

formity and definiteness in School reports," and "Permanent County Superintendent Records," to report at the next meeting.

Resolved, That a committee consisting of Supts. Munger, Cundall and Weed are hereby appointed to consider ways and means by which to increase the school fund of the State, and be directed to report at the next meeting. Adopted.

Moved that the State Superintendent mention further topics for discussion in his call for the next convention.

Supt. Weld introduced a series of resolutions expressing appreciation of the liberality of the Legislature and the interest of the Governor in matters pertaining to education.

Resolved, That as citizens of the state of Wisconsin, and as school officers under the provisions of its statutes, we do hereby most gratefully recognize the wise and patriotic liberality of our Legislature in the establishment and munificent endowment of Normal Schools, in the recent appropriation to the State University, and especially in its readiness during its later sessions to consider and advise for the wants of our public schools.

Resolved, That it is a matter of congratulation to educational men, and to the citizens of the state, that our Governor, Lucius Fairchild, has manifested such sincere interest in the cause of education; and by his influence we hope a new impetus will be given to our cause.

Resolved, That as Superintendents, we will with united and earnest efforts, endeavor to sustain and support the State Superintendent in his plans to advance the educational interests of this state, and that we hereby tender to Hon. J. G. McMyun, and his associates in office, our acknowledgements for their uniform promptness and courtesy in their official relations with us.

The following resolutions were reported by the business committee and heartily adopted:

Resolved, That this convention tender its thanks to the *La Crosse Republican* and such other papers of the city as have published their proceedings.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are due to the Congregational Society of this place for the free use of their church during our session.

The hour for final adjournment having arrived, the State Superintendent made a brief closing address, congratulating the convention on the harmony and good feeling that had prevailed during our sessions. He expected the inspiration of the association here with the teachers and school officers of the state, would go with him to the sterner duties of his office. He expressed the hope that the correspondence between the State and County Superintendents might become more extensive, and result in greater good to the general interest of the public schools.

J. G. MoMYNN, *President*.

N. E. GOLDTHWAITE, *Secretary*.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION

OF THE

WISCONSIN TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

LA CROSSE, July 23d, 1867.

The Association convened informally at Singer's Hall, at 8 o'clock, Tuesday evening, and after prayer by Rev. Mr. Chapin, of La Crosse, and music by the quartette, listened to a lecture upon Intellectual Gymnastics by Rev. H. M. Thompson, of Nashota.

July, 24th.

The Association convened Wednesday morning, and was called to order by the President, O. M. Baker, of Milwaukee, at a quarter past nine o'clock. The association was warmly welcomed by Hon. B. F. Montgomery, in behalf of the citizens of La Crosse; response by the President of the association. The annual address by the President was delivered at 10 o'clock.

[President Baker's address being too long for insertion entire, we give its principal points, in order to a better understanding of some of the proceedings of the convention.]

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Those of you who have attended the previous meetings of the association, have no doubt heard it remarked, as I have, that we have too much of "business" and "discussion," and too little of those exercises in which by far the largest portion of those present are most deeply interested. * * * *

Hence is suggested the propriety of so re-organizing the association as to give ample time for the business and for institute instruction, the result of which will be a more careful consideration of ideas which we may wish embodied in statutes, and a greater probability of exerting an influence upon the legislature that will secure an embodiment. Added to this will be a class of teachers better acquainted with educational means, through the instruction given in

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the lectures and class exercises, and better cultured in the use of these means, through the comparison of methods to which they have listened.

The plan which has suggested itself to me is to have *two sessions* each year; * * attended by the leading educators of the state, including principals of normal, high, grammar and union schools, presidents and professors of universities, colleges and academies. Here let all points having reference to any change in our school system be brought and discussed fully, clearly and critically, and the influence on the legislators, who assemble a few days thereafter will be greatly augmented. * * * *

The second or general session, as it may be called, which should be, as now, attended by the great mass of teachers who come here for personal improvement, should consist, mainly, of those exercises relating to school room work.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS. .

A few years since, as a result of the agitation on the subject, among the educators of the state, the system of county superintendency was established; and although, as is generally the case with any new project, it has not fully realized our wishes and expectations, yet in the increased educational interest and improvement in our schools, a class of teachers better qualified, better school edifices, and improved methods in discipline and instruction, are enough to encourage us to persevere and seek to remedy the defects of the system, while new vigor is infused into its workings.

* * * *

There exist many abuses which indeed furnish good ground for complaint by the lovers of good schools; still these evils are incidental, and if rightly examined will not be found to be inwrought into the system, (though amendments to the law are undoubtedly needed,) but a direct result of the action of the people—and complimentary to the good judgment of the Superintendent.

Incompetency of superintendents is urged, and we hear *teachers* saying, "I want no man to examine me until he shall have first been examined by a State Superintendent, or some other properly qualified person."

Are not these results a necessary consequence of the small salaries paid?

In 1866 the average salary of county superintendents in the state was \$536 per annum. * * * *

There must first exist a public sentiment that will pay an adequate salary, and then the people may safely be trusted, and more safely than any one man. I tell you, fellow-teachers, we now have better talent in these offices than is being paid for.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND VENTILATION.

More school buildings, we venture to say, are being erected this year, than almost any year previous, and in many instances they are to be noble monuments to the cause for which they are erected.

* * * * *

There are many items connected with this subject upon which we should like to dwell, but time forbids, and we pause only to mention the single matter of ventilation, upon which there seems to be a culpable, if not almost a criminal neglect. This is too late a day for men to acknowledge their ignorance on this subject. Too much agitation has already been given to it—too many books have been written about it.

We do not over rate the importance of this subject—indeed we think it is vastly *under-rated*. We venture the assertion that not more than one school room in twenty, if indeed there are twenty in the whole state, has proper facilities for ventilation.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Annually we are expending in this state nearly eleven hundred thousand dollars, for the education of 352,004 children, of which 234,265 attended school in 1866, leaving a balance of 117,749 unprovided for. Deduct from this 12,985, the number estimated to have attended private schools, and we have 104,754.

From this, make the large allowance of fifty per centum for those who are at work, and those who are physically unable to attend school, and we have the number of 52,377 not attending school nor engaged in any other useful occupation. * * *

Does it need any argument more than a statement of facts, to prove the need of a law that shall bring these 50,000 children under influences that shall train them to be intelligent and virtuous citizens?

It is urged that it is not democratic—that it infringes upon the liberty of the citizen.

In what consists the liberty of the individual, but a subordination to the general good?

Is not democracy founded on intelligence? Then surely the higher the degree of culture, mental and moral, the purer the democracy—and if a pure democracy is a desirable form of government, and is most conducive to the liberty of the individual, then surely it must be consistent with personal liberty, and must be essentially *democratic*, to compel the education of the child, that he may be fitted to contribute and to enjoy the highest type of democratic government.

EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL.

The *Journal of Education* which was dropped some two years ago, in consequence of the withdrawal of the patronage of the State,

ought to be re-instated. There should be enough energy among the 8,000 teachers of the state, to support a first class journal as an organ of that body. Its influence in the development and culture of public sentiment upon education that would exhibit itself in improved buildings and fixtures, increased salaries for teachers and Superintendents, and improved methods of instruction, would repay a thousand fold its cost.

The dissemination of educational intelligence ought to be the great care of the *teacher*, and is a prime necessity for the State, which will reap an abundant reward for any expenditure it may incur in the establishment of an educational journal, in the increased efficiency of district officers in the discharge of their duties, and in the greater accuracy of educational statistics.

METRIC SYSTEM.

Your attention has no doubt been called to the Metric system of weights and measures, and while it is quite unnecessary for me to discuss the matter at any great length, or speak of it in detail, a passing notice seems to be required.

We must educate the rising generation in the old and new systems, and this too, so thoroughly, that the value of one can be readily told in the terms of the other. Then, and not much sooner, may we expect a complete change.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The value of the Normal Schools of Wisconsin, can be judged as yet, only from the earnest endeavors of those under whose fostering care they have become a fact. The wisdom of establishing *several* schools instead of *one* may be questioned in view of the sparse population, the contiguity of the sites and the time necessary to secure a uniform instruction.

Every teacher should discourage the pernicious practice of incorporating a *preparatory* department with the normal—an union often effected but disastrous to the great aim of the latter, because the valuable time of the normal instructor is consumed in imparting the *matter* to be taught, rather than the *method* of teaching it.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

We should hail the reorganization of the State University as indeed gratifying.

Too long has it received that disrespect to which it has been entitled. Too long has there been on the part of the people a lack of appreciation of the worth of a university that shall be an honor and a pride of our State.

Then it is no small matter of congratulation that there is so flattering a prospect of its awakening from its fossil lethargy and taking a position worthy of the dignity of our State.

Let us lend a helping hand in every effort to increase its efficiency, and bid it God speed in its high mission.

CONCLUSION.

Thus, fellow teachers, I have presented a few suggestions for your consideration, which appear pertinent to the work of this Association. It is hoped they may receive the attention due to their importance, and from our deliberations may result a remedying of the evil and strengthening of good tendencies in each.

We are here as a representative body of laborers in the great work of the intellectual improvement of man. It, in a great measure, rests with us to say how far we may succeed in the furtherance of this great object in whose interests we are met, and what educational reforms shall trace their source to the 15th annual session of the Wisconsin Teachers' Association.

Let us then be earnest and faithful in our work here, and take with us as we go hence to our several stations in the educational field, a more exalted idea of the duties devolving upon those engaged in the dignified and honorable profession of educating American free-men.

Let us be true to the responsibilities of the hour, and labor with steadfast purposes to give the government of our beloved land, the immovable foundation of an educated people.

The future is in our hands. Though our work may not be properly appreciated, and our compensation may be small, yet the time will come when shall be recognized the power of the log school houses scattered over our state, and the true worth of the school master abroad.

On motion of S. D. Gaylord, of Sheboygan, the President's address was referred to a Committee consisting of F. C. Pomeroy and R. C. Spencer of Milwaukee, and A. J. Cheney of Delavan, with power to appoint sub-committees.

C. H. Allen of Platteville, was elected Treasurer pro tem.

Reports from standing committees were received.

A report on the Spencerian Proposition, was read by F. C. Pomeroy. The Association voted to receive and place the same on file.

S. D. Gaylord submitted a report upon Re-organization of the Association: Committee discharged, and report referred to special committee consisting of Alexander Kerr of Beloit, W. D. Parker of Janesville, J. Wernli of Platteville, O. R. Smith of Janesville, and J. C. Pickard of Madison, and made the order for 2 o'clock, P. M., Wednesday.

The Committee on President's address, reported through F. C. Pomeroy, referring portions of the address to the sub-committees as follows:

Reorganization of the Association.—S. D. Gaylord, W. C. Whitford, and E. H. Merrill.

County Superintendents.—J. G. McMynn, J. C. Pickard, and J. K. Purdy.

School Buildings and Ventilation.—S. D. Gaylord, I. N. Cundall, and J. Wernli.

Compulsory Attendance.—O. R. Smith, H. B. Furness, James Craig.

Educational Journal.—J. G. McMynn, H. D. Hendrickson, H. Coleman.

Metrical System.—J. E. Munger, J. W. Heath, C. W. Cutler.

Normal Schools.—C. H. Allen, J. G. McMynn, N. P. Gage.

Reorganization of State University—P. A. Chadbourne, J. G. McMynn, G. W. Steele.

The sub-committee on compulsory attendance, reported through O. R. Smith, and after some discussion by Messrs. Smith, Reynolds, and Goldthwait, the report was adopted as follows, and the committee discharged :

“Your committee to whom was referred so much of the President’s address as relates to the compulsory education of the children of this State, beg leave to report the following resolutions :

1st. *Resolved*, That the Wisconsin Teachers’ Association endorses the principle of compulsory education, and pledges its influence to secure the establishment of the same upon the statute book of the State.

2d. *Resolved*, That the legislative committee be and hereby is instructed to prepare a bill which shall secure the education of all children in the State, and to present the same at the Executive Session of the Association if such Executive Session be held.”

O. R. SMITH,
H. B. FURNESS,
JAS. M. CRAIG,
Committee.

The sub-committee on the part of the President’s address which relates to the Metrical System, reported as follows and the report was received and the committee discharged :

“The committee to whom was referred the Metrical System of weights and measures, beg leave to submit the following :

WHEREAS, The Metrical System of weights and measures is so simple, has been authorized by the United States Government and has been adopted by Governments which seems to indicate a strong probability of general use, therefore,

Resolved, That it should be taught in the schools of Wisconsin in connection with the other systems now in use.”

J. E. MUNGER,
G. W. HEATH,
C. W. CUTLER,
Committee.

The sub-committee to whom was referred that part of the President's address relating to the State University, reported through their chairman I. A. Chadbourne, as follows; the report was received and the committee discharged:

"Report of the committee on so much of the President's address as related to the reorganization of the State University."

"The committee * * can only report at this time what the result of that reorganization ought to be. It has been the aim of the Regents to place the University on such a basis as to meet the present educational wants of the state, and also to provide for the addition of professional schools and advanced courses of instruction just as soon as they shall be demanded. It will offer a full scientific and classical course of instruction to all who have the courage and good sense to spend a few years in youth in thorough preparation for the work of life. But its lecture rooms will be open to all who choose to avail themselves of its advantages and those engaged in the public instruction of the state will not only always be welcome there, but may come feeling that they are upon their own ground, that they are by their very connection with the common schools of the State, honorary members of the State University.

The reorganization will amount to nothing unless it receive the intelligent support of the educators of the State. The University must have time to bring together a body of able, learned men—to expand its departments—before it can become what it ought to be—the fitting crown of the educational system of the State. The State University should surely take this position and so long as it occupies a subordinate or doubtful position, so long the state machinery for the education of the people will be imperfect. So far from interfering with any educational interests or institution, it should be so conducted as to increase that respect and desire for sound classical and scientific education, that shall bring new life to every school and college in the State. Every citizen and especially every educator has a right to expect that the liberal endowment now possessed by the University shall be so used that the students of Wisconsin shall have no occasion for going beyond our own borders for the highest type of University education."

Respectfully submitted.

P. A. CHADBOURNE,
JNO. G. McMYNN,
G. M. STEELE,

Committee.

E. F. Hobart of Beloit, followed this report with a paper upon "Natural History," introducing frequent practical illustrations.

Adjourned at 12 1-2 o'clock.

The Association was called to order at 2 o'clock by the President. The committee on reorganization of the Association was instructed to be in readiness to report at 9 o'clock Thursday.

O. R. Smith, of Janesville, read a paper on "The Primary School."

Adjourned at 4 1-2 o'clock.

The Association convened at 7 1-2 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Rice of Milwaukee, followed by sacred music by the glee club. Lecture by J. L. Pickard, of Chicago, Ill., upon "Habits"

Gov. Fairchild, being called out, made some general remarks to the Association.

July 25th.

The Association was called to order at 9 o'clock A. M. by the President. Prayer by Rev. S. C. Bulkley of La Crosse. B. M. Reynolds, of Madison, read a paper on "The order of Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry, in a course of Mathematics," followed by an Institute exercise by G. S. Albee, of Kenosha.

The committee on honorary membership reported through C. H. Allen, thirty-two names for membership. Report adopted and committee discharged.

Recess thirty minutes.

The president introduced J. G. McMynn, State Superintendent, the first president of the association, who conducted the exercises during the remainder of the morning session.

Remarks of a general and educational character were made by Jno. G. McMynn, of Wisconsin, M. H. Donnell of Minnesota, Ira F. Duvoll, of St. Louis, Mo., and H. D. McCarty, of Leavenworth, Kan. W. C. Whitford, of Milton, read a paper upon "A review of education in the state."

A verbal report from the committee on Normal schools was made by C. H. Allen, and the committee was discharged,

The committee on reorganization of the association, reported through Alexander Kerr, amendments to articles 2d and 7th of the constitution of the association: The association adopted the report as follows, discharging the committee:

"The committee to whom was referred the business of reorganization are unanimous in reporting that they deem it unadvisable to change the constitution which has carried this Association successfully through fifteen years of its history.

Nevertheless to secure more careful deliberation upon questions, which for want of time cannot be properly discussed at the regular meetings they respectfully offer the following amendment to be known as Art. 7:

ART. 7. The Executive Committee shall have power to call an executive session of the Association for the purpose of considering questions of educational policy, at such time and place as they may deem advisable.

The Committee would also recommend that Article 2d be amended by inserting after the words "consist of" and before the word "per-

sons" the words "school officers and of," and after the word "annually" the clause, "from this tax female teachers shall be exempt," so as to read :

"ART. 2 The Association shall consist of school officers and persons engaged in teaching in the State, who shall pay one dollar annually ; from this tax female teachers shall be exempt. Honorary members may be elected at any annual meeting, who may, by the payment of the annual fee, become active members "

ALEXANDER KERR,
W. D. PARKER,
J. WERNLI,
O. R. SMITH,
J. C. PICKARD,

Committee.

O. R. Smith, of Janesville, introduced a resolution looking to the establishment of a state Idiotic Asylum, and moved that it be laid on the table for future action. Carried.

J. M. Gregory, of Illinois, presented an institute exercise upon "History," illustrating the method of teaching history.

Recess of thirty minutes.

The following standing committees were announced :

Finance.—G. W. Heath, J. M. Stewart, G. D. Stevens.

Educational Journal.—Jno. G. McMynn, A. D. Hendrickson, H. Coleman.

Nominations.—Alexander Kerr, C. W. Cutler, T. J. Brooks, Julia E. Chamberlain, Cordelia Potter.

The Finance Committee reported through G. W. Heath as follows :

Amount in treasury.....	\$ 45 45
Fees of 1877.....	117 00
Total	<hr/> \$162 45
Deduct expenses for 1867.....	88 12
Balance,	<hr/> <hr/> \$ 74 33

G. W. HEATH,
J. STEWART,
G. D. STEVENS,

Committee.

The Association authorized the officers to draw upon the Treasurer for the amount of its indebtedness.

The resolution relative to establishing a State Asylum for imbecile children was taken up, and adopted by a unanimous vote :

"WHEREAS, It is one of the highest duties of the State to provide for the education of its children,

AND, WHEREAS, this education should reach every child in the State,

AND, WHEREAS, the peculiar condition of imbecile children renders it impossible to educate them properly in our public schools, and requires special training, therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Association that the State officers ought to take immediate steps to found an Asylum for the education of its imbecile and idiotic children."

The Nominating Committee made the following report through Alexander Kerr :

"Your committee appointed upon nominations beg leave to recommend for officers of the Wisconsin Teachers' Association for the years 1867-8 :

President O. R. Smith, Janesville.

Vice-President I. N. Cundall, Rosendale.

Secretary A. G. Abbott, Milwaukee.

Treasurer T. C. Chamberlin, Delavan.

Counsellors John G. McMynn, C. H. Allen, J. C. Pickard, W. C. Whitford, G. S. Albee.

ALEXANDER KERR,
C. W. CUTLER,
T. J. BROOKS,
JULIA CHAMBERLIN,
CORDELIA POTTER,

Committee.

On motion of A. J. Cheney, the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for the Association. The result of the balloting was in accordance with the committee's recommendation, and was so declared.

The Standing Committee upon Legislation reported through A. J. Craig, as follows :

"Your committee would respectfully report, that while they have done but little as individuals in procuring legislation in the direction indicated by the Association, some progress has been made, and through the efforts of Supt. McMynn, amendments to our school law were passed by the Legislature last winter, making it more complete and harmonious in its operation, giving more power to the County Superintendents, especially in reference to examining and condemning dilapidated school houses, and in compelling officers to regard the requirements of law in reference to the employment of qualified teachers.

It is the opinion of your Committee that the Association should from time to time, after careful consideration, express the views held by its members as to what legislation is needed to develop and perfect our school system, and that these views, properly presented, will have, as they ought to have, a good deal of influence in shaping the action of the legislature upon the subjects submitted to their consideration.

A. J. CRAIG,
F. C. POMEROY,
Committee.

The Association convened at half past seven o'clock; prayer by Rev. Mr. North; Rev. S. Farrington, of Janesville, delivered a lecture upon "Education."

W. C. Whitford presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That we acknowledge anew our dependence on our Heavenly Father, and we express our devout gratitude to Him for the preservation of our lives, and for the opportunities which he has granted us during the past year.

2. *Resolved*, That, as the State Teachers' Association, we congratulate our State University on the acquisition of Prof. P. A. Chadbourne as Chancellor; a thorough scholar, an able educator, and a man of large experience in public life.

3. *Resolved*, That by the presence of the Hon. J. M. Gregory of Illinois, Hon. J. L. Pickard of Chicago, Hon. Ira F. Divoll of St. Louis, Hon. M. H. Dunnell of Minnesota, and Prof. C. H. McCarty of Leavenworth, Kansas; we recognize some of the foremost educators of the West, to whose labors and influence our public schools are indebted for their prosperity and success.

4. *Resolved*, That in the warm-hearted, open-handed welcome extended to us by the citizens of La Crosse, and in their generous hospitality in throwing open their dwellings and arranging for our convenience and pleasure while here, we recognize an interest in the welfare of this association, and the cause of education in our state, which we can but appreciate, and for which they have our hearty thanks.

5. *Resolved*, That the thanks of this Association are tendered to the various railroads and steamboat companies of the state, for their liberality in granting return passes to its members, and in providing for their comfort over the various routes of travel.

6. *Resolved*, That we recognize the especial interest taken by the press to secure reports of this meeting, as a token of the interest its readers have in our work, and we feel closer united to a power represented here by the Chicago Republican, Chicago Tribune, the Nation, Daily Wisconsin, and La Crosse Republican, and to the editors of the latter we are especially indebted for multiplied generous courtesies.

7. *Resolved*, That our thanks are especially due to the local committee of arrangements for their untiring efforts in preparing for the entertainment of the unusually large number of teachers present, and also to the Glee Club for the varied music furnished during our exercises.

8. *Resolved*, That we tender our thanks to the German Singing Society of La Crosse, for the use of the hall generously furnished us, and for the music they have provided on this occasion.

The Association adjourned *sine die* at 10 o'clock.

O. M. BAKER, *President*.

W. D. PARKER, *Secretary*.

OFFICE LIBRARY FUND.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements of Office Library Fund, from October 1, 1861, to December 10, 1867.

RECEIPTS.

Received from J. L. Pickard	\$129 39
Receipts from sale of duplicate volume of Cyclopoedia Biography	2 00
Annual appropriation, 1865	50 00
Annual appropriation, 1866	50 00
Expressage refunded.....	40
Total.....	<u>\$231 79</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expressage on donations.....	\$ 90
History Edinburgh High School.....	2 00
Stowe's training system.....	2 00
Expressage on donations.....	1 50
Carey's Social Science, 3 vols.....	8 00
Expressage on books.....	90
American Cyclopoedia, (Annuals), 4 vols.....	18 00
Buckle's History of Civilization.....	2 62
Life of Horace Mann.....	2 27
Monuments of Art.....	55 00
Scottish Universities.....	1 00
American Cyclopoedia, (Annual).....	4 50
Dictionary of dates.....	2 40
Principles of Education.....	1 87
Lippincott's Gazetteer.....	7 50
Bancroft's History United States, vol. IX..	2 25
Greek Lexicon.....	5 63
Draper's Civil Policy.....	1 87
Draper's Intellectual Development.....	3 75
Mill's Representative Government.....	1 13
Mill's Political Economy, 2 vols.....	4 67
Spencer's Social Statics.....	1 67
British Philosophy.....	1 00
Expressage.....	80
Tom Brown at Rugby.....	1 00
Tom Brown at Oxford, 2 vols.....	2 00
Mill on Liberty.....	1 00
The Microscope.....	88
Christianity in the Kitchen.....	84
American Journal of Education, 3 vols.....	12 00
Alden's Governmental Text Book.....	1 08
The Dean's English.....	1 31
Expressage.....	1 45
Town and School officers Manual.....	1 00
American Cyclopoedia, (Annual).....	4 50
Expressage on donations.....	1 50
Ramöles among English woods.....	1 87
Studies in English.....	1 87
Total.....	<u>\$167 41</u>
Balance on hand, December 10, 1867.....	64 38
	<u>\$231 79</u>

DICTIONARIES.

STATEMENT showing the counties, towns and districts which have been supplied with Dictionaries during the year ending Dec. 10, 1867.

Counties.	Towns.	No. of Districts	No. of Copies
BROWN.....	Howard and Pittsfield.....	1	1
	Lawrence.....	6	1
	New Denmark.....	5	1
BUFFALO.....	Gilmanton.....	4	1
	Glencoe and Waumandee.....	1	1
	Naples.....	4	1
CHIPPEWA.....	Anson.....	2	1
	Bloom*.....	1	1
	La Fayette.....	7	1
CLARK.....	Loyal.....	1	1
	Pine Valley.....	1, 3, 4	3
	Weston.....	4	1
COLUMBIA.....	Dekorra.....	1	1
CRAWFORD.....	Prairie du Chien.....	2, 3	3
	Scott.....	4	1
	Wauzeka.....	7	1
DANE.....	Cross Plains.....	7	1
	Madison city, 4th ward.....		4
	Mazomanie.....	2	1
	Primrose†.....	4	1
	Springdale.....	5	1
	Sun Prairie.....	2	2
DOOR.....	Gibraltar.....	4	1
	Liberty Grove.....	3	1
DUNN.....	Eau Galle.....	3	1
	Elk Mound and Red Cedar.....	1	1
	New Haven.....	1, 3	2
EAU CLAIRE.....	Bridge Creek.....	1, 3, 4, 5	4
	Bridge Creek and Lincoln.....	1	1
	Eau Claire.....	2, 7	4
FOND DU LAC....	Lincoln.....	3	1
	West Eau Claire.....	1	2
	Eden.....	11	1
	Eldorado.....	6	1
	Forest.....	9	1
	Metomen.....	12	2
	Rosendale.....	2	1

* Joint with Red Cedar, Dunn county.

† Joint with New Glarus, Green county.

Distribution of Dictionaries—continued.

Counties.	Towns.	No. of Districts	No. of Copies
GRANT.....	Cassville.....	1	1
	Liberty.....	7	1
	Patch Grove and Wyalusing.....	8	1
	Platteville.....	5	2
GREEN.....	Spring Grove.....	5	1
GREEN LAKE.....	Kingston.....	2	1
IOWA.....	Linden and Mineral Point.....	12	1
	Waldwick.....	5	1
JACKSON.....	Melrose.....	3	1
JEFFERSON.....	Koshkonong.....	6	3
	Oakland and Sumner.....	4	1
JUNEAU.....	Fountain.....	5, 6	2
	Hillsboro and Wonewoc.....	7	1
	Wonewoc.....	11	1
KENOSHA.....	Paris.....	4	1
LA CROSSE.....	Barre.....	7	1
	Campbell.....	3	1
LA FAYETTE.....	Washington.....	1, 3	2
	Willow Spring.....	7, 9	2
MANITOWOC.....	Gibson and Mishicot.....	2	1
	Manitowoc.....	7	1
MARQUETTE.....	Crystal Lake and Newton.....	4	1
	Montello.....	2	1
	Springfield.....	9	1
MCNROE.....	Glendale.....	17	1
	Wilton.....	4	1
OCONTO.....	Little Suamico.....	2	1
OUTAGAMIE.....	Appleton.....	1, 2, 3	3
	Center.....	6	1
	Grand Chute.....	10	1
	Greenville.....	2	1
	Maple Creek.....	4	1
PEPIN.....	Seymour.....	3	1
	Albany.....	3	1
PIERCE.....	El Paso and Martell.....	1	1
	River Falls.....	10	1
	Rock Elm.....	7	1
POLK.....	Farmington.....	5	1
PORTAGE.....	Almond.....	8	1
	Sharon.....	7	1
RICHLAND.....	Marshall.....	1, 5	2
	Orion.....	3, 7	2
ROCK.....	Center and Magnolia.....	2	1
	Fulton and Porter.....	3	1
	La Prairie.....	1	1
ST. CROIX.....	Erin Prairie.....	5	1
	Hudson.....	1	2
	Springfield.....	2	1
SAUK.....	Woodland and Lavalley*.....	10	1
	Woodland.....	5	1
SHAWANO.....	Belle Plain.....	6	1

* Joint with Wonewoc, Juneau county.

Distribution of Dictionaries—concluded.

Counties.	Towns.	No. of Districts	No. of Copies
TREMPEALEAU.....	Burnside.....	2	1
	Hixton and Lincoln.....	3	1
VERNON.....	Bergen.....	8	1
WALWORTH.....	Delavan.....	1	5
WAUPACA.....	Weyauwega.....	1	1
WAUSHARA.....	Marion and Mt. Morris.....	1	1
WINNEBAGO.....	Utica.....	1	1
	Wolf River.....	1	1
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STATEMENT showing the Districts to which Dictionaries have been sold, during the year ending December 10, 1867.

Counties.	Towns.	No. of Districts	No. of Copies
ADAMS.....	Monroe.....	2	1
BROWN.....	Depere.....	1	1
DANE.....	Fitchburg.....	6	1
	Westport.....	1	1
	York.....	1	1
GREEN.....	Jefferson.....	9	1
LA CROSSE.....	Burns.....	3	1
VERNON.....	Coon.....	2	1
	Jefferson.....	5	1
	Viroqua.....	5	1
WAUKESHA.....	New Berlin.....	3	1
WAUPACA.....	Farmington.....	2	1
WINNEBAGO.....	Utica.....	1	1
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LIST OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS, ELECTED AT THE GENERAL ELECTION, 1887—FOR TWO YEARS

County.	Superintendent.	Residence.
Adams.....	Thos. R. Freeman.....	Point Bluff.
Ashland.....	John W. Bell.....	La Pointe.
Bayfield.....	Andrew Tate.....	Bayfield.
Brown.....	Oscar Gray.....	Fort Howard.
Buffalo.....	*James Imrie.....	Maxville.
Burnett.....	W. H. Peck.....	Grantsburg.
Calumet.....	A. W. Hammond.....	Chilton.
Chippewa.....	Theodore Coleman.....	Chippewa Falls.
Clark.....	*John S. Dore.....	Neillsville.
Columbia.....	Levi Bath.....	Columbus.
Crawford.....	C. W. Clinton.....	Prairie du Chien.
Dane.....	J. Q. Emery.....	Albion.
Dane.....	S. H. Carpenter.....	Madison.
Dodge.....	*Charles Allen.....	Mayville.
Dodge.....	*Lozenzo Merrill.....	Burnett.
Door.....	Rufus M. Wright.....	Sturgeon Bay
Douglas.....	*Irwin W. Gates.....	Superior.
Dunn.....	T. C. Golden.....	Menomonie.
Eau Claire.....	Rev. W. H. Lockwood.....	Eau Claire.
Fond du Lac.....	Rev. D. B. Lyon.....	Ripon.
Grant.....	Joseph P. Hubbard.....	British Hollow.
Green.....	Daniel H. Morgan.....	Monticello.
Green Lake.....	*A. A. Spencer.....	Berlin.
Iowa.....	*Samuel Parks.....	Avoca.
Jackson.....	J. R. Mosher.....	Hixton.
Jefferson.....	*Geo. W. Bird.....	Jefferson.
Juneau.....	*Geo. P. Kenyon.....	New Lisbon.
Kenosha.....	James Hannon.....	Kenosha.
Kewaunee.....	Constant Martin.....	Red River.
La Crosse.....	G. S. Patten.....	West Salem.
La Fayette.....	*Chas. B. Jennings.....	Darlington.
Manitowoc.....	*Jere Crowley.....	Manitowoc.
Marathon.....	*Rev. Thos Green.....	Wausau.
Marquette.....	Abraham Boynton.....	Westfield.
Milwaukee, 1st dis.....	*James F. Devine.....	Lamberton.
Milwaukee, 2d dis.....	*Anson W. Buttles.....	Good Hope.
Monroe.....	*Chas. W. Kellogg.....	Tomah.
Oconto.....	*Rev. John Fairchild.....	Marinette.
Outagamie.....	D. J. Brothers.....	Kankana.
Ozaukee.....	*P. K. Gannon.....	Cedarbury.
Pepin.....	George Van Waters.....	
Pierce.....	R. L. Reed.....	Prescott.
Polk.....	*R. H. Clark.....	New Richmond, St Croix co
Portage.....	John Megrao, jr.....	Stevens Point.

* Re-elected.

List of County Superintendents—concluded.

County.	Superintendent.	Residence.
Racine.....	L. M. Hawes.....	Rochester.
Richland.....	Geo. W. Putnam.....	Fancy Creek
Rock.....	*O. M. Treat.....	Clinton.
Rock.....	*Rev. J. I. Foot.....	Evansville
St. Croix.....	*A. H. Weld.....	River Falls, Pierce Co.
Sauk.....	*R. B. Crandall.....	Baraboo.
Shawano.....	Z. C. Colborn.....	Shawano.
Sheboygan.....	John E. Thomas.....	Sheboygan Falls.
Trempealeau.....	*S. S. Luce.....	Gravesville.
Vernon.....	Thos. J. Shear.....	Hillsborough.
Walworth.....	*O. T. Bright.....	Elkhorn.
Washington.....	*Fred. Regenfuss.....	West Bend.
Waukesha.....	Wm. S. Green.....	Waukesha.
Waupaca.....	J. Burnham.....	Waupaca.
Waushara.....	Theodore S. Chipman.....	Berlin.
Winnebago.....	Samuel Shaw.....	Omro.
Wood.....	Geo. F. Witter ..	Grand Rapids.

*Re-elected.

NOTE.—After the preceding page was printed several mistakes were discovered in it which are now corrected.

The name of the Superintendent of Kenosha county is James Hannan; of La Crosse county, G. S. Paton; of Portage county, John Megraw, jr.

The Postoffice of the Superintendent of Adams county is Olin; of the Superintendent of La Crosse county, Hamilton; of the Superintendent of Pepin county, Durand.

TABLE No. I.

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME FOR 1887.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children	Apportionment.
ADAMS—		
Adams	201	\$24 47
Big Flats	28	12 16
Dell Prairie	224	105 28
Easton	92	43 24
Jackson	142	66 74
Leola	40	18 80
Lincoln	166	73 83
Monroe	91	42 77
New Chester	127	59 09
New Haven	369	173 43
Preston	19	8 93
Quincy	73	24 31
Richfield	112	52 64
Rome	38	17 86
Springville	113	53 11
Strong's Prairie	287	124 89
White Creek	75	35 25
Total	2,187	\$1,027 59
ASHLAND—		
Bayport	120	\$56 40
La Pointe	67	31 49
Total	189	\$87 89
BAYFIELD—		
Bayfield	143	\$67 21
BROWN—		
Bellevue	264	\$124 08
Depere	145	63 16
Depere village	291	136 77
Eaton	101	47 47
Glenmore	190	89 30
Green Bay	356	167 32
Green Bay city	1,104	518 63
Ft. Howard	680	319 60
Holland	423	198 81
Howard	309	145 23
Humboldt	299	140 63
Lawrence	419	196 93
Morrison	307	144 29
New Denmark	221	103 87
Pittsfield	77	36 19

Apportionment of School Fund Income—continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children	Apportionment.
Brown—concluded—		
Preble.....	228	\$107 16
Rockland.....	267	125 49
Scott.....	542	254 74
Suamico.....	140	65 80
Wrightstown.....	362	170 14
Total.....	6,725	\$3,160 75
BUFFALO—		
Alma.....	164	\$77 08
Belvidere.....	191	89 77
Buffalo.....	279	181 13
Buffalo City.....	62	29 14
Cross.....	199	93 58
Eagle Mills.....	92	43 24
Gilmanston.....	152	71 44
Glencoe.....	205	96 35
Maxville.....	225	105 75
Modena.....	86	40 42
Naples.....	313	147 11
Nelson.....	132	62 04
Waumandee.....	345	162 15
Total.....	2,445	\$1,149 15
BURNETT—		
Grantsburg.....	77	\$36 19
CALUMET—		
Brillion.....	167	\$78 49
Brothertown.....	572	268 84
Charlestown.....	437	205 39
Chilton.....	486	228 42
Harrison.....	465	218 55
New Holstein.....	568	266 98
Rantoul.....	201	94 47
Stockbridge.....	586	275 42
Woodville.....	267	125 49
Total.....	3,749	\$1,762 08
CHIPPEWA—		
Anson.....	27	\$12 69
Bloomer.....	235	110 45
Chippewa Falls.....	342	160 74
Eagle Point.....	356	167 32
La Fayette.....	256	120 32
Sigel.....	84	39 48
Wheaton.....	120	56 40
Total.....	1,420	\$677 40

Apportionment of School Fund Income—continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children	Apportionment.
CLARK—		
Lewis.....	57	\$26 79
Loyal.....	37	17 39
Lynn.....	99	46 53
Pine Valley.....	194	91 18
Weston.....	107	50 29
Total.....	494	\$232 18
COLUMBIA—		
Arlington.....	312	\$146 64
Caledonia.....	412	193 84
Columbus.....	989	441 33
Courtland.....	602	282 94
Dekorra.....	547	257 09
Fort Winnebago.....	285	133 96
Fountain Prairie.....	487	228 89
Hampden.....	400	188 00
Leeds.....	446	209 62
Lewiston.....	374	175 78
Lodi.....	591	277 77
Lowville.....	341	160 27
Marcellon.....	393	184 71
Newport.....	472	221 84
Otsego.....	565	265 55
Pacific.....	72	33 84
Portage City.....	1,282	602 54
Randolph.....	352	165 44
Scott.....	341	160 27
Springvale.....	349	164 08
West Point.....	318	149 46
Wyocena.....	460	216 20
Total.....	10,340	\$4,859 80
CRAWFORD—		
Clayton.....	330	\$249 10
Eastman.....	455	218 85
Freeman.....	372	174 84
Haney.....	189	88 83
Lynxville.....	109	51 23
Marietta.....	188	88 36
Prairie du Chien.....	1,232	579 04
Scott.....	286	134 43
Seneca.....	324	162 28
Union.....	126	59 23
Utica.....	313	147 11
Wauzeka.....	309	145 23
Total.....	4,433	\$2,083 51
DANE—		
Albion.....	447	\$210 09
Berry.....	457	214 79

Apportionment of School Fund Income—continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children	Apportionment.
DANE—concluded—		
Black Earth.....	365	171 55
Blooming Grove.....	348	163 56
Blue Mounds.....	458	215 26
Bristol.....	517	242 99
Burke.....	362	170 14
Christiana.....	594	279 18
Cottage Grove.....	553	259 91
Cross Plains.....	550	258 55
Dane.....	465	218 55
Deerfield.....	451	211 97
Dunkirk.....	691	344 77
Dunn.....	581	249 57
Fitchburg.....	549	258 08
Madison.....	345	162 15
Madison, city.....	3,366	1,582 02
Mazomanie.....	601	282 47
Medina.....	506	242 52
Middleton.....	612	287 64
Montrose.....	416	195 52
Oregon.....	562	264 14
Perry.....	444	203 68
Pleasant Spring.....	384	180 48
Primrose.....	424	199 28
Roxbury.....	434	203 98
Rutland.....	477	224 19
Springdale.....	487	228 89
Springfield.....	574	269 78
Sun Prairie.....	590	277 30
Vermont.....	540	253 80
Verona.....	414	194 58
Vienna.....	392	184 24
Westport.....	457	214 79
Windsor.....	422	198 34
York.....	490	230 30
Total.....	20,285	9,538 95
DODGE—		
Ashippun.....	692	325 24
Beaver Dam, town.....	587	275 89
Beaver Dam, city.....	1,156	543 82
Burnett.....	413	194 11
Calamus.....	443	208 21
Chester.....	358	168 26
Clyman.....	617	289 99
Elba.....	579	272 13
Emmett.....	545	256 15
Fox Lake.....	751	352 97
Herman.....	747	351 09
Hubbard.....	1,124	528 23
Hustisford.....	633	297 51
Lebanon.....	662	311 14

Apportionment of School Fund Income—continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children	Apportionment.
DODGE—continued.		
Leroy.....	611	\$287 17
Lomira.....	708	332 76
Lowell.....	928	436 16
Oak Grove.....	752	363 44
Portland.....	576	270 72
Rubicon.....	786	369 42
Shields.....	503	236 41
Theresa.....	883	415 01
Trenton.....	734	344 98
Waupun village.....	243	114 21
Westford.....	582	273 54
Williamstown.....	776	364 72
Total.....	17,389	\$8,172 83
DOOR—		
Bailey's Harbor.....	60	\$28 20
Brussels.....	130	61 10
Chamber's Island.....		
Clay Banks.....	47	22 09
Egg Harbor.....	68	31 96
Forestville.....	59	27 73
Gardner.....	83	39 01
Gibraltar.....	138	64 86
Liberty Grove.....		
Nasewaupsee.....	105	49 35
Sevastopol.....	99	46 53
Sturgeon Bay.....	170	79 90
Union.....	91	38 07
Washington.....	122	57 34
Total.....	1,162	\$546 14
DOUGLAS—		
Superior.....	193	\$90 71
DUNN—		
Dunn.....	241	\$113 27
Eau Galle.....	243	114 21
Elk Mound.....	94	44 18
Lucas.....	88	41 36
Menomonee.....	473	222 31
Peru.....	57	26 79
Red Cedar.....	356	167 32
Rock Creek.....	81	38 07
Spring Brook.....	322	151 34
Weston.....	86	40 42
Total.....	2,041	\$959 27

Apportionment of School Fund Income—continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children	Apportionment.
EAU CLAIRE—		
Bridge Creek.....	430	\$303 10
Brunswick.....	180	61 10
Eau Claire.....	513	241 11
Lincoln.....	149	70 08
North Eau Claire.....	139	60 68
Oak Grove.....	133	62 51
Pleasant Valley.....	68	31 96
West Eau Claire.....	392	184 24
Total.....	1,944	\$913 68
FOND DU LAC—		
Alto.....	508	\$238 76
Ashford.....	776	564 72
Auburn.....	587	275 89
Byron.....	592	278 71
Calumet.....	677	318 19
Eden.....	564	360 38
Eldorado.....	647	304 09
Empire.....	887	181 89
Fond du Lac.....	387	181 89
Fond du Lac city.....	5,109	2,401 23
Forest.....	530	249 10
Friendship.....	424	199 28
Lamartine.....	530	249 10
Marshfield.....	602	282 94
Metomen.....	599	281 52
Oakfield.....	528	248 16
Osceola.....	477	224 19
Ripon.....	423	198 81
Ripon city.....	840	394 80
Rosendale.....	518	243 46
Springvale.....	441	207 27
Taycheedah.....	734	344 98
Waupun.....	503	236 41
Waupun village.....	321	150 87
Total.....	17,695	\$8,316 65
GRANT—		
Beetown.....	750	352 50
Blue River.....	233	109 51
Boscobel.....	514	241 58
Osasville.....	388	182 36
Clifton.....	400	188 00
Ellenboro.....	286	134 42
Fennimore.....	602	282 94
Glen Haven.....	362	173 42
Harrison.....	412	193 64
Hazel Green.....	1,045	491 15
Hickory Grove.....	373	175 31
Jamestown.....	524	246 23

Apportionment of School Fund Income—continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children	Apportionment.
GRANT—concluded.		
Lancaster.....	798	\$372 71
Liberty.....	409	192 23
Lima.....	886	181 42
Little Grant.....	271	127 37
Marion.....	298	140 06
Millville.....	118	53 11
Mount Hope.....	298	140 06
Muscoda.....	262	123 14
Paris.....	331	155 37
Patch Grove.....	336	157 93
Platteville.....	1,177	553 19
Potosi.....	1,190	559 30
Smelser.....	563	264 14
Tafton.....	407	191 29
Watterstown.....	199	93 53
Waterloo.....	241	113 27
Wingville.....	284	123 48
Woodman.....	217	101 99
Wyalusing.....	298	140 06
Total	13,968	\$6,564 96
GREEN—		
Adams.....	325	\$152 75
Albany.....	542	254 74
Brooklyn.....	412	193 64
Oadiz.....	442	207 74
Clarno.....	660	310 20
Decatur.....	719	327 93
Exeter.....	428	201 16
Jefferson.....	636	298 92
Jordan.....	332	179 54
Monroe.....	1,317	618 99
Mount Pleasant.....	556	261 32
New Glarus.....	315	148 06
Spring Grove.....	462	217 14
Sylvester.....	440	206 80
Washington.....	338	158 86
York.....	345	162 15
Total	8,319	\$3,909 93
GREEN LAKE—		
Berlin.....	360	\$169 20
Berlin, city.....	933	428 51
Brooklyn.....	412	193 64
Dayton.....	295	138 65
Green Lake.....	370	173 90
Kingston.....	215	101 05
Kingston village.....	137	64 39
Mackford.....	383	180 01
Manchester.....	435	204 45

Apportionment of School Fund Income—continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of children.	Apportionment.
GREEN LAKE—concluded.		
Markesan village.....	118	\$54 05
Marquette.....	233	109 51
Princeton.....	384	156 98
Princeton village.....	165	77 55
St. Marie.....	246	115 62
Seneca.....	148	69 56
Total.....	4,781	\$2,247 07
IOWA—		
Arena.....	630	\$296 10
Clyde.....	256	120 32
Dodgeville.....	1,614	758 58
Highland.....	1,257	590 79
Linden.....	813	382 11
Miffin.....	504	236 88
Mineral Point.....	550	258 50
Mineral Point city...	994	467 18
Moscow.....	352	165 44
Pulaski.....	488	227 01
Ridgeway.....	1,025	481 75
Waldwick.....	329	154 63
Wyoming.....	264	124 08
Total.....	9,071	\$4,263 87
JACKSON—		
Alma.....	446	\$209 62
Albion.....	459	215 73
Hixton.....	265	124 55
Irving.....	291	136 77
Manchester.....	128	60 16
Melrose.....	256	120 32
Northfield.....	70	32 90
Springfield.....	186	87 42
Total.....	2,001	\$987 47
JEFFERSON—		
Aztalan.....	436	\$204 92
Cold Spring.....	267	125 49
Concord.....	604	288 83
Farmington.....	1,069	502 43
Hebron.....	467	219 49
Ixonia.....	728	339 81
Jefferson.....	1,542	724 74
Koshkonong.....	874	410 78
Lake Mills.....	297	139 59
Milford.....	670	314 90
Oakland.....	427	200 69
Palmyra.....	584	274 48
Sullivan.....	621	291 87

Apportionment of School Fund Income—continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of children.	Apportionment.
JEFFERSON—concluded.		
Sumner.....	188	\$28 36
Tyrasenna village.....	245	115 15
Waterloo.....	558	262 24
Waterloo village.....	170	79 90
Watertown.....	885	415 95
Watertown city.....	8,747	1,761 09
Total.....	14,874	\$6,755 78
JUNEAU—		
Armenia.....	85	\$39 95
Clearfield.....	55	25 85
Fountain.....	183	86 01
Germantown.....	198	93 06
Kildare.....	312	146 64
Lemonweir.....	372	174 84
Lindina.....	346	163 63
Lisbon.....	516	242 52
Lyndon.....	184	86 48
Marion.....	125	58 75
Mauston.....	340	159 60
Necedah.....	268	125 94
Orange.....	60	28 20
Plymouth.....	257	120 79
Seven Mile Creek.....	323	151 81
Summit.....	245	115 15
Wonewoc.....	311	146 17
Totals.....	4,180	\$1,984 60
KENOSHA—		
Brighton.....	494	\$232 18
Bristol.....	405	190 35
Kenosha city.....	1,625	763 75
Paris.....	457	214 79
Pleasant Prairie.....	540	253 80
Randall.....	210	98 70
Salem.....	535	251 45
Somers.....	554	260 38
Wheatland.....	352	165 44
Total.....	5,172	\$2,490 84
KEWAUNEE—		
Ahnapee.....	426	\$200 23
Carlton.....	399	187 53
Casco.....	347	163 09
Coryville.....	167	78 49
Franklin.....	318	149 46
Kewaunee.....	490	230 30
Lincoln.....	176	83 72

Apportionment of School Fund Income—continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children	Apportionment.
Kewaunee—concluded.		
Montpelier.....	187	\$87 89
Pierce.....	146	68 62
Red River.....	858	168 26
Total.....	3,014	\$1,416 50
La Crosse—		
Bangor.....	406	\$190 82
Barre.....	538	252 86
Burns.....	361	169 67
Campbell.....	359	168 73
Farmington.....	362	170 14
Greenfield.....	375	176 25
Holland.....	168	78 96
Jackson.....	285	133 95
La Crosse.....	1,584	744 48
Neshonoc.....	301	141 47
Onalaska.....	450	211 50
Washington.....	211	99 17
Total.....	5,400	\$2,538 00
La Fayette—		
Argyle.....	512	\$240 64
Belmont.....	294	138 18
Benton.....	896	421 12
Center.....	993	466 71
Elk Grove.....	551	258 97
Fayette.....	461	216 67
Gratiot.....	601	282 47
Kendall.....	438	205 86
Monticello.....	211	99 17
New Diggings.....	720	338 40
Shullsburg.....	858	403 26
Wayne.....	352	165 44
White Oak Springs.....	195	91 64
Willow Springs.....	425	199 75
Wiota.....	667	313 49
Total.....	8,174	\$3,841 78
Manitowoc—		
Cato.....	699	\$328 53
Centreville.....	576	270 72
Cooperstown.....	611	287 17
Eaton.....	448	210 56
Franklin.....	687	322 89
Gibson.....	523	245 81
Kossuth.....	761	357 67
Liberty.....	561	263 67
Manitowoc.....	1,820	855 40
Manitowoc Rapids.....	612	287 64

Apportionment of School Fund Income—continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Ch ldren	Apportion- ment.
MANITOWOC—concluded.		
Maple Grove.....	422	\$198 34
Meeme.....	606	284 83
Mishicott.....	630	296 10
Newton.....	779	366 13
Rockland.....	217	101 99
Schleswig.....	535	251 45
Two Creeks.....	133	63 51
Two Rivers.....	1,088	511 36
Total.....	11,708	\$5,502 76
MARATHON—		
Berlin.....	266	\$125 02
Jenny.....	41	19 27
Knowlton.....	36	16 92
Marathon.....	113	58 11
Mosinee.....	129	50 63
Stettin.....	135	63 45
Texas.....	53	24 91
Wausau.....	191	89 77
Wausau village.....	270	126 90
Weston.....	54	25 38
Total.....	1,288	\$605 36
MARQUETTE—		
Buffalo.....	327	\$153 69
Crystal Lake.....	187	87 89
Douglas.....	266	125 03
Harris.....	193	90 71
Mecan.....	156	73 32
Montello.....	307	144 29
Moundville.....	184	84 48
Neshkora.....	173	80 84
Newton.....	227	106 69
Oxford.....	211	99 17
Packwaukee.....	199	93 53
Shields.....	213	100 11
Springfield.....	90	43 30
Westfield.....	213	100 11
Total.....	2,945	\$1,384 15
MILWAUKEE—		
Franklin.....	729	\$342 63
Granville.....	1,047	492 09
Greenfield.....	958	450 26
Lake.....	800	380 23
Milwaukee.....	1,133	532 51
Milwaukee City.....	20,367	9,567 79
Oak Creek.....	955	448 35
Wauwatosa.....	1,213	570 11
Total.....	27,201	\$12,784 47

Apportionment of School Fund Income—continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children	Apportionment.
MONROE—		
Adrian.....	221	\$103 87
Angelo.....	187	87 89
Clifton.....	133	62 51
Eaton.....		
Glendale.....	162	76 13
Greenfield.....	179	84 14
Jefferson.....	220	103 40
La Fayette.....	130	61 10
Leon.....	368	172 96
Lincoln.....	245	115 15
Little Falls.....	199	93 53
Oak Dale.....	191	89 77
Portland.....	207	97 29
Ridgeville.....	252	118 44
Sheldon.....	214	100 58
Sparta.....	1,117	524 99
Tomah.....	445	209 15
Wellington.....	185	63 45
Wilton.....	241	118 27
Total.....	4,846	\$2,277 63
OCONTO—		
Little Suamico.....	36	\$16 92
Marinette.....	206	96 82
Oconto.....	206	96 82
Oconto village.....	643	302 21
Pensaukee.....	128	60 16
Peshtigo.....	350	164 50
Stiles.....	149	70 03
Total.....	1,718	\$807 46
OUTAGAMIE—		
Appleton city.....	1,294	\$608 18
Black Creek.....	47	23 09
Bovina.....	119	55 93
Buchanan.....	117	83 19
Center.....	322	151 34
Dale.....	355	166 85
Ellington.....	333	156 51
Freedom.....	378	177 66
Grand Chute.....	484	227 48
Greenville.....	583	276 36
Hortonia.....	352	165 44
Kaukana.....	454	213 38
Liberty.....	115	54 05
Maple Creek.....	187	87 39
Osborn.....	124	58 28
Total.....	5,329	\$2,504 63

Apportionment of School Fund Income--continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children	Apportionment.
OZAUKEE--		
Belgium.....	971	\$456 37
Cedarburg.....	1,025	481 75
Fredonia.....	788	370 36
Grafton.....	799	375 63
Mequon.....	1,393	654 71
Port Washington.....	1,071	508 37
Saukville.....	803	377 41
Total.....	6,850	3,219 50
PEPIN--		
Albany.....	62	\$39 14
Durand.....	260	122 20
Frankfort.....	76	35 72
Lima.....	146	68 62
Pepin.....	386	157 92
Stockholm.....	103	48 41
Waterville.....	226	106 23
Waubeek.....	125	58 75
Total.....	1,334	\$626 98
PIERCE--		
Clifton.....	221	\$103 87
Diamond Bluff.....	96	45 12
El Paso.....	65	30 55
Hartland.....	129	60 63
Isabelle.....		
Martell.....	354	166 38
Oak Grove.....	231	108 57
Perry.....	192	90 24
Pleasant Valley.....	139	65 33
Prescott.....	370	173 90
River Falls.....	369	173 43
Salem.....	71	33 37
Trenton.....	78	36 66
Trimbelle.....	169	79 43
Union.....	55	25 85
Total.....	2,539	\$1,193 33
POLK--		
Alden.....	68	\$31 96
Farmington.....	172	80 84
Falls St. Croix.....	144	67 68
Lincoln.....	46	21 62
Osceola.....	172	80 84
Sterling.....	23	11 16
Total.....	630	\$296 10

Apportionment of School Fund Income—continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children	Apportionment.
PORTAGE—		
Almond.....	224	\$105 28
Amherst.....	337	138 39
Belmont.....	151	70 97
Buena Vista.....	217	101 99
Eau Claire.....	65	30 55
Grant.....	36	16 93
Hull.....	129	60 63
Lenark.....	197	92 59
Linwood.....	51	23 97
New Hope.....	236	110 92
Pine Grove.....	153	71 91
Plover.....	357	167 69
Sharon.....	369	173 43
Stevens Point.....	18	8 46
Stevens Point city...	552	259 44
Stockton.....	205	96 35
Total.....	2,297	\$1,549 59
RACINE—		
Burlington.....	915	\$430 05
Caledonia.....	1,157	543 79
Dover.....	451	211 97
Mt. Pleasant.....	960	451 20
Norway.....	409	193 23
Racine city.....	2,902	1,363 94
Raymond.....	545	256 15
Rochester.....	349	164 03
Waterford.....	527	247 69
Yorkville.....	485	227 95
Total.....	8,700	\$4,089 00
RICHLAND—		
Akan.....	322	\$104 34
Bloom.....	333	156 51
Buena Vista.....	417	195 99
Dayton.....	326	158 22
Eagle.....	418	193 46
Forest.....	371	174 37
Henrietta.....	306	143 32
Ithaca.....	523	245 34
Marshall.....	375	176 25
Orion.....	267	125 49
Richland.....	684	321 48
Richwood.....	472	221 34
Rockbridge.....	342	170 74
Sylvan.....	252	118 44
Westford.....	375	129 25
Willow.....	250	117 50
Total.....	5,882	\$2,741 04

Apportionment of School Fund Income—continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children	Apportionment.
ROCK—		
Avon.....	378	\$175 31
Beloit.....	338	158 86
Beloit city.....	1,508	708 76
Bradford.....	386	180 95
Center.....	401	188 47
Clinton.....	609	284 24
Fulton.....	715	336 06
Harmony.....	390	183 30
Janesville.....	375	176 25
Janesville city.....	3,056	1,436 32
Johnstown.....	429	201 63
La Prairie.....	292	137 24
Lima.....	386	181 42
Magnolia.....	412	193 64
Milton.....	601	282 47
Newark.....	466	219 02
Plymouth.....	539	253 33
Porter.....	480	225 60
Pock.....	481	230 77
Spring Valley.....	434	203 96
Turtle.....	478	224 66
Union.....	704	330 88
Total.....	13,862	\$6,515 14
ST. CROIX—		
Ceylon.....	103	\$48 41
Eau Galle.....	167	78 49
Emerald.....	70	32 90
Erin.....	339	159 33
Hammond.....	253	119 91
Hudson.....	128	60 16
Hudson city.....	533	274 01
Kinnickinnick.....	174	81 78
Pleasant Valley.....	169	79 43
Richmond.....	238	111 86
Rush River.....	259	121 73
Somerset.....	148	69 56
Springfield.....	64	30 08
St. Joseph.....	85	39 95
Star Prairie.....	176	82 72
Troy.....	247	116 09
Warren.....	110	51 70
Total.....	3,318	\$1,557 11
SAUK—		
Baraboo.....	875	\$411 25
Bear Creek.....	329	154 63
Dellona.....	278	130 66
Excelsior.....	260	122 20

Apportionment of School Fund Income--continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children	Apportionment.
Sauk--concluded.		
Fairfield	307	\$144 29
Franklin	329	154 63
Freedom	262	123 14
Greenfield	289	135 88
Honey Creek	463	217 61
Ironton	471	221 37
La Valle	267	125 49
Merrimack	304	142 88
New Buffalo	313	147 11
Prairie du Sac	750	352 50
Reedsburg	481	226 07
Spring Green	394	185 18
Sumpter	364	171 08
Troy	368	172 96
Washington	349	164 03
Westfield	303	142 41
Winfield	265	124 55
Woodland	315	148 05
Total	8,356	\$3,917 92
SHAWANO COUNTY--		
Belle Plaine	143	\$67 21
Hartland	51	23 97
Pella	112	52 64
Richmond	100	47 00
Shawano	28	13 16
Waukechon	36	16 92
Total	470	\$220 90
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY--		
Greenbush	722	\$339 84
Herman	862	405 14
Holland	1,090	512 30
Lima	779	366 18
Lyndon	580	272 60
Mitchell	458	212 91
Moselle	401	188 47
Plymouth	889	417 83
Rhine	679	319 13
Russell	243	114 21
Scott	592	278 24
Sheboygan	521	244 87
Sheboygan city	1,760	827 20
Sheboygan Falls	798	375 06
Sheboygan Falls village	490	230 30
Sherman	601	282 47
Wilson	501	235 47
Total	11,961	\$5,621 67

Apportionment of School Fund Income—continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children	Apportionment.
TREMPEALEAU—		
Arcadia.....	247	\$116 09
Burnside.....	71	33 37
Caledonia.....	157	73 79
Ettrick.....	319	149 93
Gale.....	386	181 42
Hale.....	41	19 27
Lincoln.....	78	36 66
Preston.....	198	93 06
Sumner.....	134	62 98
Trempealeau.....	569	266 02
Total.....	2,197	\$1,032 59
VERNON—		
Bergen.....	179	\$84 13
Christiana.....	407	191 29
Clinton.....	238	111 86
Coon.....	155	72 85
Forest.....	254	119 38
Franklin.....	408	191 76
Genoa.....	108	50 76
Greenwood.....	229	107 63
Hamburg.....	381	179 07
Harmony.....	219	102 93
Hillsborough.....	306	143 82
Jefferson.....	383	180 01
Kickapoo.....	373	175 78
Liberty.....	161	75 67
Stark.....	232	109 04
Sterling.....	287	134 89
Union.....	137	64 39
Viroqua.....	699	328 53
Webster.....	241	113 27
Wheatland.....	225	105 75
Whitestown.....	175	82 25
Total.....	5,798	\$2,725 06
WALWORTH—		
Bloomfield.....	401	\$188 47
Darien.....	586	275 42
Delavan.....	917	480 99
East Troy.....	588	276 36
Elkhorn.....	389	182 83
Geneva.....	821	385 87
La Fayette.....	414	194 58
La Grange.....	412	193 64
Linn.....	317	148 99
Lyons.....	522	245 34
Richmond.....	480	202 10
Sharon.....	694	326 18
Sugar Creek.....	415	195 05

Apportionment of School Fund Income—continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children	Apportionment.
WALWORTH—concluded.		
Spring Prairie.....	444	\$208 68
Troy.....	476	223 72
Walworth.....	443	208 21
Whitewater.....	1,433	673 51
Total.....	9,702	\$4,559 94
WASHINGTON—		
Addison.....	898	\$422 06
Barton.....	514	241 58
Erin.....	672	315 84
Farmington.....	793	373 65
Germantown.....	925	434 75
Hartford.....	1,098	516 06
Jackson.....	791	371 77
Kewaskum.....	519	243 93
Polk.....	1,030	484 10
Richfield.....	759	356 73
Trenton.....	826	388 22
Wayne.....	763	358 61
West Bend.....	761	357 67
Total.....	10,351	\$4,864 97
WAUKESHA—		
Brookfield.....	845	\$397 15
Delafield.....	468	229 36
Eagle.....	467	219 49
Genesee.....	645	303 15
Lisbon.....	561	263 67
Menomonee.....	937	440 39
Merton.....	551	258 97
Mukwanago.....	481	226 07
Muskego.....	594	279 18
New Berlin.....	823	389 16
Oconomowoc.....	1,027	482 69
Ottawa.....	387	181 89
Pewaukee.....	600	282 00
Summit.....	419	196 93
Vernon.....	435	204 45
Waukesha.....	1,333	626 51
Total.....	10,598	\$4,981 06
WAUPACA—		
Bear Creek.....	99	\$46 53
Caledonia.....	257	120 79
Dayton.....	327	153 69
Dupont.....	38	17 86
Farmington.....	273	123 31
Helvetia.....	42	19 74
Iola.....	245	115 15

Apportionment of School Fund Income—continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children	Apportionment.
WAUPACA—concluded.		
Larrabee.....	89	\$18 33
Lebanon.....	179	84 13
Lind.....	398	187 06
Little Wolf.....	180	84 60
Matteson.....	51	23 97
Mukwa.....	537	252 39
Royalton.....	252	118 44
Scandinavia.....	425	199 75
St. Lawrence.....	225	105 75
Union.....	49	23 63
Waupaca.....	557	261 79
Weyauwega.....	628	295 16
Total.....	4,801	2,256 47
WAUSHARA—		
Aurora.....	405	190 35
Bloomfield.....	355	166 85
Coloma.....	112	52 64
Dakota.....	114	53 58
Deerfield.....	67	31 49
Hancock.....	137	64 39
Leon.....	328	154 16
Marion.....	230	108 10
Mount Morris.....	197	92 59
Oasis.....	192	90 24
Plainfield.....	377	177 19
Poyssippi.....	213	100 11
Richford.....	172	80 84
Rose.....	88	41 86
Saxville.....	267	125 49
Springwater.....	191	89 77
Warren.....	229	107 63
Wautoma.....	294	138 18
Total.....	3,968	\$1,864 96
WINNEBAGO—		
Algoma.....	310	145 70
Black Wolf.....	371	174 37
Clayton.....	496	233 12
Menasha.....	1,117	524 99
Neenah.....	968	454 96
Nekimi.....	449	211 03
Nepeuskin.....	371	174 37
Omro.....	973	457 31
Oshkosh, town.....	289	135 53
Oshkosh city.....	3,991	1,875 77
Poygan.....	350	169 20
Rushford.....	737	346 39
Utica.....	484	227 48
Vinland.....	404	189 88

Apportionment of School Fund Income—concluded.

Counties and Towns.	No. o Children	Apportion- ment.
WIENEBAGO—concluded.		
Winchester.....	507	\$288 29
Winneconne.....	574	269 78
Wolf River.....	179	84 13
Total	12,580	\$5,912 60
WOOD—		
Centralia.....	227	106 69
Dexter	29	13 63
Grand Rapids.....	451	211 97
Rudolph.....	114	53 58
Saratoga.....	97	45 59
Seneca.....	75	35 25
Sigel.....	93	43 71
Total	1,086	\$510 42

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	No. of Children.	Apportion- ment.
Adams	2,187	\$1,027 89
Ashland	187	87 89
Bayfield	143	67 21
Brown	6,725	3,160 75
Buffalo	2,445	1,149 15
Burnett	77	36 19
Calumet	3,749	1,762 03
Chippewa	1,420	667 40
Clark	494	232 13
Columbia	10,840	4,859 80
Crawford	4,433	2,083 51
Dane	20,285	9,533 95
Dodge	17,389	8,173 83
Door	1,162	546 14
Douglas	193	90 71
Dunn and Dallas	2,041	959 27
Eau Claire	1,944	913 68
Fond du Lac	17,695	8,316 65
Grant	13,968	6,564 96
Green	8,319	3,909 93
Green Lake	4,781	2,247 07
Iowa	9,071	4,263 37
Jackson	1,915	900 05
Jefferson	14,374	6,755 78
Juneau	4,180	1,964 60
Kenosha	5,172	2,430 84
Kewaunee	3,014	1,416 58
La Crosse	5,400	2,538 00
La Fayette	8,174	3,841 78
Manitowoc	11,708	5,602 76
Marathon	1,288	605 36
Marquette	2,945	1,384 15
Milwaukee	27,201	12,784 47
Monroe	4,846	2,277 62
Oconto	1,718	807 45
Outagamie	5,329	2,504 63
Ozaukee	6,850	3,219 50
Pepin	1,334	626 98
Pierce	2,539	1,193 33
Polk	630	296 10
Portage	3,297	1,549 59
Racine	8,700	4,089 00

Recapitulation—Apportionment School Fund Income—concluded.

Counties	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
Richland.....	5,832	\$2,741 04
Rock.....	13,862	6,515 14
St. Croix.....	3,313	1,557 11
Sauk.....	8,336	3,917 92
Shawano.....	470	220 90
Sheboygan.....	11,961	5,621 67
Trempealeau.....	2,197	1,032 59
Vernon.....	5,798	2,725 06
Walworth.....	9,702	4,559 94
Washington.....	10,351	4,864 97
Waukesha.....	10,598	4,981 06
Waupaca.....	4,801	2,256 47
Waushara.....	3,968	1,864 96
Winnebago.....	12,580	5,912 60
Wood.....	1,086	510 42
Total.....	354,517	\$166,622 99

TABLE No. II.

DISTRICTS, CHILDREN AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

Counties and Towns.	Whole No. of School Dis. in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Dis. in the town.	No. of parts of Dis. which have rept'd.	No. of Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 yrs. in dis. maintaining sch. 5 or more months.	No. under 4 yrs. who have attended sch.	No. over 20 yrs. who have attended sch.	No. ov. 4 and under 20 years of age who have attended sch.	Total No. dif. pupils who have attended sch. during year.	No. day's attendance pup. un 4 yrs. age.	No. day's attendance pup. ov. 20 yrs. age.	No. day's attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 yrs. age.	Total No. day's attendance of different pupils during the year.	No. days school been taught by qualified teacher during yr.
ADAMS—																	
Adams.....	2	2	3	3	74	72	146	146	1	1	126	128	...	38	7,147	6,549	604
Big Flats.....	1	1	...	...	17	11	28	28	...	...	19	19	...	...	11,800	800	119
Dell Prairie...	2	2	5	5	108	86	194	250	...	...	143	158	...	...	11,065	11,065	983
Easton.....	3	3	1	...	50	48	98	79	...	1	98	99	...	29	6,184	6,213	322
Jackson.....	4	4	2	2	89	69	158	123	...	...	131	131	...	...	9,160	8,046	821
Leola.....	2	2	...	...	15	22	37	37	...	...	38	38	...	...	300	300	222
Lincoln.....	3	3	3	3	87	76	163	163	1	2	111	114	42	81	7,366	7,490	814
Monroe.....	3	3	1	1	55	68	123	107	...	...	71	71	...	...	4,764	4,764	488
New Chester...	2	2	4	3	59	47	106	106	1	1	70	72	50	31	4,723	4,804	704
New Haven...	4	4	2	2	168	174	342	327	2	...	292	294	8	...	19,768	19,768	762
Preston.....	2	2	2	2	20	25	45	45	...	1	31	26	...	46	859	805	600
Quincy.....	2	2	1	1	52	37	89	89	...	...	75	76	...	...	3,467	5,398	385
Richfield.....	1	1	4	4	59	44	103	103	...	...	80	80	...	...	4,366	4,366	638
Rome.....	3	3	...	...	30	23	53	53	...	...	50	50	83	...	3,343	3,361	418
Springville...	2	2	4	3	69	68	137	101	...	...	133	138	...	...	9,338	9,338	610

Strong's Prairie.....	5	4	2	1	154	158	307	251	2	201	206	28	6,671	6,700	440
White Creek.....	1	1	1	1	88	43	80	66	1	68	71	15	5,406	5,547	167
Total.....	42	41	35	81	1,114	1,065	2,209	2,074	6	1,736	1,770	198	101,718	105,916	9,188
ASHLAND—															
La Pointe.....	.....	1	.....	.....	42	40	82	31	.....	31	31	.....	2,370	2,370	132
BAYFIELD—															
Bayfield.....	1	1	.....	.....	69	60	139	.....	.....	36	36	.....	175	175	175
BROWN—															
Bellevue.....	3	3	.....	.....	137	120	257	257	.....	198	198	.....	9,716	9,801	418
Depere.....	3	3	1	1	92	60	152	139	1	81	82	32	6,082	6,082	459
Depere village.....	1	1	.....	.....	176	184	359	359	1	204	205	8	24,516	24,524	180
Eaton.....	1	1	.....	.....	89	77	166	155	.....	104	104	.....	5,720	5,720	374
Fort Howard.....	2	2	.....	.....	347	368	715	450	8	460	453	100	39,272	39,372	400
Glenmore.....	3	3	1	1	86	80	166	108	4	84	84	60	5,210	5,220	478
Green Bay.....	1	1	2	2	165	147	312	60	.....	78	85	33	7,444	7,477	506
Green Bay city.....	1	1	.....	.....	663	756	1,420	1,420	1	459	459	.....	46,302	46,402	210
Holland.....	4	4	.....	.....	253	215	468	328	1	329	329	68	28,345	28,345	704
Howard.....	4	3	1	1	192	182	374	342	.....	181	181	.....	18,437	18,437	509
Humboldt.....	3	3	1	1	117	113	230	102	.....	102	102	.....	10,312	10,312	627
Lawrence.....	5	5	1	1	215	192	407	377	1	186	253	8	20,386	20,386	787
Morrison.....	5	5	.....	.....	188	164	352	219	1	219	219	30	10,196	10,196	887
New Denmark.....	6	6	.....	.....	129	132	261	167	1	173	174	.....	16,162	16,249	668
Pittsfield.....	2	2	1	1	645	38	83	83	.....	55	55	.....	1,089	1,089	231
Preble.....	3	3	1	1	136	142	278	101	1	135	135	1	8,975	8,975	431
Rockland.....	5	5	1	1	144	152	276	195	.....	195	195	.....	32,076	32,076	792
Scott.....	4	4	2	2	302	249	557	557	.....	330	330	.....	15,231	15,231	780
Shanico.....	3	3	.....	.....	96	91	181	181	1	150	151	19	10,107	10,127	478
Wrightstown.....	6	6	2	2	224	202	426	357	5	315	325	106	17,229	17,355	936
Total.....	65	64	14	14	3,795	3,645	7,440	5,937	17	4,028	4,119	346	320,748	321,237	10,863

TABLE No. II.—*Districts, Children and School Attendance.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Whole No. of School Dis. in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Dis. in the town.	No. of parts of Dis. which have rep'd.	No. of Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. over 4 and under 20 yrs. in dis. maintaining sch. 3 or more months.	No. under 4 yrs. who have attended sch.	No. over 20 yrs. who have attended sch.	No. ov. 4 and under 20 years of age who have attended sch.	Total No. dif. pupils who have attended sch. during year.	No. day's attendance pupils un. 4 years.	No. day's attendance pupils ov. 20 yrs.	No. day's attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attendance pupils during the year.	No. days school been taught by qualified teacher during yr.	
BUFFALO—																		
Alma.....	3	3	1	1	122	122	244	244	2	3	153	153	158	8	10	11,116	11,184	587
Belvidere.....	3	3	1	1	105	84	189	189	...	...	107	107	107	...	...	7,440	7,440	383
Buffalo.....	3	3	1	1	155	172	327	327	...	...	222	222	222	...	68	65,662	65,780	724
Buffalo City.....	1	1	1	1	31	43	74	74	...	...	55	55	55	...	...	2,000	2,000	200
Canton.....	1	1	3	2	46	34	80	80	...	...	68	68	68	...	...	5,447	5,447	264
Cross.....	3	3	1	1	115	112	227	227	...	2	146	146	148	...	120	9,272	9,392	464
Eagle Mills.....	2	2	...	...	61	46	107	...	...	...	107	107	107	...	...	592	592	84
Gilmanton.....	5	5	...	...	101	94	195	155	2	3	143	143	148	31	92	6,929	7,053	531
Glencoe.....	2	2	3	3	133	116	249	259	...	...	144	144	144	...	...	9,990	9,990	582
Maxville.....	3	3	1	1	70	59	129	129	...	...	115	115	115	...	...	6,865	6,865	468
Modena.....	3	3	1	...	76	64	140	104	...	...	72	72	72	...	...	6,004	6,004	304
Naples.....	6	5	...	...	149	147	296	150	...	3	178	181	181	...	83	6,568	6,561	632
Nelson.....	3	3	2	2	109	90	199	138	8	...	131	134	134	40	...	8,018	8,068	574
Waumandee.....	7	6	1	1	206	183	389	239	...	8	171	171	174	...	...	13,874	13,874	755
Totals.....	45	43	14	12	1,479	1,366	2,845	2,805	7	14	1,312	1,333	79	878	154,778	155,226	6,532	
BURNETT—																		
Grantsburg.....	2	2	...	...	45	33	76	78	1	2	78	78	81	...	...	1,368	1,368	210

OALUMNET—

Brillon.....	5	5	.....	97	84	181	181	4	.....	132	136	55	.....	8,301	8,356	655
Brothertown.....	9	9	1	315	280	595	549	1	4	384	389	2	65	22,844	22,911	1,306
Charlestown.....	6	6	2	221	208	429	399	2	3	391	396	80	90	26,788	26,908	1,118
Chilton.....	6	6	3	256	249	506	499	.....	4	466	470	.....	153	29,303	29,356	1,380
Harrison.....	11	10	1	265	216	481	481	.....	.....	343	343	.....	.....	27,727	27,727	1,475
New Holstein.....	4	4	3	308	326	628	621	3	.....	256	269	180	.....	19,618	19,698	1,006
Rantoul.....	4	4	1	130	99	229	229	4	.....	144	148	60	.....	15,668	15,128	710
Stockbridge.....	8	8	.....	352	377	729	669	2	5	462	469	8	41	32,955	33,002	1,180
Woodville.....	4	4	3	168	170	333	294	1	1	150	152	18	23	8,639	8,680	638
Totals.....	57	56	14	2,102	2,008	4,110	3,922	17	17	2,728	2,762	403	372	190,991	191,766	9,262

CHIPEWA—

Anson.....	2	2	.....	31	28	59	35	1	.....	34	35	4	.....	1,378	1,378	193
Bloomer.....	10	10	1	135	130	265	215	.....	.....	181	181	.....	.....	7,855	.....	1,047
Chippewa Falls.....	1	1	.....	233	169	402	402	.....	.....	195	175	.....	.....	12,870	12,670	140
Eagle Point.....	6	6	.....	191	201	392	351	1	.....	237	254	47	.....	13,143	13,405	622
La Fayette.....	7	7	.....	120	147	267	185	7	2	236	235	60	48	15,307	8,915	754
Sigel.....	3	3	.....	46	42	88	43	.....	.....	43	43	.....	.....	2,541	2,541	331
Wheaton.....	5	5	.....	87	88	175	168	.....	.....	204	206	.....	.....	8,291	8,383	637
Totals.....	34	34	1	843	805	1,648	1,394	9	2	1,130	1,129	111	48	61,185	47,292	3,743

CLARK—

Lewis.....	2	2	.....	37	25	62	42	.....	.....	48	48	.....	.....	750	750	140
Loyal.....	3	3	.....	45	43	88	32	1	.....	37	38	51	.....	1,922	1,973	206
Lynn.....	3	3	1	69	43	112	62	.....	.....	85	85	.....	.....	3,646	3,646	494
Mentor.....	1	1	1	26	21	47	47	.....	.....	35	35	.....	.....	1,630	1,630	132
Pine Valley.....	3	3	2	110	78	188	77	.....	.....	77	77	.....	.....	4,216	4,216	308
Weston.....	2	2	2	86	65	151	44	.....	.....	91	91	.....	.....	3,391	3,391	219
Totals.....	14	14	6	373	275	648	304	1	.....	373	374	51	.....	15,556	15,607	1,489

TABLE No. II.—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Whole No. of School Dis. in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Dis. in the town.	No. of parts of Dis. which have reported.	No. of male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 yrs in dis. main- taining school 5 or more months.	No. under 4 yrs who have attended sch.	No. over 20 yrs who have attended sch.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attended school.	Total No. dif. pupils who have attended school during year.	No. day's attendance pupils under 4 yrs.	No. day's attendance pupils over 20 yrs.	No. day's attendance pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. day's at- tendance of differ- ent pupils during the year.	No. day's school been taught by qualified teacher during yr.
COLUMBIA—																	
Arlington.....	4	4	4	4	157	159	316	319	1	2	169	172	9	36	8,846	8,891	1,141
Caledonia.....	6	5	2	2	228	216	444	444	3	1	232	326	55	35	21,107	21,197	1,205
Columbus.....	7	7	5	5	458	454	912	912	1	6	746	753	36	356	70,831	71,923	1,892
Courtland.....	8	5	2	2	284	285	569	569	3	6	447	476	...	172	16,874	17,046	870
Dekorra.....	8	8	2	2	303	264	567	567	5	1	414	420	107	28	39,485	30,620	1,888
Fort Winnebago..	3	3	3	3	132	99	231	231	4	5	168	167	28	44	57,443	57,515	926
Fountain Prairie..	5	5	3	3	254	220	474	474	...	1	362	363	...	11	26,723	26,784	1,458
Hampden.....	7	7	2	2	185	232	387	360	...	2	210	212	...	59	10,104	10,163	962
Leeds.....	6	6	1	1	224	194	418	418	...	3	273	276	...	126	16,277	16,403	1,036
Lewiston.....	10	9	...	...	195	187	332	382	6	5	299	310	58	...	14,803	14,861	1,196
Lodi.....	5	5	6	6	298	297	595	570	7	31	643	681	10	40	40,535	40,585	1,575
Lowville.....	5	5	3	3	171	168	339	339	3	2	397	402	30	128	25,001	25,219	1,330
Marcellon.....	7	7	3	3	198	181	379	379	...	5	232	237	...	180	20,986	21,166	1,560
Newport.....	4	4	3	3	306	271	577	577	...	5	415	415	...	...	28,117	28,177	944
Osego.....	5	5	3	3	335	281	616	616	...	5	304	308	...	...	14,706	14,856	934
Pacific.....	2	2	2	2	53	47	100	84	2	3	45	50	41	0	5,833	5,874	504
Portage City.....	1	1	0	0	710	767	1,477	1,477	0	1	1,073	1,073	0	0	103,469	102,460	1,889
Randolph.....	3	3	7	7	213	213	426	426	1	5	198	198	...	182	25,722	25,904	1,866
Scott.....	8	8	2	2	198	168	366	366	...	4	336	330	15	93	19,571	19,571	1,629
Springvale.....	6	6	4	4	172	165	337	337	...	10	236	245	...	235	17,671	17,906	1,642

West Point.....	6	6	3	3	3	177	164	341	341	1	1	281	288	1	38	20,719	20,768	1,329
Wyocena.....	7	7	3	3	3	236	214	450	408	10	4	337	351	1	94	19,166	19,251	1,444
Totals.....	130	118	63	63	63	5,487	5,216	10,703	10,598	47	102	7,899	8,048	391	2007	614,030	616,428	28,710
ORAWFORD—																		
Clayton.....	18	13	1	1	1	297	273	570	570	....	1	476	476	....	26	26,440	26,466	2,003
Eastman.....	5	5	5	5	5	228	231	459	401	2	2	259	262	17	55	17,108	17,181	844
Freeman.....	6	6	6	6	6	208	214	422	422	1	5	339	346	49	197	20,270	20,517	1,101
Haney.....	3	3	6	6	6	106	85	191	171	2	2	162	166	82	76	13,273	13,481	669
Lynxville.....	2	2	2	2	2	58	46	104	60	....	....	32	32	....	....	1,239	1,238	462
Marietta.....	4	4	1	1	1	99	56	195	195	1	....	164	165	26	....	8,643	8,668	686
Prairie du Chien..	9	9	....	....	....	645	626	1,271	1,271	....	2	993	997	....	43	94,647	94,690	1,468
Seneca.....	4	4	5	4	4	196	177	373	373	1	3	289	302	53	82	20,814	20,899	1,128
Scott.....	7	6	3	1	1	181	153	334	275	2	....	245	248	....	....	18,306	18,306	781
Union.....	2	2	2	2	2	74	58	132	132	1	....	109	110	14	....	3,411	3,425	580
Utica.....	8	8	2	2	2	206	175	381	381	8	....	300	303	27	....	18,081	18,081	1,347
Wauseka.....	6	6	2	2	2	176	178	353	353	....	....	207	207	....	....	12,576	12,576	998
Totals.....	69	68	35	31	31	2,473	2,312	4,785	4,604	13	15	3,577	3,615	268	428	244,803	245,472	12,007
DANE—																		
Albion.....	7	7	5	5	5	243	206	449	449	....	6	251	257	....	198	15,266	15,464	1,688
Blooming Grove..	6	6	2	2	2	210	198	408	202	3	....	202	206	145	....	13,004	13,145	876
Bristol.....	7	7	3	3	3	248	236	486	....	....	2	246	246	111	....	14,826	19,326	1,209
Burke.....	4	3	6	6	6	222	227	449	....	1	2	243	246	15	59	11,841	11,915	1,079
Christiana.....	4	4	6	6	6	339	296	635	635	1	3	434	438	8	107	24,830	24,940	1,491
Cottage Grove....	4	4	6	6	6	278	297	555	....	....	4	445	449	....	114	24,177	24,289	1,154
Deerfield.....	6	6	5	5	5	220	181	401	212	....	7	212	219	....	154	11,564	11,670	649
Dunkirk.....	6	6	3	3	3	378	348	726	....	....	6	47	632	....	149	44,928	45,077	1,344
Dunn.....	6	6	3	3	3	270	239	509	378	....	....	295	305	....	....	15,093	15,093	1,253
Medina.....	7	7	2	2	2	285	262	547	508	1	....	401	402	15	....	29,767	29,762	1,083
Pleasant Springs..	4	4	5	5	5	220	193	418	259	....	4	252	256	....	49	5,279	5,348	1,090
Rutland.....	6	6	6	6	6	241	230	461	461	1	2	414	431	3	183	24,514	24,700	1,775

TABLE No. II.—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued.

Counties and Towns.		Whole No. of school	Districts which	Whole No. of parts	No. of parts of Dis.	No. of Male children	No. Female children	over 4 and under	20 years of age.	Whole No. children	over 4 and under 20	Yrs of age in town.	No. children ov. 4 & und. 20 yrs. in dis.	maintaining sch. 5 or more months.	No un- & yrs age who have attended sch.	No. ov. 20 yrs age who have attended sch.	No. ov. 4 and under 20 years of age who have attended sch.	Total No. dif. pupils who have attended sch. during year	No. day's attendance pup. un- & yrs. age.	No. day's attendance pup. ov. 20 yrs. age.	No. day's attendance of pupils ov. 4 and under 20 yrs. age.	Total No. day's attendance of pupils during the year.	No. day's school been taught by qualified teacher during yr.	
DANE—1st Dis.—con.																								
Sun Prairie.....	4	4	7	7	278	270	548									14	367	395		543	31,097	31,640	1,649	
Vienna.....	3	3	5	5	204	179	388									9	269	278		278	19,138	7,764	1,164	
Westport.....	6	6	3	3	225	221	446										3	332	335		207	19,340	1,181	
Windsor.....	6	6	10	10	218	178	396									1	163	164		10	18,175	18,186	1,164	
York.....	5	5	5	5	226	219	445									44	271	315			22,286		1,428	
Total.....	91	89	82	82	4,805	3,952	8,257	3,759	54	60	4,842	8,664	269	2,046	322,453	296,679	21,296							
DANE—2d District—																								
Berry.....	5	5	2	2	268	219	487	487									174	174			6,542	6,543	948	
Black Earth.....	3	3	2	2	170	166	326	326									210	210			14,626	14,626	1,006	
Blue Mounds.....	4	4	1	1	238	212	450	450								2	254	260			71	12,239	12,390	685
Cross Plains.....	6	6	1	1	307	253	560	560								4	281	288			60	17,363	17,485	901
Dane.....	4	4	7	7	211	210	421	421									1	280			54	20,365	20,419	1,036
Fitchburg.....	8	8	2	2	294	248	842	842									1	550			27	30,873	30,403	1,350
Madison town.....	3	3	3	3	150	129	279	279									1	231			1	17,104	17,125	798
Madison city.....	1	1	1,712	1,847	8,559	8,559									1,626	1,626			99	99,241	99,241	200
Mazomanie.....	2	2	2	2	844	295	639	639									3	554			169	48,170	48,388	717
Middleton.....	8	8	2	2	320	286	606	573									434	434				30,121	30,121	1,507
Montrose.....	6	6	1	1	320	216	486	391									388	374			1	22,183	22,183	1,023

Oregon.....	8	8	3	3	278	277	555	1	4	477	482	30	158	33,647	33,835	1,678
Ferry.....	3	3	4	3	241	169	410	360	8	213	221	....	122	7,270	7,992	559
Primrose.....	5	5	4	4	211	223	454	280	5	262	267	....	200	11,942	12,145	837
Roxbury.....	4	4	2	2	207	202	409	233	1	176	177	28	....	14,106	14,184	591
Springdale.....	5	5	2	2	259	241	500	500	3	327	330	....	62	16,330	16,392	1,035
Springfield.....	7	7	3	3	277	255	532	504	16	346	352	18	....	14,178	14,196	1,415
Vermont.....	6	6	.....	.....	258	210	468	394	6	299	304	75	....	11,210	11,210	670
Verona.....	6	6	2	2	243	216	459	459	2	239	307	66	212	23,257	23,545	1,138
Totals.....	94	94	43	41	6,208	5,864	12,072	11,499	35	7,361	7,430	431	1,304	449,955	451,720	18,124
DODGE—1st Dia.																
Ashippun.....	5	5	7	7	842	315	637	657	9	540	550	....	450	34,513	32,259	1,818
Clyman.....	7	7	4	4	315	299	614	614	3	426	421	6	210	14,520	14,346	1,730
Emmett.....	8	8	.....	.....	316	253	559	569	1	304	317	15	273	18,455	18,743	1,075
Herman.....	8	8	2	2	406	344	750	750	.....	.....	287	....	....	....	18,924	1,100
Hubbard.....	7	7	2	2	608	594	1,302	1,202	1	910	900	78	2367	86,699	90,143	1,108
Hustisford.....	4	4	2	2	353	286	639	639	1	393	404	4	330	23,182	23,502	1,387
Lebanon.....	5	5	3	3	342	343	685	685	.....	216	216	....	....	10,609	10,609	1,000
Le Roy.....	6	6	4	2	291	253	544	544	50	352	359	1280	45	20,196	20,456	1,150
Lomira.....	10	10	2	2	348	357	705	705	1	864	403	10	....	16,915	18,998	1,609
Rubicon.....	7	7	5	5	431	396	827	827	2	.....	217	....	....	35,872	35,872	1,068
Theresa.....	3	3	4	4	437	425	862	862	.....	306	306	....	....	17,550	17,550	792
Williamstown.....	6	6	3	3	424	429	833	833	1	403	404	....	74	29,686	29,760	1,309
Totals.....	76	76	39	39	4,613	4,294	8,907	8,907	180	4,213	4,794	1393	3,739	308,197	330,462	15,146
DODGE—2d Dia.																
Beaver Dam.....	8	8	3	3	303	294	497	597	1	396	397	....	58	16,556	18,614	1,376
Beaver Dam city..	4	4	.....	.....	672	672	1,844	1,344	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	1,198
Burnett.....	3	3	5	5	199	190	389	389	7	232	239	....	19	19,548	19,548	931
Calamus.....	8	8	2	1	229	202	431	376	5	296	302	178	19	16,125	16,317	1,153
Chester.....	4	4	6	6	183	204	387	259	3	351	354	....	18	26,113	26,113	1,602
Elba.....	7	6	3	3	313	306	619	559	5	559	564	....	323	20,700	21,429	1,119

TABLE No. II.—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of School Children																
	Whole No. of School Dis. in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Dis. in the town.	No. of parts of Dis. which have reported.	No. of male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 yrs of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 yrs in dis. maintaining sch. 8 or more months.	No. under 4 yrs who have attended sch.	No. over 20 yrs who have attended sch.	No. ov. 4 and under 20 yrs of age who have attended sch.	Total No. dif. pupils who have attended sch. during year.	No. day's attendance pup. un. 4 yrs and over.	No. day's attendance pupils over 20 yrs.	No. day's attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. day's attendance of pupils during the year.	No. days school been taught by qualified teacher during yr.
Doues, 2d Dis.—con.																	
Fox Lake.....	3	3	8	8	375	327	702	702	3	6	288	297	102	286	14,246	14,457	1,606
Lowell.....	6	6	9	9	496	444	940	940	3	3	510	651	....	124	27,153	32,813	1,667
Oae Grove.....	9	8	5	5	415	371	786	704	3	4	543	560	42	108	46,931	47,081	2,064
Portland.....	5	5	6	6	282	270	552	552	1	4	456	461	6	217	25,523	25,746	1,612
Shields.....	4	4	2	2	297	219	516	516	4	4	429	344	30	....	17,847	17,218	725
Trenton.....	10	10	6	6	348	322	670	403	4	8	385	404	32	217	34,307	34,262	2,621
Westford.....	5	5	4	4	274	288	562	324	4	1	389	394	57	66	48,357	49,090	1,111
Waupun Village..	2	2	....	....	127	138	265	266	....	....	175	221	....	....	25,396	25,396	190
Totals.....	78	76	59	58	4,513	4,247	8,760	7,930	27	43	5,009	5,176	442	1,458	348,804	348,084	17,885
DOOE—																	
Bailey's Harbor...	1	1	....	....	31	30	61	61	1	....	43	44	11	....	2,411	2,422	122
Clay Banks.....	2	2	....	....	32	33	65	32	....	....	49	49	....	....	2,261	2,261	211
Egg Harbor.....	3	3	....	....	32	23	55	63	4	....	47	51	66	....	2,857	2,923	278
Forestville.....	1	1	....	....	33	30	63	63	....	....	41	41	....	....	1,828	1,828	110
Gardner.....	2	2	....	....	34	34	68	27	....	....	68	68	....	....	1,494	1,494	255
Gibraltar.....	4	4	....	....	31	64	145	51	1	1	139	131	39	11	4,203	4,234	419
Liberty Grove....	3	3	....	....	31	18	49	26	1	....	60	61	3	....	2,506	2,509	259

Nasawapee.....	3	2	1	1	70	58	128	138	.....	89	.....	4,233	4,232	398
Sevastopol.....	3	3	.....	.....	59	45	104	104	.....	72	.....	3,997	3,997	461
Sturgeon Bay.....	4	4	.....	.....	100	101	201	195	1	166	28	12,636	12,703	601
Washington.....	3	1	.....	.....	64	58	122	122	3	81	20	6,320	6,520	198
Totals.....	28	26	1	1	567	494	1,061	857	11	7	167	44,745	45,143	33,312
DOUGLAS— Superior.....	4	4	.....	.....	117	86	203	203	1	.....	1	21,822	21,828	606
DUNN— Dunn.....	6	6	3	3	161	165	326	255	.....	268	.....	16,980	16,980	1,178
Eau Galle.....	3	3	1	1	146	133	279	238	.....	172	.....	10,797	10,797	514
Elk Mound.....	3	3	1	1	51	38	89	20	.....	59	.....	2,353	2,353	398
Grant.....	.....	.....	1	1	10	14	24	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	44
Lucas.....	2	2	.....	.....	44	49	93	59	.....	65	.....	4,520	4,520	261
Menomonee.....	9	8	2	2	289	213	502	352	.....	354	.....	16,950	16,950	587
New Haven.....	5	5	.....	.....	38	27	65	65	.....	44	.....	2,201	2,201	231
Penn.....	3	3	1	1	39	33	72	72	.....	69	.....	3,451	3,451	246
Red Cedar.....	7	7	1	1	214	170	384	189	4	153	46	6,590	6,734	621
Rock Creek.....	1	1	2	2	54	32	86	54	.....	77	.....	5,403	5,403	337
Spring Brook.....	4	4	2	2	155	135	290	201	.....	225	.....	14,993	14,993	601
Weston.....	4	3	.....	.....	53	50	103	71	1	80	12	4,071	4,883	332
Totals.....	47	42	13	11	1,254	1,059	2,315	1,576	5	6	58	88,308	88,656	5,435
EAU CLAIRE— Bridge Creek.....	3	3	2	1	131	115	246	246	2	1	148	13,939	14,078	499
Brunswick.....	3	3	3	3	71	59	130	130	.....	101	.....	6,577	6,577	518
Eau Claire.....	6	6	1	1	282	284	568	524	.....	524	.....	46,089	46,089	833
Lincoln.....	4	4	1	.....	110	89	194	199	.....	133	.....	6,976	6,976	587
N. Eau Claire.....	3	3	.....	.....	91	83	174	174	.....	164	.....	29,926	29,926	452
Oak Grove.....	2	2	3	1	77	69	146	146	1	79	13	3,635	3,698	260
Otter Creek.....	1	1	3	3	131	119	250	250	1	166	7	9,195	9,287	337

TABLE No. II.—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Whole No. of School Dist. in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Dist. in the town.	No. of parts of Dist. which have reported.	No. of Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 years of age who have attend'd sch'l.	No. under 4 yrs who have attend'd sch'l.	No. over 20 yrs who have attend'd sch'l.	No. over 4 and under 20 yrs who have attend'd sch'l.	Total No. dif. pupils who have attended sch'l during year.	No. day's attendance pupils un. 4 years.	No. day's attendance pupils ov. 20 years.	No. day's attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. day's attendance of pupils during the year.	No. days school been taught by qualified teacher during yr.
Eau Claire—con.																	
Pleasant Valley....	8	3	2	2	37	47	84	48	84	....	....	48	....	....	1,437	1,437	294
West Eau Claire....	....	3	3	3	275	211	486	335	486	20	7	362	1500	325	32,368	34,193	411
Totals	25	28	18	14	1,206	1,076	1,281	1,692	2,281	24	10	1,726	1520	529	150,222	152,271	4,191
FOND DU LAC—																	
Alto.....	6	6	7	7	287	266	553	553	553	1	....	553	554	....	25,089	25,109	1,963
Ashford.....	8	8	3	3	406	346	752	752	752	1	3	752	756	42	30,740	30,816	1,413
Auburn.....	11	11	2	2	346	306	652	652	652	2	....	652	651	....	25,438	25,458	1,551
Byron.....	9	9	3	3	292	262	554	554	554	....	1	556	536	....	37,197	37,237	1,718
Calumet.....	4	4	1	1	356	338	694	694	694	....	1	242	243	....	23,506	23,566	884
Eden.....	5	5	4	4	344	311	655	655	655	....	....	554	554	....	20,213	20,213	1,042
Eldorado.....	6	6	1	1	348	316	664	664	664	2	6	400	407	58	29,337	29,693	1,049
Empire.....	7	7	1	1	231	215	446	446	446	4	....	436	440	30	22,509	22,539	1,356
Fond du Lac.....	6	6	2	2	256	208	459	459	459	1	3	352	357	16	28,923	29,006	983
Fond du Lac city.	1	1	....	....	2,702	2,511	5,213	5,213	5,213	....	....	8,239	8,239	....	487,100	487,100	200
Forest.....	5	5	3	3	327	243	570	570	570	....	....	398	398	....	28,467	28,467	1,029
Friendship.....	5	5	1	1	240	200	440	440	440	2	....	242	244	....	19,031	19,091	856
Lansing.....	2	2	6	6	285	253	538	538	538	2	1	383	486	100	17,910	18,030	1,895
Marshfield.....	1	1	4	4	357	300	647	647	647	....	....	68	68	....	4,251	4,251	552

Metomen	11	11	4	4	336	340	678	651	3	3	652	658	60	86	64,588	64,728	1,818
Oakfield	7	7	5	5	270	229	499	499	1	8	361	365	20	149	24,512	24,089	1,505
Oscola	8	8	1	1	268	269	527	527	1	...	449	450	41	...	26,715	26,816	1,360
Ripon	8	8	8	8	210	207	417	417	...	...	295	297	...	120	10,453	10,873	2,095
Ripon city .....	...	...	5	5	395	419	814	814	4	2	447	458	100	119	57,847	58,068	728
Rosendale	7	7	2	2	314	271	585	585	...	2	322	324	...	100	35,553	35,653	1,273
Springvale	8	8	5	5	245	213	458	458	4	1	272	277	16	12	29,964	29,992	1,544
Taychedah	6	6	2	2	360	321	681	681	...	1	327	328	...	41	30,662	30,703	1,312
Waupun	8	8	7	7	246	247	493	493	...	2	371	373	...	43	21,592	21,635	2,447
Waupun village .....	...	...	2	2	197	170	367	367	8	1	175	179	134	44	49,502	49,680	376
Totals	143	143	74	74	9,610	8,746	18,356	18,077	31	31	12,205	12,367	707	1163	1153,171	1,155,041	30,975
GRANT—																	
Beetown	8	8	3	3	380	355	715	715	2	8	435	440	64	88	23,682	23,834	1,431
Bloomington	5	5	5	5	224	225	449	434	...	2	284	286	...	12	15,817	15,859	1,296
Blue River	4	3	2	2	104	100	204	184	...	1	161	162	...	7	8,857	8,864	516
Boscobel .....	...	...	...	...	...	274	566	566	...	8	551	559	...	530	49,446	43,976	187
Cassville	4	4	1	1	232	238	465	465	...	3	331	334	...	104	26,897	26,911	721
Clifton	7	7	4	4	189	232	421	372	...	2	308	310	...	73	18,149	18,222	1,331
Ellenboro	6	6	3	3	149	140	289	286	1	1	210	210	3	9	14,580	14,592	738
Fennimore	11	10	4	4	386	301	687	687	2	4	489	495	59	156	34,190	34,405	1,937
Glen Haven	5	5	2	2	205	194	399	399	...	...	368	368	...	...	19,229	19,229	1,938
Harrison	8	8	1	1	220	176	396	396	...	...	297	297	...	...	12,073	12,073	1,056
Hazel Green	6	6	2	2	518	508	1,021	929	1	3	750	754	5	136	51,351	51,492	1,070
Hickory Grove	5	4	4	4	160	141	301	264	2	1	224	227	2	46	18,807	18,855	1,092
Jamestown	7	7	...	...	258	233	491	491	...	...	308	308	...	...	18,896	18,896	1,007
Lancaster	9	8	6	6	474	458	927	902	...	3	595	598	...	65	20,852	20,917	1,473
Liberty	5	5	2	2	173	157	330	330	1	5	295	301	44	79	18,801	18,824	988
Lima	5	5	5	5	205	198	398	398	4	2	324	330	45	60	20,143	20,248	1,085
Little Grant	6	6	2	2	150	161	311	311	1	...	241	242	...	...	12,532	12,532	1,042
Marion	4	4	4	4	154	142	296	296	...	...	156	156	...	...	7,564	7,564	1,139
Millville	1	1	3	3	60	53	113	53	...	...	81	81	...	...	3,259	3,259	426
Mount Hope	3	3	4	4	102	136	300	300	...	...	248	248	...	...	14,457	14,457	985

TABLE No. II.—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Whole No. of School Dis. in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Dis. in the town.	No. of parts of Dis. which have reported.	No. of male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 yrs of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 yrs in dis. maintaining sch. 8 or more months.	No. under 4 yrs who have attended sch.	No. over 20 yrs who have attended sch.	No. ov. 4 and under 20 yrs of age who have attended sch.	Total No. dif. pupils who have attended sch. during year.	No. day's attendance pup. un. 4 yrs age.	No. day's attendance pupils over 20 yrs	No. day's attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. day's attendance of pupils during the year.	No. days school been taught by qualified teacher during yr.
Dodge, 2d Dis.—con.																	
Fox Lake.....	3	3	8	8	375	327	702	702	3	6	288	297	102	284	14,246	14,457	1,606
Lowell.....	6	6	9	9	496	444	940	940	3	3	510	651	124	124	27,153	32,813	1,667
Oae Grove.....	9	8	6	6	415	371	786	704	3	4	543	560	42	108	46,931	47,081	2,004
Portland.....	5	5	6	6	282	270	552	552	1	4	456	461	6	217	25,523	25,746	1,612
Shields.....	4	4	2	2	297	219	516	516	4	4	429	344	30	...	17,847	17,218	725
Trenton.....	10	10	6	6	348	322	670	408	4	8	385	404	32	217	34,807	34,262	2,621
Westford.....	5	5	4	4	274	288	562	324	4	1	389	394	57	66	48,357	49,090	1,111
Waupun Village..	2	2	.....	.....	127	138	265	266	.....	.....	175	221	.....	.....	25,396	25,396	190
Totals.....	78	76	59	58	4,513	4,247	8,760	7,930	27	43	5,009	5,176	442	1,458	348,804	348,084	17,863
DOCK—																	
Bailey's Harbor...	1	1	.....	.....	31	30	61	61	1	.....	43	44	11	.....	2,411	2,422	123
Clay Banks.....	2	2	.....	.....	32	33	65	32	.....	.....	49	49	.....	.....	2,261	2,261	211
Egg Harbor.....	3	3	.....	.....	32	23	55	43	4	.....	47	51	66	.....	2,937	2,937	278
Forestville.....	1	1	.....	.....	33	30	63	63	.....	.....	41	41	.....	.....	1,828	1,828	110
Gardner.....	2	2	.....	.....	34	34	68	27	.....	.....	68	68	.....	.....	1,494	1,494	255
Gibraltar.....	4	4	.....	.....	81	64	145	51	1	1	139	131	39	11	4,203	4,254	419
Liberty Grove....	3	3	.....	.....	31	18	49	25	1	.....	60	61	3	.....	2,506	2,509	259

Nasawaupsee.....	3	2	1	1	70	58	128	128	.....	89	.....	4,233	4,232	398
Evastopol.....	3	3	.....	.....	59	45	104	104	.....	72	.....	3,997	3,997	401
Sturgeon Bay.....	4	4	.....	.....	100	101	201	195	1	166	28	12,636	12,703	601
Washington.....	3	1	.....	.....	64	58	122	122	3	81	20	6,320	6,320	198
Totals.....	28	26	1	1	567	494	1,061	867	11	7	863	44,746	45,143	33,312
DOUGLAS—														
Superior.....	4	4	.....	.....	117	86	203	203	1	.....	197	21,822	21,823	606
DUNN—														
Dunn.....	6	6	3	3	161	165	326	255	.....	268	.....	16,980	16,980	1,173
Eau Galla.....	3	3	1	1	146	133	279	238	.....	172	.....	10,797	10,797	514
Elk Mound.....	3	3	1	1	51	38	89	20	.....	59	.....	2,353	2,353	398
Grant.....	.....	.....	1	1	10	14	24	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	44
Lucas.....	2	2	.....	.....	44	49	93	59	.....	65	.....	4,520	4,520	261
Menomone.....	9	8	2	2	289	213	502	362	.....	354	.....	16,950	16,950	587
New Haven.....	5	2	.....	.....	38	27	65	65	.....	44	.....	2,201	2,201	221
Pera.....	3	3	1	1	39	33	72	72	.....	65	.....	3,451	3,451	346
Red Cedar.....	7	7	1	1	214	170	384	189	4	153	46	6,590	6,784	621
Rock Creek.....	1	1	2	2	54	32	86	54	.....	77	.....	5,403	5,403	337
Spring Brook.....	4	4	2	.....	155	135	290	201	.....	225	.....	14,993	14,993	601
Weston.....	4	3	.....	.....	53	60	103	71	1	80	12	4,071	4,863	332
Totals.....	47	42	13	11	1,254	1,059	2,315	1,576	5	6	1,603	88,309	88,656	5,435
EAU CLAIRE—														
Bridge Creek.....	3	3	2	1	131	115	246	246	2	1	143	13,959	14,078	499
Brunswick.....	3	3	3	3	71	59	130	130	.....	101	.....	6,577	6,577	518
Eau Claire.....	6	6	1	1	282	284	566	566	.....	524	.....	46,099	46,099	833
Lincoln.....	4	4	1	.....	110	89	194	199	.....	133	.....	6,976	6,976	587
N. Eau Claire.....	3	3	.....	.....	91	83	174	174	.....	164	.....	29,926	29,926	452
Oak Grove.....	2	2	3	1	77	69	146	146	1	79	80	3,685	3,685	260
Otter Creek.....	1	1	3	3	131	119	250	250	1	166	169	9,195	9,237	337

TABLE No. II.—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Whole No. of School Dist. in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Dis. in the town.	No. of parts of Dis. which have reptd.	No. of Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in Dist. maintaining school 6 or more months.	No. under 4 yrs who have attend'd sch'l.	No. over 20 yrs who have attend'd sch'l.	No. over 4 and under 20 years of age who have attend'd sch'l.	Total No. dif. pupils sch'l during year.	No. day's attendance pupils un. 4 years.	No. day's attendance pupils ov. 20 years.	No. day's attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. day's attendance of pupils during the year.	No. days school been taught by qualified teacher during yr.
Eau Claire—con.																	
Pleasant Valley.....	3	3	2	2	37	47	84	84	.....	.....	48	48	.....	.....	1,487	1,487	294
West Eau Claire.....	.....	3	3	3	276	211	486	486	20	7	385	362	1500	825	82,368	84,193	411
Totals	25	28	18	14	1,205	1,076	1,281	2,281	24	10	1,692	1,726	1520	629	150,222	162,271	4,191
FOND DU LAC—																	
Alto.....	6	6	7	7	287	266	553	553	1	.....	553	554	10	.....	25,099	25,109	1,963
Ashford.....	8	8	3	3	406	346	752	752	1	3	752	756	42	38	80,740	80,815	1,413
Auburn.....	11	11	2	2	346	306	652	654	2	.....	379	381	20	5	25,438	25,458	1,551
Byron.....	9	9	3	3	292	262	554	554	.....	1	555	556	.....	30	87,197	87,227	1,718
Calumet.....	4	4	1	1	356	338	694	694	.....	1	242	243	.....	60	23,506	23,566	884
Eden.....	5	5	4	4	344	311	655	692	.....	.....	554	554	.....	20	20,218	20,218	1,042
Eldorado.....	6	6	1	1	346	316	664	664	2	5	400	407	58	198	29,337	29,393	1,049
Empire.....	7	7	1	1	231	215	446	446	4	.....	436	440	80	.....	29,509	29,539	1,356
Fond du Lac.....	6	6	2	2	256	208	459	417	1	3	353	357	16	54	23,925	23,996	985
Fond du Lac city.....	1	1	.....	.....	2,702	2,511	5,213	5,213	.....	.....	3,239	3,239	.....	487	487,100	487,100	200
Forest.....	5	5	3	3	327	248	570	570	.....	.....	398	398	.....	.....	28,467	28,467	1,029
Friendship.....	5	5	1	1	240	200	440	431	2	.....	382	384	40	.....	19,031	19,091	856
Lamarine.....	6	6	6	6	285	253	538	538	2	1	388	480	100	80	17,910	18,020	1,895
Marshfield.....	1	1	4	4	357	390	647	647	.....	.....	68	68	.....	.....	4,251	4,251	562

Metomen	11	11	4	4	338	340	678	651	8	8	652	658	60	80	64,588	64,726	1,818
Oakfield	7	7	5	5	270	229	490	489	1	8	361	365	20	149	24,512	24,689	1,803
Oseola	8	8	1	1	268	269	527	527	1	...	293	297	41	...	26,715	26,816	1,360
Ripon	8	8	3	3	210	207	417	417	...	2	295	297	...	...	10,453	10,873	2,095
Ripon city .....	...	...	5	5	395	419	814	814	4	2	447	458	100	119	57,847	58,066	728
Rosendale	7	7	2	2	314	271	583	583	...	2	322	324	...	100	35,558	35,653	1,273
Springvale	8	8	5	5	245	213	458	458	4	1	272	277	16	12	29,964	29,992	1,544
Taycheedah	6	6	2	2	360	321	681	681	...	1	327	328	...	41	30,662	30,708	1,312
Waupun	8	8	7	7	246	247	493	493	...	2	871	873	...	43	21,592	21,635	2,447
Waupun village .....	...	...	2	2	197	170	367	367	8	1	175	179	134	44	49,502	49,680	376
Totals	143	143	74	74	9,610	8,746	18,356	18,077	31	31	12,205	12,367	707	1163	1153,171	1155,041	30,975
GRANT—																	
Beetown	8	8	3	3	380	355	715	715	2	3	435	440	64	88	23,682	23,834	1,431
Bloomington	5	5	5	5	224	225	449	434	...	2	284	286	...	12	15,847	15,859	1,296
Blue River	4	3	2	2	104	100	204	184	...	1	161	162	...	7	8,857	8,864	516
Boscobel	1	1	...	...	292	274	566	566	...	8	551	559	...	530	43,446	43,976	187
Cassville	4	4	1	1	232	233	465	465	...	3	331	334	...	104	26,807	26,811	721
Clifton	7	7	4	4	189	232	421	372	...	2	308	310	...	78	18,149	18,222	1,331
Ellenboro	6	6	3	3	149	140	289	286	1	1	208	210	3	9	14,580	14,592	738
Fennimore	11	10	4	4	386	301	687	687	2	4	489	495	59	166	34,190	34,405	1,957
Glen Haven	5	5	2	2	205	194	399	399	...	...	368	368	...	...	19,229	19,229	993
Harrison	8	8	1	1	220	176	396	396	...	...	297	297	...	...	12,073	12,073	1,066
Hazel Green	6	6	3	3	518	508	1,021	929	1	8	750	754	5	136	51,351	51,492	1,070
Hickory Grove	5	4	4	4	160	141	301	264	2	1	224	227	2	46	18,807	18,855	1,092
Jamestown	7	7	...	...	258	263	491	491	...	...	808	808	...	...	18,896	18,896	1,007
Lancaster	9	8	6	6	474	458	927	902	...	3	595	598	...	65	20,852	20,917	1,473
Liberty	5	5	2	2	173	157	330	330	1	5	295	301	44	79	18,801	18,424	968
Lima	5	5	5	5	205	198	398	398	4	2	324	330	45	60	20,148	20,243	1,085
Little Grant	6	6	2	2	150	161	311	311	1	...	241	242	...	...	12,532	12,532	1,042
Marion	4	4	4	4	154	142	296	296	...	...	156	156	...	...	7,564	7,564	1,039
Millville	1	1	3	3	60	53	113	53	...	...	81	81	...	...	3,259	3,259	426
Mount Hope	3	3	4	4	162	138	300	300	...	...	248	248	...	...	14,457	14,457	985

TABLE No. II.—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Whole No. of School Dis. in the town.	No. Districts which have reported	Whole No. of parts of Dis. in the town.	No. of parts of Dis. which have reported.	No. of Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. over 4 and under 20 yrs who have attended sch.	No. over 20 yrs who have attended sch.	No. under 4 yrs who have attended sch. more months.	No. over 4 and under 20 yrs in dis. main- taining school 6 or more months.	No. over 4 yrs who have attended sch.	No. over 20 yrs who have attended sch.	No. over 4 and under 20 yrs who have attended school during year.	Total No. dif. pupils attended school.	No. day's attendance pupil under 4 yrs.	No. day's attendance pupils over 20 yrs.	No. day's attendance pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. day's attendance of dif- fer- ent pupils during the year.	No. days school been taught by qualified teacher during y'r.
GRANT—concluded.																				
Muscoda.....	5	5	.....	.....	142	140	282	1	.....	282	282	121	55	.....	120	121	.....	4,377	4,432	665
Paris.....	4	4	2	2	156	178	329	.....	1	329	329	214	.....	67	213	214	.....	9,620	9,686	750
Patch Grove.....	2	2	8	8	186	145	331	.....	.....	331	331	260	.....	.....	260	260	.....	20,585	20,585	1,346
Platteville.....	8	8	3	2	642	650	1,292	.....	.....	1,292	1,292	844	.....	252	844	847	.....	72,787	73,039	1,079
Potosi.....	9	8	3	3	624	581	1,204	.....	.....	1,204	1,204	598	.....	98	597	598	.....	24,625	24,728	1,044
Smeltzer.....	6	6	3	3	285	237	522	.....	.....	522	522	414	.....	86	411	414	.....	22,836	22,722	1,283
Waterloo.....	7	6	1	1	161	154	315	.....	.....	315	315	183	.....	11	181	183	.....	16,466	16,555	816
Watertown.....	4	4	1	1	100	99	199	.....	.....	199	199	182	.....	8	181	182	.....	8,666	8,669	816
Wingville.....	5	5	3	3	187	149	336	.....	.....	336	336	221	.....	.....	221	221	.....	15,045	15,045	984
Woodman.....	3	3	4	3	106	101	207	.....	.....	207	207	153	.....	33	151	153	.....	8,570	8,686	742
Wyalusing.....	4	4	3	2	151	159	310	.....	.....	310	310	209	.....	299	209	209	.....	17,832	17,631	880
Totals.	167	161	88	85	7,415	6,991	14,406	19	57	14,105	14,105	10,188	388	2213	10,188	388	2213	618,231	620,832	30,538
GREEN—																				
Adams.....	6	6	1	1	171	184	355	.....	.....	355	355	292	.....	55	292	294	.....	16,694	16,749	902
Albany.....	7	7	3	2	276	290	566	.....	.....	566	566	464	.....	287	464	465	.....	34,147	34,618	1,487
Brooklyn.....	5	5	5	5	214	231	445	.....	.....	445	445	392	.....	1	392	392	.....	35,088	35,084	1,466
Cadiz.....	8	8	4	4	288	256	544	.....	.....	544	544	413	.....	2	407	413	.....	24,190	24,190	1,359

Olarno.....	10	9	1	1	324	288	612	554	.....	554	554	.....	554	.....	30,069	1,128
Decatur.....	9	9	3	3	408	417	820	820	3	1	683	685	10	65	53,444	1,415
Effet.....	5	5	5	5	200	184	384	384	3	1	384	388	81	40	25,492	891
Jefferson.....	7	7	3	3	340	344	690	611	.....	2	693	695	.....	85	40,972	1,518
Jordan.....	5	5	2	2	228	205	428	392	.....	1	323	324	.....	39	18,726	842
Monroe.....	5	5	5	5	668	705	1,378	1,062	.....	3	1,115	1,166	.....	186	95,156	1,636
Mt. Pleasant.....	6	8	1	1	276	270	546	546	4	3	420	427	78	53	31,672	1,474
New Glarus.....	4	4	4	4	198	147	345	845	.....	.....	256	259	.....	.....	8,001	1,050
Spring Grove.....	8	8	1	1	251	226	477	833	3	4	371	337	.....	98	26,335	1,203
Sylvester.....	4	4	8	8	206	212	418	426	4	1	363	368	111	64	27,025	1,281
Washington.....	6	6	3	3	187	165	352	352	.....	.....	229	.....	.....	.....	12,437	1,264
York.....	3	3	3	3	186	171	356	298	.....	4	223	227	.....	28	16,470	635
Totals.....	100	92	52	51	4,416	4,285	8,711	7,919	23	31	7,169	7,042	362	952	495,830	19,500

GREEN LAKE—																
Berlin.....	3	3	6	6	229	219	448	364	.....	.....	381	381	.....	.....	32,419	1,508
Berlin City.....	1	1	.....	.....	503	592	1,025	933	.....	.....	675	673	.....	.....	88,431	2,400
Brooklyn.....	3	3	8	8	221	205	426	412	2	.....	357	359	37	.....	27,780	1,734
Dayton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	295	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green Lake.....	8	8	9	9	296	253	549	370	3	2	379	407	.....	144	37,033	2,355
Kingston.....	1	1	5	5	156	155	311	215	.....	.....	206	206	.....	.....	6,091	889
Kingston village.....	1	1	3	3	59	73	132	137	.....	5	164	169	.....	226	12,770	13,996
Mackford.....	6	5	5	4	196	165	361	383	.....	3	266	269	.....	97	18,360	1,356
Manchester.....	7	7	2	2	225	206	431	435	.....	.....	275	275	.....	.....	14,208	1,232
Markesan village.....	1	1	.....	.....	60	68	128	115	.....	.....	130	130	.....	.....	8,337	820
Marquette.....	2	2	4	3	156	156	312	238	.....	1	164	165	.....	20	11,317	1,337
Princeton.....	3	3	7	7	292	335	627	834	1	1	410	412	16	27	25,341	25,383
St. Marie.....	2	2	5	5	130	117	247	246	1	2	170	173	2	140	6,332	1,096
Seneca.....	4	4	2	2	81	80	161	148	1	2	125	128	45	85	13,561	847
Totals.....	42	41	56	54	2,604	2,554	5,158	4,616	8	16	3,702	3,749	99	789	301,730	15,797

TABLE No. II.—Districts, Children and School Attendance.—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Whole No. of School Dis. in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Dis. in the town.	No. of parts of Dis. which have rep'd.	No. of Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in dis. maintaining school 5 or more months.	No. under 4 yrs. who have attended sch.	No. over 20 yrs. who have attended sch.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attended sch.	Total No. dif. pupils school during year.	No. day attendance pupils under 4 yrs.	No. day attendance pupils over 20 yrs.	No. pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attendance of pupils during the year.	No. days school been taught by qualified teacher during yr.
Iowa—continued.																	
Arena.....	13	13	3	3	378	339	717	687	...	1	549	550	...	152	29,069	29,221	1,646
Clive.....	4	4	2	2	155	142	296	186	...	...	186	192	...	...	8,475	8,475	845
Dodgeville.....	14	12	2	2	813	796	1,609	1,609	...	2	1,299	1,301	...	35	81,277	81,312	2,161
Highland.....	10	10	3	3	662	512	1,274	1,274	...	6	775	781	...	186	37,682	37,868	1,723
Linden.....	11	10	1	1	463	430	893	893	2	2	617	619	...	92	41,582	41,674	1,598
Mifflin.....	10	9	...	...	307	330	537	537	...	3	392	409	...	256	24,779	25,085	1,209
Mineral Point, city	1	1	...	...	613	611	1,224	1,224	...	3	718	718	...	...	50,563	50,563	200
Mineral Point, town	11	11	1	1	942	298	640	640	4	4	384	392	15	234	21,908	22,157	1,428
Moscow.....	6	5	1	1	186	172	338	319	...	...	61	186	...	...	4,962	4,962	694
Pulaski.....	6	6	1	1	272	228	500	500	...	2	406	408	...	81	25,260	25,341	1,128
Ridgeway.....	12	12	3	2	570	478	1,048	1,029	2	11	722	735	...	546	46,623	47,169	2,046
Waldwick.....	7	6	...	...	177	187	364	364	...	1	272	278	...	19	14,741	14,760	721
Wyoming.....	7	7	1	1	120	142	262	262	1	...	163	168	...	...	1,664	9,004	1,064
Totals	112	106	18	17	5,058	4,663	9,723	9,524	9	37	6,544	6,721	15	1,601	387,984	397,541	16,483
JACKSON—																	
Albion.....	7	5	1	1	286	296	582	504	...	...	289	289	...	...	29,128	29,128	676
Alma.....	12	11	2	2	271	242	514	514	3	8	452	458	156	151	31,603	31,910	1,633
Hixton.....	5	5	3	3	155	157	312	312	1	2	224	227	7	046	16,313	16,368	1,208

Irving.....	6	6	6	189	156	345	345	1	272	278	75	18,787	18,862	788		
Manchester.....	6	5	1	79	55	90	90	.....	99	99	.....	7,140	7,140	605	
Melrose.....	8	7	2	168	160	452	852	1	245	246	27	16,765	16,792	1,159		
Northfield.....	5	2	.....	44	23	41	47	.....	41	41	.....	1,801	1,301	176	
Springfield.....	4	4	1	126	111	237	237	1	162	167	18	9,574	9,631	715		
Totals	53	45	10	8	1,308	1,191	2,399	2,401	6	1,784	1,800	203	335	125,611	126,152	6,939
JEFFESON—																
Aztalan.....	5	5	4	237	218	455	455	1	202	208	42	11,125	11,167	1,324		
Coldspring.....	4	4	2	169	139	308	308	1	274	276	16	81,927	19,624	1,875		
Cencord.....	4	4	8	328	292	620	620	13	487	503	178	27	34,039	34,244	1,524	
Farmington.....	8	8	4	589	513	1,102	1,102	6	416	422	70	.....	31,504	31,574	1,522
Hebron.....	5	5	3	250	250	590	590	.....	224	226	.....	47	16,264	16,264	1,210
Ixonia.....	7	7	6	249	324	673	673	3	483	443	27	249	24,779	25,055	1,872	
Jefferson.....	16	16	4	814	776	1,590	1,590	2	804	810	117	135	60,508	60,760	2,080	
Koshkonong.....	4	4	6	517	518	1,035	1,035	.....	4	678	682	148	55,643	55,691	1,709
Lake Mills.....	2	2	9	263	227	540	540	.....	4	451	455	142	29,616	29,758	1,553
Milford.....	7	7	4	288	311	599	599	1	240	241	7	.....	16,320	16,227	1,271
Oakland.....	5	5	6	204	186	390	390	5	270	277	120	48	18,779	18,947	1,203	
Palmyra.....	4	4	5	318	294	612	612	.....	2	468	470	4	48,966	48,970	1,431
Sullivan.....	4	4	5	352	331	683	683	8	483	490	68	284	35,696	35,998	1,513	
Sumner.....	1	1	3	89	96	185	185	.....	1	153	154	52	7,638	7,690	462
Waterloo.....	4	4	6	260	250	510	510	1	280	182	26	34	11,396	11,451	921	
Waterloo village.....	1	1	.....	131	154	285	285	.....	82	82	.....	7,421	7,421	181	
Watertown.....	8	8	3	476	477	953	953	.....	2	457	459	54	87,634	87,688	1,538
Watertown city.....	1	1	.....	1,761	2,031	3,792	3,792	.....	1,155	1,155	.....	.....	156,811	156,811	1,200
Totals	90	90	78	7,395	7,437	14,832	14,832	35	7,557	7,630	629	1,297	618,318	620,239	23,389	
JUNEAU—																
Armenia.....	3	3	.....	52	48	100	100	2	75	77	12	.....	3,880	3,892	330
Clearfield.....	2	2	.....	24	18	37	37	2	29	31	14	.....	809	823	179
Fountain.....	4	4	.....	110	104	214	214	.....	198	198	.....	9,455	9,455	539	

TABLE No. II—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued.

Counties and Towns.		Whole No. of school Dis. in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Dis. in the town.	No. of parts of Dis. which have rep'd.	No. of Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age.	and under 20 years of age in the town.	No. over 4 and under 20 yrs. who have attended sch.	No. under 4 yrs. who have attended sch.	No. over 20 yrs. who have attended sch.	Total No. dif. pupils who have attended sch. during year.	No. day's attendance pupils under 4 yrs.	No. day's attendance pupils over 20 yrs.	No. days over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attendance of pupils during the year.	No. days school been taught by qualified teacher during yr.
JUNEAU—concluded.																		
Germantown.....	6	6	6	....	....	113	103	216	116	2	....	180	182	5	....	10,112	10,117	696
Kildare.....	5	5	5	1	1	175	159	384	256	....	....	256	256	....	....	13,365	13,365	684
Lemonweir*.....	7	7	7	1	1	207	182	389	308	1	....	305	306	20	....	16,869	16,889	1,028
Lindina.....	5	5	5	3	3	181	205	389	303	....	....	290	293	....	123	22,948	22,971	1,054
Lisbon.....	3	3	3	2	2	315	290	605	564	1	....	175	176	79	70	41,023	41,172	872
Lyndon.....	4	4	4	1	1	217	97	214	214	....	....	125	125	....	....	11,088	11,088	624
Marion.....	3	3	3	....	....	66	66	132	125	....	....	125	125	....	....	5,866	5,866	374
Marston.....	....	....	....	1	1	178	165	343	343	....	....	284	286	....	119	19,773	19,892	195
Necedah.....	2	2	2	....	....	154	155	309	309	....	....	244	244	....	....	16,477	16,477	448
Plymouth.....	5	5	5	2	2	148	124	272	279	....	....	258	262	....	127	16,902	17,029	871
Orange.....	2	2	2	1	1	37	32	69	69	....	....	33	35	....	104	1,528	1,532	376
Seven Mile Creek.....	7	7	7	3	3	170	147	317	317	....	....	239	239	....	....	15,032	15,032	1,408
Summit.....	8	8	8	....	....	147	123	270	270	....	....	208	208	....	....	7,117	7,117	1,000
Wonegoc.....	6	6	6	4	4	155	168	323	268	1	....	268	269	3	....	15,936	15,939	1,398
Total.....	72	72	72	19	19	2,332	2,181	4,533	4,087	9	12	3,731	3,752	133	513	226,480	227,156	12,067
KENOSHA—																		
Brighton.....	9	9	9	4	4	243	236	481	377	....	....	384	386	....	113	17,325	17,436	1,322
Bristol.....	9	9	9	4	4	206	199	405	405	....	....	283	287	....	158	16,838	16,906	1,242

Kenosha city.	772	824	1,596	1,589	...	828	328	...	138,400	138,400	200
Pleasant Prairie.	276	276	552	539	...	478	475	...	86,004	86,133	1,984
Paris.	216	207	428	428	1	355	357	18	17,556	17,594	1,763
Randall.	8	83	107	190	...	117	117	...	10,279	10,279	572
Salem.	294	262	556	556	1	450	459	4	35,183	35,306	1,814
Somers.	311	251	562	562	1	329	330	3	25,535	25,535	2,080
Wheatland.	186	188	374	374	...	193	195	174	11,712	11,886	738
Total.	2,611	2,528	5,139	5,009	3	3,362	3,384	22	308,827	309,566	11,115
KEWAUNEE—											
Alnepee.	263	243	506	506	...	387	387	...	5,170	5,170	878
Carlton.	239	180	419	419	...	222	222	...	15,925	15,925	768
Casco.	228	191	419	167	...	219	219	...	14,470	14,470	785
Franklin.	121	126	247	83	1	157	...	30	...	...	394
Kewaunee.	311	226	537	234	1	234	704	40	...	...	622
Lincoln.	107	82	189	39	...	39	...	...	...	...	...
Montpelier.	129	107	236	126	1	128	128	9	8	18,013	381
Pierce.	104	82	186	108	...	108	108	...	...	...	...
Red River.	200	201	401	68	...	79	79	...	...	...	382
Total.	1,702	1,438	3,140	1,750	3	3,315	1,886	79	8	46,754	4,210
LA CROSSE—											
Bangor.	235	195	430	348	...	354	357	...	28,020	28,080	828
Burns.	173	152	325	318	2	285	287	17	...	...	1,357
Campbell.	240	202	442	287	11	298	286	540	...	...	473
Farmington.	3	196	397	297	...	250	252	...	5,814	5,814	1,278
Greenfield.	116	135	251	251	9	202	211	526	...	...	995
Hamilton.	417	453	870	591	9	630	655	136	...	...	1,575
Holland.	101	82	183	183	...	117	117	...	27,578	27,578	7,327
Jackson.	163	141	304	304	...	170	170	...	7,302	7,302	915

TABLE No. II.—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Whole No. of Schol- Dis in the town.	No Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Dis in the town.	No of parts of Dis. which have rept'd.	No. of Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 yrs of age in town.	No. ov. 4 and und 20 ya. in dis. main- taining school 3 or more months.	No. un. 4 yrs who have attended sch.	No. ov. 20 yrs. who have attended sch.	No. ov. 4 and un. 20 yrs of age who have attended sch.	Total No diff. pupils who have attended sch. during year.	No. dy's attendance pup. un 4 yrs age.	No days attendance pup. ov 20 yrs age	No. dy's attendance of pupils over 4 & under 20 yrs. age.	Total No. day's at- tendance of differ- ent pupils during the year.	No. dys school been taught by qualified teacher during yr.
LA CROSSE—con.																	
La Crosse city.....	8	8	.....	.....	918	1,055	1,978	1,978	17	2	1,028	1,042	1125	109	119215	120,449	200
Onalaska.....	5	5	2	2	269	222	491	491	1	2	352	355	8	106	18,377	18,485	1,428
Shelby.....	2	2	2	2	79	76	154	154	.....	.....	102	102	.....	.....	5,954	5,954	556
Washington.....	4	4	1	1	143	146	289	289	.....	1	159	160	.....	20	7,608	7,628	472
Totals.....	55	54	26	24	3,055	3,054	6,109	6,481	49	23	3,882	3,964	2406	910	265669	286,986	10,399
LA FAYETTE—																	
Argyle.....	10	10	.....	.....	292	259	551	365	.....	.....	.....	368	.....	.....	14,073	14,073	.....
Belmont.....	8	8	.....	.....	202	183	386	386	20	.....	302	274	78	.....	21,133	21,212	1,067
Benton.....	11	11	.....	.....	442	477	919	.....	.....	.....	871	642	.....	.....	29,112	19,751	1,608
Centre.....	13	13	.....	.....	478	736	1,214	.....	8	11	956	975	152	.....	24,699	24,747	1,083
Elk Grove.....	9	9	.....	.....	826	298	623	581	1	8	406	412	.....	52	6,212	13,112	1,142
Fayette.....	11	10	.....	.....	287	229	466	469	3	4	384	343	40	40	12,353	11,896	1,272
Gratiot.....	17	17	.....	.....	213	273	486	556	1	1	465	468	5	76	82,717	32,797	2,274
Kendall.....	8	8	.....	.....	263	232	495	457	.....	4	338	342	.....	147	17,919	18,067	1,087
Monticello.....	3	3	.....	.....	100	96	186	.....	.....	5	35	243	.....	173	14,841	19,781	871
New Diggins.....	4	4	.....	.....	375	337	712	712	.....	.....	333	333	.....	.....	18,485	18,485	411
Shullsburg.....	7	7	.....	.....	623	683	1,206	1,196	21	1	879	901	1204	1763,101	54,322	1,106	
Wayne.....	10	10	.....	.....	203	184	387	.....	.....	8	337	336	20	121,18,015	18,756	1,352	

[illegible]

TABLE No. II.—Districts, Children and School Attendance.—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Whole No. of School Dis. in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Dis. in the town.	No. of parts of Dis. which have rep'd.	No. of Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 yrs. in dis. maintaining sch. 8 or more months.	No. under 4 yrs. who have attended sch.	No. over 20 yrs. who have attended sch.	No. ov. 4 and under 20 years of age who have attended sch.	Total No. dif. pupils who have attended sch. during year.	No. day's attendance pupils un. 4 years.	No. pupils ov. 20 yrs.	No. day's attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. day's attendance of pupils during the year.	No. days school been taught by qualified teacher during yr.
MARATHON—cont'd.—																	
Marathon.....	5	4	4	4	75	55	130	125	1	46	74	1,607	96	25	342	4,656	396
Mosinee.....	5	4	4	4	72	45	117	73	1	78	94	78	96	20	542	10,207	642
Stettin.....	8	8	4	4	67	82	149	73	2	60	60	69	16	...	1,023	1,025	110
Texas.....	4	4	2	2	32	45	77	56	1	184	145	146	...	...	4,853	4,870	510
Wausau.....	9	6	2	2	90	94	184	296	...	213	213	213	...	...	10,135	10,135	676
Wausau Village...	1	1	1	1	157	139	296	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,229	22,229	220
Weston.....	1	1	1	1	38	20	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,004	2,004	227
Totals.....	48	34	2	2	728	676	1,404	1,077	3	2	954	2,489	41	20	58,857	67,053	3,861
MARQUETTE—																	
Buffalo.....	5	5	4	4	164	142	306	316	...	4	249	249	...	243	18,478	18,727	1,319
Crystal Lake.....	4	4	3	3	100	97	197	197	...	...	80	80	...	...	3,456	3,456	770
Douglas.....	4	4	...	...	107	111	218	186	1	167	167	167	...	63	7,193	7,193	534
Harris.....	3	3	2	2	87	99	186	186	...	1	138	139	...	68	8,448	8,511	787
Mecan.....	1	1	2	2	78	68	146	146	...	...	66	66	...	...	5,820	5,820	216
Montello.....	3	3	3	3	202	163	355	355	2	269	269	261	38	...	9,623	9,623	892
Moundville.....	3	3	...	...	98	89	187	187	...	...	113	113	...	28	6,420	6,420	415
Neshkoro.....	2	2	1	1	82	84	166	166	...	...	33	37	...	...	6,680	6,680	390
Newton.....	4	4	4	4	122	121	243	243	1	1	105	107	...	44	6,163	6,211	742

Oxford.....	3	3	2	2	87	105	192	192	157	157	.....	11,546	11,546	487
Packwaukee.....	4	4	3	3	105	122	227	227	126	155	20	5,389	5,389	690
Shields.....	1	1	5	5	98	88	186	186	2	119	123	8,003	7,840	624
Springfield.....	3	3	1	1	46	43	89	89	83	90	114	6,083	6,197	374
Westfield.....	1	1	5	2	110	104	214	214	220	212	.....	15,879	15,879	412
Totals.....	41	41	35	32	1,486	1,426	2,912	2,912	1,904	1,946	171	113,621	118,616	8,532
MILWAUKEE-1 Dia.														
Franklin.....	7	7	4	4	391	380	721	721	369	372	.....	23,333	23,319	1,167
Greenfield.....	14	14	6	6	434	422	856	856	528	529	.....	31,896	31,975	1,997
Lake.....	8	8	2	2	422	315	737	737	328	328	.....	28,039	28,059	978
Oak Creek.....	11	11	2	2	551	523	1,074	1,074	622	623	.....	36,464	36,520	1,900
Wauwatosa.....	12	12	2	2	607	584	1,191	1,191	744	750	133	54,602	54,802	2,133
Totals.....	52	52	16	16	2,405	2,174	4,579	4,579	2,591	2,602	133	174,123	174,675	8,225
MILWAUKEE-2 Dia														
Granville.....	11	11	1	1	502	470	972	972	.....	.....	.....	16,293	16,293	1,221
Milwaukee.....	9	9	.....	.....	636	645	1,281	1,281	625	625	.....	48,037	48,037	1,488
Milwaukee City.....	9	9	.....	.....	10,936	11,199	22,135	22,135	9,424	9,424	.....	960,190	960,190	194
Totals.....	29	29	1	1	12,074	12,314	24,388	24,388	10,089	10,089	.....	1,024,520	1,024,520	2,903
MONROE—														
Adrian.....	2	2	2	2	131	107	238	238	127	127	.....	8,735	8,735	300
Angelo.....	5	5	2	2	100	100	200	200	145	145	.....	8,373	8,484	.....
Clifton.....	4	3	.....	.....	68	61	129	129	68	90	160	5,650	5,810	386
Glendale.....	5	5	2	2	94	78	172	172	169	169	.....	10,138	10,244	896
Greenfield.....	2	2	2	2	98	95	193	187	143	143	.....	12,022	12,022	474
Jefferson.....	5	5	2	2	142	135	277	277	171	172	6	5,450	5,456	880
La Fayette.....	3	3	2	2	97	76	173	173	135	136	.....	7,836	7,871	619
Leon.....	7	7	7	7	242	193	435	397	282	282	.....	21,468	21,468	1,902
Lincoln.....	6	6	3	3	192	180	372	372	243	243	.....	12,614	12,614	959

TABLE No. II.—Districts, Children, and School Attendance.—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Whole No. of School Dis. in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Dis. in the town.	No. of parts of Dis. which have rep'd.	No. of Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in dist. maintaining school 8 or more months.	No. under 4 yrs. who have attended sch.	No. over 20 yrs. who have attended sch.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attended sch.	Total No. att. pupils school during year.	No. day's attendance pupils under 4 yrs.	No. day's attendance pupils over 20 yrs.	No. day's attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. day's attendance of different pupils during the year.	No. new school been taught by qualified teachers during yr.
MONROE—continued.																	
Little Falls.....	6	6	1	1	140	85	225	201	194	194	14,900	14,900	803
Oakdale.....	2	2	2	2	97	84	176	175	1	...	182	183	66	10,983	11,049	484	
Portland.....	4	4	2	2	180	111	241	241	...	1	157	168	8	7,727	7,735	727	
Ridgeville.....	3	3	2	2	137	130	267	267	1	...	213	214	...	13,847	13,867	846	
Sheldon.....	3	3	3	3	120	134	254	254	2	2	164	168	36	8,952	9,045	462	
Sparta.....	7	7	4	3	602	633	1,235	1,235	1	1	899	901	17	77,651	77,694	1,550	
Tomah.....	6	6	3	3	281	272	563	526	18	...	94	112	46	5,167	5,213	802	
Wellington.....	6	6	2	2	95	79	174	149	...	2	131	133	...	8,521	8,650	964	
Wilton.....	5	5	3	3	136	129	267	267	...	...	238	238	...	11,218	11,218	656
Totals	80	79	44	43	2,898	2,682	5,580	5,253	48	9	8,743	8,793	415	329	251,307	252,075	13,720
OCONTO—																	
Little Suamico....	2	2	70	57	127	82	1	...	81	82	58	...	3,374	4,132	333
Marionette.....	1	1	116	113	228	228	...	2	136	138	...	89	7,484	7,573	192
Oconto.....	8	6	...	...	109	98	207	104	...	...	104	104	...	6,396	6,396	892
Oconto village....	3	2	...	...	270	253	525	454	...	...	326	326	...	40,103	40,103	375
Pensaukee.....	4	3	...	...	86	83	148	126	2	...	131	131	...	7,731	7,731	461
Peshigo.....	4	4	...	...	177	149	326	326	...	...	197	197	...	12,641	12,641	570

Stiles.....	4	4	4	73	84	157	1	1	71	72	46	30	1,722	2,132	.....
Totals.....	26	22	.....	879	839	1,718	1,319	4	3	1,245	1,108	119	85,454	86,762	2,823
OUTAGAMIE—															
Appleton.....	4	4	.....	567	653	1,220	1,220	.....	4	756	760	180	81,732	81,912	775
Black Creek.....	2	2	.....	28	23	53	45	.....	.....	24	24	.....	1,980	1,980	132
Bovina.....	6	6	.....	64	65	119	119	.....	.....	119	119	.....	5,089	5,089	662
Buchanan.....	3	3	.....	106	98	199	199	.....	.....	120	120	.....	.....	.....	506
Center.....	6	5	.....	174	163	337	337	.....	.....	221	227	.....	.....	.....	904
Dale.....	6	6	1	211	173	384	384	.....	.....	331	331	49	18,604	18,653	925
Ellington.....	7	7	1	180	195	375	264	2	2	264	268	33	16,989	16,076	985
Freedom.....	5	5	1	240	212	452	452	6	1	297	304	63	16,689	17,302	861
Grand Chute.....	9	9	2	325	258	588	583	.....	.....	407	408	64	27,849	27,913	1,698
Greenville.....	8	8	2	313	311	624	592	.....	2	364	366	48	22,906	22,952	1,063
Hortonia.....	4	4	2	215	185	400	400	1	3	299	308	55	21,447	21,681	983
Kaukauna.....	6	6	.....	272	206	478	478	.....	.....	336	336	.....	22,722	22,722	877
Liberty.....	2	2	1	58	55	113	69	.....	.....	96	96	.....	4,744	4,744	511
Maple Creek.....	3	3	2	107	91	198	198	.....	.....	118	118	.....	6,400	6,400	348
Osborn.....	1	1	2	79	74	153	153	.....	.....	81	81	.....	1,541	1,541	418
Seymour.....	1	1	1	24	22	46	46	.....	.....	39	39	.....	7,538	7,538	330
Totals.....	78	72	15	2,938	2,781	5,784	5,539	10	14	3,820	3,850	684	255,839	256,512	11,918
OZAUKEE—															
Belgium.....	8	8	.....	506	498	1,008	1,003	3	.....	452	455	.....	16,845	16,891	1,174
Cedarburg.....	6	6	3	563	532	1,085	1,085	.....	.....	488	488	.....	48,435	48,435	1,453
Fredonia.....	7	7	4	424	395	819	819	2	1	399	402	13	28,212	28,244	1,254
Grafton.....	5	5	2	410	370	780	780	10	.....	490	500	20	16,040	16,060	1,068
Mequon.....	13	13	1	708	694	1,402	1,356	1	1	619	621	50	44,822	44,680	1,882
Port Washington.....	6	6	1	577	555	1,132	1,132	.....	.....	708	709	1	23,864	23,865	767
Saukville.....	5	5	5	423	389	812	812	.....	.....	538	538	.....	21,300	21,300	867
Totals.....	50	50	16	3,600	3,433	7,033	6,987	16	3	3,694	3,713	107	199,818	199,475	8,405

TABLE No. II—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Whole No. of School Dis. in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Dis. in the town.	No. of parts of Dis. which have rep'd	No. of Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in the town.	No. over 4 and under 20 yrs. in dis. maintaining school	No. under 4 yrs. who have attended sch.	No. over 20 yrs. who have attended sch.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attended sch.	Total No. dif. pupils who have attended sch. during year.	No. day's attendance pupils over 4 yrs.	No day's attendance pupils over 20 yrs.	No. day's attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. day's attendance of pupils during the year.	No. day's school been taught by qualified teacher during yr.
PEPIN—																		
Albany.....	8	3	...	...	31	29	60	40	1	...	...	40	41	...	...	3,840	3,896	351
Durand.....	1	1	2	2	131	121	232	264	...	...	...	223	223	...	...	19,558	19,540	470
Frankfort.....	1	1	1	1	56	52	103	50	...	...	...	103	104	...	57	1,654	1,741	198
Lima.....	3	3	4	4	96	70	166	143	...	...	...	155	155	...	...	5,157	5,157	578
Pepin.....	5	5	...	...	153	150	303	296	...	...	2	289	272	...	91	15,138	15,229	609
Stockholm.....	2	2	...	...	64	66	130	77	...	...	6	77	88	...	6	5,157	5,263	217
Waterville.....	4	4	1	1	110	110	220	220	...	...	...	189	189	...	...	10,891	10,891	516
Waubeek.....	1	1	2	2	81	92	173	173	...	...	3	166	196	...	95	10,359	10,454	440
Totals.....	20	20	10	10	722	690	1,412	1,263	1	12	1,222	1,222	1,263	...	249	68,764	69,071	3,379
PIERCE—																		
Clifton.....	4	4	1	1	124	92	216	216	...	...	...	163	163	...	...	10,652	10,652	552
Diamond Bluff.....	1	1	1	1	75	61	136	96	...	...	1	...	98	...	...	...	...	264
Ellsworth.....	3	3	1	1	132	97	229	229	...	...	...	166	168	...	...	10,595	10,595	536
El Paso.....	4	4	1	1	62	61	123	123	...	...	...	109	99	...	7	4,344	4,507	535
Hartland.....	3	3	2	2	45	42	87	101	2	3	...	81	86	144	91	4,322	4,384	570
Isabelle.....	1	1	1	1	18	10	28	27	...	...	...	31	38	...	...	2,473	2,473	808
Martell.....	6	6	5	5	242	203	445	397	2	...	...	176	178	14	...	10,691	10,705	507
Oak Grove.....	4	4	3	3	141	117	258	258	...	...	...	176	188	...	...	13,574	13,574	751

Pleasant Valley...	1	1	4	4	54	55	112	66	...	136	136	...	8,179	567
Prescott...	...	...	1	1	134	199	388	888	...	387	387	...	34,589	180
River Falls...	3	3	5	5	181	196	377	377	7	395	402	...	39,422	1,101
Rock Elm...	1	1	...	...	21	17	38	38	1	17	18	7	931	111
Salem...	2	2	3	3	36	38	74	80	1	62	73	89	4,430	365
Trenton...	3	3	1	1	70	49	119	92	...	106	108	...	4,948	389
Trimbelle...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union...	1	1	1	1	22	14	36	32	...	30	30	...	1,753	176
Totals.....	40	40	33	33	1,407	1,254	2,661	2,515	6	1,859	2,172	254	187,350	6,912
POLK—														
Alden.....	2	2	1	...	31	37	68	68	...	42	42	...	2,895	217
Black Brook...	1	1	...	...	10	12	22	22	...	22	22	...	1,136	116
Farmington...	5	5	...	...	85	97	182	163	...	139	139	...	12,099	681
Falls St. Croix...	5	5	1	1	84	80	164	168	...	145	145	...	9,496	810
Lincoln...	8	8	...	...	33	29	62	62	...	44	44	...	3,450	346
Oscola...	4	4	1	1	92	69	161	154	2	164	156	90	10,588	401
Sterling...	3	3	...	...	13	10	22	23	...	22	22	...	1,254	200
Totals.....	23	22	3	2	347	334	681	659	2	568	570	90	40,913	2,751
PORTAGE—														
Almond.....	7	6	1	1	125	116	241	167	...	167	167	...	7,226	1,036
Amherst...	7	7	5	4	178	173	346	346	...	220	220	...	12,806	881
Belmont...	6	6	...	...	88	103	189	189	1	169	170	...	13,685	879
Buena Vista...	4	4	1	1	113	88	201	201	1	149	150	49	10,814	775
Eau Claire...	2	2	...	...	36	47	83	83	...	55	55	...	3,652	242
Grant...	3	3	...	...	26	30	56	56	...	...	...	...	791	110
Hull...	1	1	3	3	55	50	105	105	...	...	...	...	601	154
Lanark...	2	2	4	4	91	79	170	170	1	140	148	5	4,451	663
Linwood...	3	2	41	21	62	62	...	24	26	...	312	158

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TABLE No. II.—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Whole No. of School Dis. in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Dis. in the town.	No. of parts of Dis. which have rep'd.	No. of Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 yrs in dis. maintaining sch. 8 or more months.	No. und. 4 yrs who have attended sch.	No. over 20 yrs who have attended sch.	No. ov. 4 and under 20 yrs of age who have attended sch.	Total No. dif. pupils who have attended sch. during year.	No. day's attendance pupils un. 4 yrs age.	No. pupils over 20 yrs.	No. day's attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. day's attendance of pupils during the year.	No. days school been taught by qualified teacher during yr.
PORRAGE—concluded.																	
New Hope.....	4	4	.....	.....	132	138	270	270	1	3	162	166	7	29	6,888	6,724	410
Pine Grove.....	2	2	4	4	70	68	138	138	1	.....	88	89	37	.....	6,786	6,823	553
Plover.....	5	5	3	3	203	181	384	384	.....	2	323	325	.....	28	24,399	24,427	1,055
Sharon.....	8	8	1	1	191	194	385	229	.....	.....	189	189	.....	.....	14,290	14,290	829
Stevens Point.....	1	1	1	1	12	13	25	25	6	1	18	25	.....	34	1,044	1,078	243
Stevens Point, city	1	1	2	2	338	328	666	664	2	.....	457	459	20	.....	52,536	52,556	450
Stockton.....	6	6	3	3	111	99	210	173	.....	.....	282	282	.....	.....	3,079	3,707	1,084
Totals.....	62	60	28	27	1,802	1,728	3,530	7,263	11	10	2,895	2,416	69	269	163,110	169,112	9,197
RACINE—																	
Burlington.....	5	5	4	4	455	443	898	869	.....	.....	426	426	.....	.....	35,378	35,378	1,289
Caledonia.....	8	8	7	7	615	559	1,174	1,008	6	5	793	804	215	810	54,511	55,036	2,194
Dover.....	6	6	4	4	248	218	466	410	.....	.....	247	247	.....	.....	28,719	26,719	1,843
Mt. Pleasant.....	9	9	11	11	517	448	965	831	1	1	508	510	27	24	37,495	37,516	2,836
Norway.....	3	3	3	3	217	200	417	417	.....	.....	264	267	.....	65	21,186	21,251	815
Racine city.....	1	1	.....	.....	1,624	1,628	3,252	3,252	.....	.....	2,098	2,103	.....	390	259,000	259,390	290
Raymond.....	7	7	7	7	293	280	573	569	3	4	343	350	850	40	26,341	26,436	1,760
Rochester.....	3	3	7	7	162	154	316	316	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	740

Waterford.....	7	7	2	2	338	266	594	537	8	388	391	50	25,572	25,631	1,298
Yorkville.....	6	6	9	8	263	214	479	406	3	260	263	100	31,135	31,235	1,999
Totals.....	55	55	51	49	4,724	4,409	9,133	8,614	10	5,327	5,361	988	617,330	618,622	14,423
RICHLAND—															
Akan.....	9	9	.....	.....	125	144	269	269	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,078
Bloom.....	7	7	1	1	220	193	413	413	1	269	272	29	15,990	16,036	963
Buena Vista.....	8	5	2	2	222	227	449	437	.....	333	334	.....	24,469	24,481	3,996
Dayton.....	5	5	2	2	137	111	248	248	3	204	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
Eagle.....	9	8	1	1	215	202	417	417	.....	289	291	.....	.....	.....	847
Forest.....	7	7	2	2	316	170	386	386	4	339	344	52	22,257	22,386	1,130
Henrietta.....	4	4	3	3	171	156	327	316	1	311	317	2	15,511	15,743	822
Ithaca.....	5	5	7	7	263	244	507	505	.....	382	382	.....	28,616	28,616	1,449
Marshall.....	8	8	1	1	196	177	373	373	2	357	392	89	16,882	20,662	1,036
Orion.....	6	6	1	.....	165	139	291	294	.....	207	207	.....	12,092	12,092	642
Richland.....	4	4	4	4	284	311	593	.....	3	518	132	20	41,380	44,763	816
Richwood.....	7	7	1	1	264	258	522	522	.....	812	815	40	20,176	20,176	1,109
Rockbridge.....	10	10	.....	.....	200	163	363	363	5	224	237	151	18,416	18,626	876
Sylvan.....	9	9	.....	.....	153	138	293	293	.....	293	293	.....	18,024	13,024	980
Westford.....	7	7	2	2	167	146	313	257	2	237	261	2	10,734	10,819	1,186
Willow.....	5	5	4	4	130	134	264	264	.....	228	229	.....	14,752	.....	1,183
Totals.....	110	110	81	81	3,120	2,913	6,033	5,879	21	4,521	4,006	1443	244,354	237,277	17,843
ROCK—1st dist.															
Avon.....	8	8	3	3	678	107	345	345	4	274	281	300	14,809	15,182	1,384
Center.....	3	3	10	9	209	189	389	389	.....	331	331	.....	23,933	23,933	1,426
Fulton.....	8	8	4	4	362	326	688	574	.....	580	634	15	37,932	38,748	1,699
Janesville.....	6	6	3	3	183	166	349	349	1	263	267	9	17,891	18,129	1,331
Janesville city.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,444	1,681	3,128	3,028	.....	1,307	1,315	.....	226,400	227,700	5,000
Magnolia.....	5	5	3	3	198	200	398	398	.....	308	319	.....	26,464	26,683	1,295

Turtle.....	6	6	5	5	239	212	451	407	2	418	418	98	.....	1,493
Totals.....	53	53	63	63	3,189	3,026	6,215	5,916	8	4,729	4,778	1531	350,144	15,515
ST. CROIX—														
Ceylon.....	3	3	.....	.....	61	66	127	127	.....	102	102	.....	6,462	404
Eau Galle.....	2	2	2	1	80	44	129	110	.....	46	60	.....	4,259	186
Erie.....	5	5	.....	.....	149	178	327	342	5	330	336	103	14,768	1,270
Hammond.....	5	5	2	2	152	118	270	270	3	232	253	26	18,108	822
Hudson.....	2	2	2	2	69	69	138	131	.....	122	122	.....	8,768	613
Hudson City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	320	303	623	555	.....	555	555	.....	38,255	180
Kinnikinnie.....	5	5	6	6	109	86	195	140	.....	145	148	.....	4,264	1,164
Pleasant Valley.....	2	2	3	3	125	119	244	214	12	161	167	49	9,762	3,441
Richmond.....	3	2	.....	.....	113	106	219	219	4	165	165	.....	3,596	.....
Rush River.....	1	1	4	4	211	127	328	126	1	113	115	40	8,100	307
Somerset.....	3	3	.....	.....	75	81	156	156	.....	123	123	.....	6,128	308
Springfield.....	.....	.....	3	3	37	34	71	59	.....	77	.....	.....	6,148	376
St. Joseph.....	2	2	.....	.....	45	50	95	77	.....	77	.....	89	8,376	209
Star Prairie.....	5	5	2	2	122	88	210	60	17	175	126	111	6,002	540
Troy.....	4	4	4	4	120	129	249	228	5	139	146	56	11,343	1,196
Warren.....	1	1	2	2	57	49	106	93	1	43	44	53	8,539	153
Totals.....	43	42	30	29	1,845	1,652	3,497	2,906	27	2,518	2,458	413	147,878	8,169
SAUK—														
Baraboo.....	6	6	4	4	520	508	1,028	912	2	629	634	42	45,724	1,446
Bear Creek.....	8	8	1	1	128	130	258	232	1	189	190	11	7,627	327
Dellona.....	4	3	5	5	99	85	184	93	2	76	106	27	4,536	1,072
Excelsior.....	6	6	5	5	182	142	324	334	1	219	223	53	13,887	1,502
Fairfield.....	6	6	10	1	146	152	298	298	1	268	269	25	20,073	970
Franklin.....	6	5	4	4	168	160	328	264	2	222	224	131	18,817	792
Freedom.....	5	4	1	1	137	153	290	240	.....	227	227	.....	20,203	748
Greenfield.....	4	4	2	2	178	131	309	309	1	255	257	52	12,470	880
Honey Creek.....	6	5	4	3	258	206	464	464	2	316	318	193	20,767	1,056

TABLE No. II.—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Whole No. of School Dist. in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Dist. in the town	No. of parts of Dist. which have rep'd.	No. of Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in Dist. maintaining school 8 or more months.	No. under 4 yrs who have attended sch.	No. over 20 yrs who have attended sch.	No. ov. 4 and under 20 years of age who have attended sch.	Total No. dif. pupils who have attended school during year.	No. day's attendance pupils under 4 yrs.	No. day's attendance pupils over 20 yrs.	No. day's attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. day's attendance of different pupils during the year.	No. days school been taught by qualified teacher during yr.
Sauk—concluded.																	
Ironton.....	8	8	4	4	269	283	532	435	.....	.....	470	390	10	.....	60	22,994	1,533
Lavalle.....	8	6	4	2	167	164	331	273	2	.....	296	300	10	.....	12,627	11,000	854
Merrimac.....	4	4	4	2	171	143	314	276	.....	2	284	295	.....	12	16,192	16,381	824
New Buffalo.....	4	4	5	4	183	189	352	257	3	1	273	277	48	25	14,438	14,491	784
Prairie du Sac.....	5	5	4	3	382	283	765	729	2	3	442	477	114	219	31,168	32,302	1,448
Reedsburg.....	8	8	2	1	256	263	519	57	.....	1	344	427	.....	.....	26,031	27,815	1,034
Spring Green.....	6	6	2	2	222	233	455	.....	.....	2	358	360	.....	126	23,901	24,027	1,258
Sumpter.....	4	4	3	3	156	156	312	272	.....	1	218	219	.....	81	18,772	18,833	915
Troy.....	4	4	6	6	207	159	366	232	2	.....	292	294	19	.....	17,282	17,301	1,003
Washington.....	7	7	3	3	211	184	395	335	6	2	317	325	55	43	19,786	19,894	1,163
Westfield.....	6	6	3	2	152	122	274	274	.....	1	143	139	.....	22	8,126	2,985	888
Winfield.....	7	6	3	2	142	133	275	190	.....	.....	190	190	.....	.....	11,287	11,287	1,032
Woodland.....	6	6	2	2	164	174	338	338	3	2	318	323	120	20	16,817	16,998	1,002
Totals.....	127	121	81	62	4,498	4,213	8,711	6,954	27	24	6,346	6,464	727	939	373,355	397,798	23,020
SHAWANO—																	
Bu le Plain.....	7	6	.....	.....	96	86	185	117	.....	.....	.....	92	.....	.....	6,500	6,509	648
Harland.....	1	1	.....	.....	49	28	74	20	3	.....	28	23	15	.....	503	518	132
Richmond.....	3	3	3	3	47	47	85	44	2	.....	45	47	1	.....	2,148	2,150	408

TABLE No. II.—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Whole No. of School Dis. in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Dis. in the town.	No. of parts of Dis. which have rep'd.	No. of male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. over 4 and under 20 yrs in dis. main- taining school 8 or more months.	No. un. 4 yrs. who have attended sch.	No. ov. 20 yrs. who have attended sch.	No. ov. 4 and under 20 yrs. who have attended sch.	Total No. dif. pupils who have attended sch. during year.	No. days attendance pup. un. 4 yrs. age.	No. days attendance pup. ov. 20 yrs. age.	No. dy's attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 yrs.	Total No. day's at- tendance of differ- ent pupils during the year.	No. dy's school been taught by qualified teacher during yr.
TREMPEALEAU con																	
Preston	3	3	3	1	134	113	247	139	.....	72	103	.....	.....	.....	2,992	2,999	369
Sumner	6	5	.....	2	85	81	166	127	.....	8	127	180	.....	120	8,651	8,771	576
Trempealeau	7	7	2	2	333	318	651	645	3	6	527	511	219	319	39,109	40,023	3,161
Totals	43	43	10	9	1,374	1,269	2,643	2,266	13	18	1,721	1,642	383	644	105,709	108,803	8,346
VERNON—																	
Bergen	3	3	1	1	92	100	162	192	.....	.....	119	119	.....	.....	5,214	5,214	448
Christiana	6	4	2	2	236	214	450	450	.....	5	278	281	.....	40	7,456	7,496	660
Clinton	6	6	1	1	141	136	277	277	1	1	258	260	13	93	14,482	14,588	900
Coon	3	3	1	1	121	126	247	247	.....	7	118	125	.....	177	8,441	8,608	330
Forest	4	4	2	2	115	106	221	196	.....	.....	196	196	.....	.....	11,185	11,185	853
Franklin	10	10	.....	2	210	201	411	401	.....	.....	300	300	.....	.....	19,810	19,810	1851
Genoa	6	6	3	3	84	86	169	169	2	.....	120	122	23	.....	10,069	10,092	978
Greenwood	5	5	1	1	120	121	241	141	2	2	141	145	13	30	5,252	5,295	949
Hamburg	6	6	.....	.....	243	201	444	126	.....	16	89	105	.....	76	7,878	7,454	478
Harmony	4	4	2	2	125	103	228	228	1	8	199	208	16	78	12,644	12,733	798
Hillsborough	4	4	3	3	186	173	359	304	.....	.....	288	288	.....	.....	24,589	24,589	1051
Jefferson	6	6	2	2	212	215	427	316	.....	5	324	329	.....	247	22,961	23,268	1,045
Kickapoo	7	7	.....	.....	198	193	391	391	1	5	321	327	39	99	18,372	18,372	969
Liberty	2	2	3	3	80	53	143	143	3	1	132	136	91	23	6,607	6,721	693

Stark.....	6	6	1	1	132	115	247	197	2	2	187	191	2	50	8,621	8,678	788
Sterling.....	5	5	4	4	174	129	308	251	1	8	303	307	15	134	15,448	15,592	1,284
Union.....	4	4	1	1	93	71	164	164	1	5	115	121	6	70	6,814	6,859	488
Viroqua.....	8	8	6	6	351	360	711	678	3	4	427	433	2	9	27,617	27,528	1,266
Webster.....	5	5	1	1	128	103	281	212	...	6	133	189	...	156	8,256	8,412	556
Wheatland.....	2	2	3	3	112	107	219	219	...	...	78	78	...	...	3,841	3,841	635
Whitestown.....	4	4	3	3	109	100	209	209	...	...	96	96	...	...	10,473	10,473	852
Totals.....	105	103	40	40	3,271	3,012	6,283	5,512	16	65	4,320	4,301	219	278	250,287	251,738	17,301
WALWORTH—																	
Bloomfield.....	6	6	4	4	221	190	411	411	...	1	268	269	...	10	23,989	24,089	1,445
Darien.....	5	5	7	7	288	270	558	558	5	5	468	478	187	252	41,227	41,662	1,877
Delavan.....	6	6	4	4	442	465	907	907	...	3	697	700	...	107	56,831	56,438	1,444
East Troy.....	5	5	4	2	297	308	605	605	...	4	503	509	...	65	43,857	43,922	1,227
Elkhorn.....	1	1	...	...	175	224	399	399	...	...	298	298	...	...	31,410	31,410	200
Geneva.....	4	4	5	5	440	395	835	835	...	4	691	695	...	229	52,818	53,047	1,048
La Fayette.....	6	6	4	4	228	170	398	398	...	2	341	343	...	77	24,396	24,673	1,431
La Grange.....	4	4	5	5	270	246	516	516	...	5	432	437	...	222	28,137	28,361	1,373
Lima.....	5	5	5	5	170	155	325	325	4	1	293	300	198	43	19,894	20,185	1,184
Lyons.....	6	6	3	3	246	222	468	336	1	...	346	347	10	...	18,870	18,881	1,113
Richmond.....	6	6	6	6	327	194	421	333	...	1	327	328	...	85	18,872	18,956	1,302
Sharon.....	7	7	6	6	350	324	674	674	...	...	577	577	...	...	46,604	46,604	2,066
Spring Prairie...	9	9	2	2	246	256	502	502	...	...	409	409	...	...	35,179	35,179	1,441
Sugar Creek.....	5	5	5	5	197	178	375	316	2	4	307	313	56	177	22,988	23,221	1,267
Troy.....	5	5	6	6	236	195	431	431	...	2	318	320	...	112	24,882	24,944	1,661
Walworth.....	5	5	4	4	225	226	451	451	...	...	318	318	...	...	22,025	22,025	1,385
Whitewater.....	6	6	5	7	708	765	1468	1,468	11	...	898	909	230	...	130,442	120,662	1,821
Totals.....	91	90	77	75	4,961	4,783	9,744	9,485	23	82	7,495	7,550	671	1469	631,871	634,209	23,295
WASHINGTON—																	
Addison.....	8	8	2	2	477	431	908	908	...	...	375	375	...	...	30,552	30,552	1,281
Barton.....	6	6	1	1	269	527	526	256	...	...	225	225	...	...	19,900	19,900	1,108

TABLE No. II.—Districts, Children and School Attendance.—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Whole No. of School Dis. in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Dis. in the town.	No. of parts of Dis. which have rep'd.	No. of Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in Dis. maintaining school 3 or more months.	No. under 4 yrs. who have attended sch.	No. over 20 yrs. who have attended sch.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attended sch.	Total No. dis. pupils who have attended school during year.	No day's attendance pupils un. 4 years.	No. day's attendance pupils ov. 20 yrs.	No day's attendance of pupils ov. 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days' attendance of pupils during the year.	No. days school been taught by qualified teachers during yr.
WASHINGTON—cont'd.																	
Erin.....	8	8	8	8	356	272	628	628	...	1	387	388	...	12	25,173	25,183	1,653
Farmington.....	6	6	6	6	397	373	670	770	1	4	460	465	48	73	41,992	42,118	1,677
Germantown.....	9	9	2	2	479	441	920	920	...	...	424	424	...	...	26,284	26,284	1,292
Hartford.....	6	6	5	5	583	523	1,106	222	...	8	605	608	...	57	24,712	29,835	1,670
Jackson.....	8	8	2	2	435	401	836	319	8	...	280	285	79	...	21,422	21,501	1,043
Kewaskum.....	5	5	1	1	281	255	536	536	...	...	285	285	...	...	20,807	20,807	814
Polk.....	8	8	4	4	553	475	1,028	355	...	...	546	546	...	...	46,813	46,813	1,508
Richfield.....	8	8	3	3	374	366	740	602	...	...	371	371	...	...	22,119	22,119	878
Trenton.....	4	4	8	8	382	420	802	483	1	1	480	480	9	50	38,519	38,519	1,208
Wayne.....	6	6	2	2	380	380	760	393	...	...	398	398	...	...	23,030	23,030	904
West Bend.....	6	6	3	3	412	413	825	745	8	2	411	416	80	168	40,672	40,918	1,190
Totals.....	83	83	46	45	5,378	5,007	10,385	7,407	8	11	5,247	5,244	216	355	381,998	387,581	16,316
WAUKESHA—																	
Brookfield.....	6	6	...	7	454	446	900	900	...	3	547	550	...	125	37,671	37,796	1,438
Delafield.....	5	5	6	6	308	305	606	572	...	5	375	380	...	225	49,051	49,276	1,253
Eagle.....	4	4	...	5	219	209	428	428	...	1	258	259	...	9	22,113	22,122	846
Genesee.....	5	5	4	4	340	322	662	555	1	8	434	443	32	221	27,858	28,074	1,953
Libanon.....	4	4	...	7	284	299	583	545	...	3	391	394	...	182	30,591	30,773	1,141
Menomonee.....	6	6	4	6	475	474	949	893	...	3	658	661	...	54	44,636	44,690	1,398

[illegible]

TABLE No. II.—Districts, Children and School Attendance.—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Whole No. of School Dis. in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Dis. in the town.	No. of parts of Dis. which have rep'd.	No. of Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. over 4 and under 20 yrs in dis. maintaining sch. 6 or more months.	No. under 4 yrs who have attended sch.	No. over 20 yrs who have attended sch.	No. ov. 4 and under 20 yrs of age who have attended sch.	Total No. dif. pupils who have attended sch. during year.	No. day's attendance pup. un. 4 yrs age.	No. pupils over 20 yrs	No. day's attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. day's attendance of different pupils during the year.	No. days school been taught by qualified teacher during yr.
WAUSHARA—																
Aurora.....	9	9	9	5	192	183	375	375	3	327	230	79	23,053	23,053	23,132	1,383
Bloomfield.....	6	6	6	1	211	171	382	382	1	272	273	40	11,382	11,382	11,402	1,767
Coloma.....	1	1	1	1	51	75	126	127	1	90	91	8	5,817	5,817	5,826	369
Dakota.....	2	2	2	2	67	49	116	116	...	65	65	...	3,056	3,056	3,056	502
Deerfield.....	2	2	2	2	22	30	52	42	...	52	52	...	2,820	2,820	2,820	260
Hancock.....	2	2	2	3	84	82	143	143	...	90	90	...	5,328	5,328	5,328	549
Leon.....	2	2	2	3	184	153	337	293	6	293	302	53	24,330	24,330	24,991	1,548
Marion.....	5	5	5	3	108	110	218	218	2	206	209	60	12,883	12,883	12,968	894
Mt. Morris.....	4	4	4	4	115	118	233	233	4	132	132	187	9,880	9,880	10,067	1,002
Oasis.....	4	4	4	1	121	92	213	213	...	163	163	...	8,532	8,532	8,532	542
Plainfield.....	5	5	5	3	173	199	372	331	...	332	332	...	10,654	10,654	10,663	1,044
Poyissippi.....	2	2	2	5	117	89	205	175	2	168	170	11	8,830	8,830	8,883	976
Richford.....	5	5	5	3	75	89	164	138	1	131	134	5	1,330	1,330	1,330	746
Rose.....	1	1	1	2	47	36	83	78	2	66	68	...	3,771	3,771	3,771	264
Saxville.....	5	5	5	3	126	102	228	228	1	166	167	...	7,605	7,605	7,681	904
Springwater.....	4	4	4	...	90	94	184	165	4	139	143	176	13,445	13,445	13,445	805
Warren.....	4	4	4	5	125	106	231	158	...	158	158	...	11,001	11,001	11,001	1,412
Wautoma.....	4	4	4	1	108	146	254	147	...	161	161	...	163,537	163,537	164,337	1,373
Totals.....	64	64	49	49	2,016	1,923	3,939	3,561	13	3,007	3,040	169	680	680	680	13,340

WINNEBAGO—

Algoma.....	3	3	3	3	160	168	348	348	.....	.....	197	197	.....	.....	10,862	10,862	923
Black Wolf.....	5	5	1	1	196	175	871	871	.....	7	162	217	.....	.....	13,532	13,778	924
Clayton.....	5	5	6	6	268	281	499	499	1	1	386	387	1	50	25,146	25,195	1,493
Menasha.....	4	3	4	4	556	544	1,100	1,099	1	.....	660	660	40	.....	64,040	64,040	1,154
Neenah.....	3	3	5	5	550	592	1,142	1,142	1	.....	613	694	8	.....	59,876	66,838	1,270
Nekimi.....	5	5	5	5	231	179	410	360	2	3	360	365	19	188	30,248	30,456	1,144
Nepesquin.....	4	4	6	6	225	179	404	404	2	2	298	301	20	110	22,089	22,319	963
Omro.....	4	4	8	8	490	497	987	987	.....	15	861	876	.....	1,198	73,855	74,550	1,648
Oshkosh.....	5	5	2	2	146	127	275	275	.....	.....	159	123	.....	.....	9,571	9,571	938
Oshkosh city.....	1	1	.....	.....	1,942	1,963	3,905	3,905	.....	4	1,536	1,612	.....	221	296,410	296,631	200
Poygan.....	4	4	2	2	189	150	339	339	.....	.....	293	294	.....	.....	13,158	13,178	797
Rushford.....	4	4	8	8	441	410	861	861	.....	1	368	359	.....	32	28,753	30,167	1,709
Utica.....	5	5	6	6	302	246	548	376	2	8	376	386	25	132	29,716	29,915	1,369
Vinland.....	4	4	6	6	210	215	435	379	.....	.....	375	376	.....	.....	25,868	25,359	1,095
Winchester.....	6	6	4	4	275	249	524	524	1	4	337	342	44	49	15,658	15,761	1,246
Winneconne.....	4	4	3	3	312	286	598	598	.....	3	456	461	.....	27	34,181	34,181	1,039
Wolf River.....	5	5	.....	.....	99	95	194	122	1	.....	136	137	11	.....	6,144	6,143	480
Totals.....	71	70	69	69	6,592	6,326	12,988	12,565	12	50	7,555	7,787	168	2,007	758,102	768,944	18,392

WOOD—

Centralia.....	3	3	.....	.....	133	149	232	232	3	.....	196	199	.....	.....	16,280	16,340	430
Grand Rapids.....	4	4	.....	.....	240	243	433	343	1	2	439	441	.....	66	29,310	29,376	527
Rudolph.....	1	1	1	1	75	76	151	151	1	.....	101	101	.....	.....	5,381	5,381	256
Saratoga.....	3	3	.....	.....	53	53	106	106	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....	4,230	4,230	330
Seneca.....	3	3	.....	.....	46	36	82	82	.....	.....	32	32	.....	.....	4,920	4,920	380
Sigel.....	2	2	1	1	51	37	38	48	3	.....	48	50	52	.....	2,931	2,933	342
Totals.....	16	16	2	2	598	594	1,192	1,012	6	2	966	973	112	66	63,052	63,280	2,265

TABLE No. II.—RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

Counties.	Whole No. of School Dis. in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Dis. in the town.	No. of parts of Dis. which have rep'd.	No. of Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. over 4 and under 20 yrs. in dis. main- taining school 3 or more months.	No. under 4 yrs who have attended sch.	No. over 20 yrs. who have attended sch.	No. over 4 and under 20 yrs. who attended school.	Total No. dif. pupils who have attended school during year.	No. day's attendance pupils under 4 yrs.	No. day's attendance pupils over 4 yrs.	No. day's attendance pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days at- tendance of differ- ent pupils during the year.	No. days school been taught by qualified teacher during yr.
Adams.....	42	41	35	31	1144	1065	2209	2074	6	10	1736	1770	198	379	101718	105916	9188
Ashland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	40	82	31	.....	.....	31	31	.....	.....	2370	2370	132
Bayfield.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	60	129	.....	.....	.....	35	35	.....	.....	175	175	175
Brown.....	65	64	14	14	8795	3645	7440	5957	17	5	4028	4119	346	266	320748	321227	10863
Buffalo.....	45	43	14	12	1479	1366	2845	2305	7	14	1812	1833	79	373	154773	155226	6532
Burnett.....	.....	2	.....	.....	45	33	78	78	1	2	78	81	.....	.....	1358	1358	210
Calumet.....	57	56	14	14	2102	2008	4110	3922	17	17	2728	2762	408	373	190991	191766	9262
Chippewa.....	34	34	1	1	843	805	1648	1394	9	2	1130	1129	11	48	61185	47292	3743
Clark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	373	275	648	304	.....	.....	373	374	.....	.....	15556	15607	1489
Columbia.....	120	118	63	63	5487	5216	10703	10593	47	102	7899	8048	391	2007	614030	616428	28710
Crawford.....	69	68	35	31	2473	2312	4785	4604	12	15	3577	3615	268	428	244803	245472	12907
Dane, 1st Dist.,	.....	.....	.....	.....	4305	3932	8257	3739	54	60	4842	5664	269	2047	322454	296631	21247
Dane, 2d Dist.,	94	94	43	41	6208	5864	12072	11499	35	44	7361	7430	431	1306	449985	451722	18154
Dodge, 1st Dist.,	76	76	39	39	4613	4294	8907	8907	18	43	4213	4791	1303	3739	308197	330462	15146
Dodge, 2d Dist.,	78	76	59	58	4513	4247	8760	7930	21	43	5009	5178	442	1458	340803	348086	17885
Door.....	28	26	1	1	567	494	1061	867	11	7	845	863	167	231	44746	45144	3312
Douglas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	86	203	203	.....	.....	196	197	.....	.....	21822	21823	606
Dunn.....	47	42	13	11	1254	1069	2318	1576	5	6	1592	1603	59	288	86311	86318	5436
Eau Claire.....	25	23	18	14	1205	1076	2281	2281	24	10	1692	1726	1520	629	150222	152271	4191
Fond du Lac.....	143	143	74	74	9610	8746	18856	18077	31	31	13206	13367	707	1163	1153171	1165011	30975

Grant.....	167	161	88	85	7415	6991	14406	14105	57	10112	10188	888/2218	618281	620832	30848
Green.....	100	99	52	51	4416	4295	8711	7919	23	7169	7042	382 952	495830	502190	19800
Green Lake.....	42	41	66	64	2604	2654	5158	4761	8	16	3702	99 789	801730	804529	15797
Iowa.....	112	106	18	17	5058	4865	9728	9554	9	37	6544	6721 151801	387984	397541	16468
Jackson.....	53	45	10	8	1308	1191	2401	2401	6	10	1784	1830 335	125611	126152	6959
Jefferson.....	90	90	78	78	7395	7437	14832	14832	35	38	7557	7630 6291297	618318	620239	23889
Juneau.....	72	72	19	11	2352	2181	4583	4087	9	12	3731	3752 183 543	226480	227156	12067
Kenosha.....	51	51	34	34	2611	2628	5189	5009	3	19	3862	3884 22 717	308827	309596	11115
Keweenaw.....	47	40	.....	.....	1702	1438	3140	1750	3	3	1815	1866 79 8	46754	46399	4210
La Crosse.....	55	54	26	24	3055	3054	6109	5481	49	38	3682	3664 2406 910	265660	265986	10399
La Fayette.....	142	140	.....	.....	4430	4494	8924	5709	58	54	5741	5664 1537 1077	308624	309749	17501
Manitowoc.....	88	88	31	31	6414	6162	12576	12392	12	11	6791	6814 160 196	498496	498852	15705
Marathon.....	48	34	2	2	728	676	1404	1077	8	2	954	2489 41 20	53859	67054	8861
Marquette.....	41	41	35	32	1486	1426	2912	2912	13	9	1904	1946 171 517	113621	115516	8582
Milwaukee, 1st dis.....	52	52	16	16	2405	2174	4579	4559	4	7	2591	2602 183 311	174128	174675	8225
Milwaukee, 2d dis.....	29	29	1	1	12074	12314	24388	23622	.....	.....	10089	10089	1024520	1024520	2908
Monroe.....	80	79	44	43	2898	2682	5580	5253	48	9	3743	3798 416 329	251307	252075	13720
Oconto.....	36	22	.....	.....	879	839	1718	1319	4	3	1245	1103 155 119	85454	86762	2823
Outagamie.....	78	72	75	13	2953	2781	5784	5539	10	14	3820	3850 438 634	255239	256612	11918
Ozaukee.....	60	50	16	16	3600	3438	7033	6987	16	8	3694	3713 107 50	199318	199475	8406
Pepin.....	20	20	10	10	722	690	1412	1263	1	12	1322	1263	68764	69071	3379
Pierce.....	40	40	33	33	1407	1254	2661	2515	6	14	1839	2172 254 555	137350	152716	6912
Polk.....	23	22	3	2	347	334	681	659	.....	2	568	670	40013	41003	2751
Portage.....	62	60	28	27	1802	1728	3530	3263	11	10	2395	2416 69 269	163110	169112	9498
Recline.....	55	55	51	49	4724	4409	9138	8814	10	24	5327	5361 592 988	517386	518622	14423
Richland.....	110	110	31	31	3120	2918	6038	5879	21	48	4521	4046 3661443	244254	237277	17843
Rock, 1st dis.....	62	62	41	39	4029	3921	7960	7799	12	56	5033	5178 554 2765	478916	484436	19801
Rock, 2d do.....	58	53	63	63	3189	3026	6215	5916	8	29	4729	4773 991631	350145	359688	15315
St. Croix.....	48	42	39	29	1845	1652	3497	2916	27	30	2518	2458 489 413	147878	111345	8169
Sauk.....	127	121	81	62	4498	4213	8711	6954	27	24	6346	6464 728 940	373357	397791	23020
Shawano.....	18	12	6	5	231	200	431	248	6	.....	185	247 23	10402	10425	1475
Sheboygan.....	98	98	44	44	6231	6048	12379	11991	17	9	7184	7210 233 416	557098	557743	19201
Trempealeau.....	45	43	10	9	1874	1269	2643	2266	18	18	1721	1642 1368 644	108709	108803	8346
Vernon.....	105	105	40	40	3271	3012	6288	5512	16	65	4390	4301 2191278	250291	251788	17801

TABLE No. II.—Recapitulation—concluded.

Counties.	Whole No. of School Dis. in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Dis. in the town.	No. of parts of Dis. which have rep'd.	No. of Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and un- der 20 yrs. in dis. maintaining sch. 5 or more months.	No. under 4 yrs. who have attended sch.	No. over 20 yrs. who have attended sch.	No. ov. 4 and under 20 years of age who have attended sch.	Total No. dif. pupils who have attended sch. during year.	No. day's attendance pup. un. 4 yrs. age.	No. day's attendance pup. ov. 20 yrs. age.	No. day's attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 yrs. age.	Total No. day's at- tendance of differ- ent pupils during the year.	No. days school been taught by qualified teacher during yr.
Walworth.....	91	90	77	75	4961	4788	9744	9485	23	82	7495	7550	671	1469	631871	634209	23285
Washington.....	88	88	46	46	5378	5007	10385	7407	8	11	5247	5264	216	355	381998	387581	16316
Waukecha.....	72	72	98	98	5372	5265	10637	10297	6	58	7097	7158	178	1958	538953	535687	19148
Waupaca.....	71	72	31	27	2526	2298	4824	4522	14	7	3208	3310	261	289	248788	249387	12086
Waushara.....	64	64	49	49	2016	1923	3939	3561	13	20	3007	3040	169	680	163537	164397	14340
Winnebago.....	71	70	69	69	6592	6326	12918	12565	12	50	7585	7787	188	2007	758102	768944	18892
Wood.....	16	16	2	2	598	594	1192	1012	6	2	966	978	112	66	63052	63231	2265
Totals.....	3770	3694	1895	1825	190260	180823	371088	380263	1074	1295	233576	239945	21208	45602	17171237	17276686	716225

TABLE No. III.
SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.							LIBRARIES.			
	No. of schools with two departments.	No. of schools with 3 or more departments.	No. of teachers req'd to teach the schools.	No. of different persons employed during the year.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. of schools visited by the Co Supt. during the year.	No. of volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during the year.	Whole No. of volumes in the Dist. Library.	Cash value of Library.
ADAMS—	1	1	5	9	.....	\$18 44	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adams.....	1	2	.....	22 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Big Flats.....	4	8	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dell Prairie.....	3	4	.....	18 14	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Easton.....	5	10	.....	19 00	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson.....	2	4	.....	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leola.....	5	10	.....	18 50	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln.....	3	6	.....	18 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe.....	3	5	.....	18 16	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Chester.....	5	10	.....	23 10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Haven.....	3	6	31 50	18 75	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Preston.....	3	5	.....	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quincy.....	3	6	.....	16 80	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richfield.....	3	6	.....	18 33	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rome.....	3	4	.....	18 40	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springville.....	5	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. III.—Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.							LIBRARIES.			
	No of schools with two departments.	No. of schools with 3 or more departments.	No of teachers reg'd to teach the schools	No. of different persons emp'd as teachers during the year.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. of schools visited by the Co. Supt. during the year.	No. of volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during the year.	Whole No of volumes in the Dist. Library.	Cash value of Library.
ADAMS—con.											
Strong's Prairie.....	.....	.....	4	8	33 00	21 16	4	.....	.....	20	1,000
White Creek.....	.....	.....	1	3	38 00	18 00	1	.....	.....	20	1,000
Total.....	.....	.....	58	109	\$34 16	\$19 18	51	.....	.....	20	\$1,000
ASHLAND—											
La Pointe.....	.....	.....	1	1	\$35 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
BAYFIELD—											
Bayfield.....	1	.....	1	1	\$50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
BROWN—											
Bellevue, .....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	25 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Depere.....	.....	.....	4	7	.....	25 50	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Depere village.....	1	.....	2	4	60 00	30 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eaton.....	.....	.....	1	2	32 50	32 50	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ft. Howard.....	2	.....	5	9	58 00	32 50	5	.....	.....	87	95 00
Glenmore.....	.....	.....	5	6	35 00	27 50	3	.....	.....	14	12 00
Green Bay.....	.....	.....	3	4	31 50	25 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green Bay city,	1	1	5	9	80 00	39 25	.....	.....	.....	165	200 00
Holland, .....	.....	.....	4	7	45 00	26 25	4	.....	.....	.....	.....

Howard.....	4	5	40 00	25 66	4	.....	.....	.....	89	80 00
Humboldt.....	3	5	80 00	25 50	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lawrence.....	6	11	25 00	26 00	5	.....	.....	.....	100	25 00
Morrison.....	5	9	36 33	22 00	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Denmark.....	6	8	26 50	24 50	4	.....	.....	.....	1	00 50
Pittsfield.....	3	4	.....	27 00	3	.....	.....	.....	24	43 00
Preble.....	3	5	48 00	24 50	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockland.....	5	9	40 00	23 50	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scott.....	6	7	38 00	27 50	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suamico.....	3	6	.....	26 22	3	.....	.....	.....	1	4 75
Wrightstown.....	7	11	.....	25 83	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 75
Total.....	4	1	\$41 39	\$27 08	65	2	\$5 25	479	\$459 75	
BUFFALO—										
Alma.....	4	5	\$43 33	\$32 50	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belvidere.....	3	3	43 00	35 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo.....	4	6	35 66	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo City.....	1	1	40 00	.....	.....	2	\$4 50	11	\$35 00	.....
Canton.....	2	3	.....	19 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cross.....	4	4	38 00	29 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eagle Mills.....	1	1	25 00	25 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gilmanton.....	5	8	26 00	26 00	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glencoe.....	4	7	40 00	30 00	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maxville.....	3	6	83 33	28 33	8	.....	.....	.....	1	3 00
Modena.....	2	2	.....	25 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Napier.....	4	7	31 75	23 25	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nelson.....	4	6	33 33	26 95	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waumandee.....	5	7	41 50	33 67	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	46	66	\$37 99	\$27 81	70	2	\$4 50	12	\$38 00	
BURNETT—										
Grantsburg.....	2	3	\$33 00	\$28 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. III.—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc*—continued.

Countries and Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.						LIBRARIES.				
	No. of schools with two departments.	No. of schools with 3 or more departments.	No. of teachers rep'd to teach the schools.	No. of different persons emp'd as teachers during the year.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of fem. teach-ers per month.	No. schools vis-ited by county Superintendent during the yr.	No. of volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books dur-ing the year.	Whole No. of volumes in the Dist. Library.	Cash value of Library.
CALUMET—											
Brillion.....	.....	.....	5	10	\$39 00	\$19 73	.....	.....	\$6 70	.....	\$28 90
Brothertown.....	.....	.....	9	15	30 25	19 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charlestown.....	.....	.....	8	13	31 00	18 25	.....	.....	.....	65	20 00
Chilton.....	1	.....	9	16	35 00	21 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	32 00
Harrison.....	.....	.....	11	16	27 66	21 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	252 59
New Holstein.....	1	.....	5	6	42 00	24 50	.....	22	21 18	211	.....
Rantoul.....	.....	.....	4	6	30 00	19 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stockbridge.....	.....	.....	8	13	45 00	21 40	.....	1	.....	17	28 05
Woodville.....	.....	.....	5	7	35 00	21 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	2	.....	64	102	\$34 98	\$20 75	.....	23	\$27 88	293	\$361 54
CHIPPewa—											
Anson.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	\$36 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bloomer.....	.....	.....	10	13	.....	25 02	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa Falls.....	1	.....	3	6	.....	40 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. III.—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, &c.*,—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.							LIBRARIES.			
	No. of schools with two departments.	No. of schools with 3 or more departments.	No. teachers required to teach the school.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during the year.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. schools visited by county superintendent during the year.	No. of volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during the year.	Whole No. of volumes in the dist. library.	Cash value of library.
COLUMBIA—continued.											
Portage City.....	3	.....	12	19	100 00	29 87	.....	.....	.....	204	300 00
Randolph.....	.....	.....	7	14	26 00	31 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scott.....	.....	.....	8	18	37 66	21 52	.....	.....	.....	129	28 00
Springvale.....	.....	.....	6	13	34 50	22 00	.....	.....	.....	39	40 50
West Point.....	.....	.....	7	13	32 00	24 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyocena.....	2	.....	9	15	39 75	22 30	.....	.....	.....	83	31 00
Totals.....	8	8	171	307	\$40 07	\$23 19	.....	34	\$52 00	951	\$737 50
CRAWFORD—											
Clayton.....	.....	.....	13	27	31 25	25 08	11	.....	.....	45	50 00
Eastman.....	.....	.....	10	11	43 12	26 08	8	.....	.....	7	28 00
Freeman.....	1	.....	9	12	26 80	22 50	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haney.....	.....	.....	8	9	32 35	26 64	6	.....	.....	5	16 50
Lynxville.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	25 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marietta.....	.....	.....	5	6	.....	25 00	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prairie du Chien.....	1	1	13	15	47 00	33 17	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scott.....	.....	.....	8	12	36 10	23 80	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca.....	.....	.....	8	16	38 75	22 82	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union.....	.....	.....	4	7	35 75	25 75	4	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. III.—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.—continued.*

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.							LIBRARIES.			
	No. of schools with two departments.	No. of schools with 3 or more departments.	No. of teachers reg'd to teach the schools.	No. of different persons emp'd during the year.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. of schools visited by the Co. Sup't. during the year.	No. of volumes added during the year.	Am't. expended for books during the year.	Whole No. of volumes in the Dist. Library.	Cash value of Library.
<i>DARE—2d Dist.—con.</i>											
Madison city.....	.....	5	18	21	125 00	42 00	4	1	4 50	.....	.....
Mazomanie.....	.....	1	7	11	80 00	30 00	2	.....	.....	56	56 00
Middleton.....	.....	.....	9	14	36 25	27 54	7	26	20 00	186	50 00
Monroe.....	.....	.....	7	13	33 60	21 71	1	.....	.....	84	40 00
Oregon.....	1	.....	10	13	37 50	22 88	5	.....	.....	21	28 40
Perry.....	.....	.....	5	6	33 50	29 38	3	.....	.....	4	28 00
Primrose.....	.....	.....	7	9	31 25	26 66	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roxbury.....	.....	.....	6	6	23 17	25 00	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springdale.....	.....	.....	6	12	31 72	24 89	1	.....	.....	151	40 00
Springfield.....	.....	.....	7	12	32 60	32 60	6	.....	.....	101	125 00
Vermont.....	.....	.....	6	12	34 00	24 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Verona.....	.....	.....	7	13	35 00	24 71	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	2	7	140	214	\$41 80	\$26 90	75	77	94 43	728	537 33
<i>DODGE—1st Dist.</i>											
Ashiippun.....	.....	.....	8	15	33 00	24 28	7	.....	.....	171	65 00
Clyman.....	.....	.....	7	14	26 92	23 50	7	.....	.....	237	290 00
Emmett.....	.....	.....	8	12	32 50	17 50	8	.....	.....	18	36 00
Herman.....	.....	.....	9	11	42 50	24 00	9	.....	.....	152	143 00

Hubbard.....	1	13	23	58 85	\$29 85	8	1	63	80	223 00
Hustisford.....	.....	7	13	41 50	20 75	7	.....	.....	228	108 00
Lebanon.....	.....	6	8	29 37	20 25	6	.....	.....	206	340 00
Le Roy.....	.....	8	15	.....	25 68	8	.....	.....	23	15 00
Lomira.....	.....	10	17	39 00	25 50	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rubicon.....	.....	9	18	37 00	22 00	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theresa.....	.....	6	8	40 50	26 75	8	17	5 00	78	73 00
Williamstown.....	1	8	14	42 66	24 07	6	14	21 60	27	47 85
Totals.....	1	99	168	\$38 52	\$23 68	93	32	\$27 23	1,214	\$1,334 85
Donez—2d Dial.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beaver Dam.....	.....	9	17	33 75	22 41	9	.....	.....	191	122 00
Beaver Dam city.....	1	10	12	93 33	26 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burnett.....	.....	6	11	37 50	27 00	12	.....	.....	40	48 00
Calamus.....	.....	8	14	32 00	19 40	16	.....	.....	4	3 00
Chester.....	.....	7	14	38 33	21 92	12	.....	.....	35	12 00
Elba.....	1	9	18	30 00	23 71	16	.....	.....	20	10 00
Fox Lake.....	2	8	17	38 82	27 19	12	.....	.....	50	50 00
Lowell.....	1	11	21	35 00	24 92	16	.....	.....	65	19 00
Oak Grove.....	2	12	22	53 33	19 78	18	.....	.....	33	24 00
Portland.....	.....	8	16	29 00	22 62	15	.....	.....	74	92 00
Shields.....	.....	5	8	38 13	18 25	5	3	9 50	204	336 00
Trenton.....	1	13	14	33 33	22 25	20	.....	.....	104	34 00
Waupun village.....	2	6	8	80 00	22 50	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westford.....	.....	9	17	30 00	22 99	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	10	121	209	\$42 32	\$24 40	171	3	\$9 50	820	\$748 00
DOOR—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bailey's Harbor.....	.....	1	2	36 00	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay Banks.....	.....	2	3	.....	26 69	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egg Harbor.....	.....	3	4	45 00	24 50	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forestville.....	.....	1	2	32 00	24 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. III.—Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.							LIBRARIES.			
	No. of schools with two departments.	No. of schools with 3 or more departments.	No. of teachers req'd to teach the schools.	No. of different persons em'pl'd as teachers during the year.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages female teachers per month.	No. of schools visited by the Co. Supt. during the year.	No. of volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during the year.	Whole No. of Dist. Library.	Cash value of Library.
Door—concluded.											
Gardner.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	26 38	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibraltar.....	.....	.....	4	6	50 00	26 50	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liberty Grove.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	31 67	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nasaupee.....	.....	.....	4	5	.....	25 88	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarasopol.....	.....	.....	3	6	37 50	23 38	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sturgeon Bay.....	.....	.....	4	8	45 00	26 66	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	.....	.....	3	2	45 00	30 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	.....	.....	30	45	\$41 50	\$26 55	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
DOUGLAS—											
Superior.....	1	.....	6	10	\$40 00	\$30 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
DUNN—											
Dunn.....	.....	.....	7	10	30 00	28 90	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eau Galle.....	.....	.....	3	6	28 00	33 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eik Mound.....	.....	.....	3	4	34 00	27 33	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grant.....	.....	.....	1	1	30 00	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lucas.....	.....	.....	2	4	45 00	28 25	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Menomonee.....	.....	.....	6	13	72 50	30 75	5	.....	.....	.....	.....

New Haven.....	1	5	3	...	\$27 00	2	...	...	...
Penn.....	1	3	4	\$38 50	23 38	3	...	...	...
Red Cedar.....	1	8	10	32 00	28 20	7	...	...	...
Rock Creek.....	1	3	4	...	26 66	3	...	...	...
Spring Brook.....	1	6	8	29 00	32 50	6	...	...	...
Weston.....	1	4	5	...	23 38	3	...	...	...
Total.....	1	51	72	\$37 66	\$28 12	44	...	...	...
EAU CLAIRE—									
Bridge Creek.....	1	4	9	...	26 25	4	...	...	...
Brunswick.....	1	5	6	47 50	27 25	7	...	...	...
Eau Claire.....	1	10	16	111 00	33 91	7	...	...	...
Lincoln.....	1	4	7	...	29 87	4	...	...	...
North Eau Claire.....	1	4	4	67 50	23 25	3	...	...	...
Oak Grove.....	1	2	2	...	33 50	2	...	...	...
Otter Creek.....	1	3	6	45 00	28 00	3	...	...	...
Pleasant Valley.....	1	3	4	...	24 66	3	...	...	...
West Eau Claire.....	1	6	8	90 00	32 50	3	...	...	...
Totals.....	1	41	62	\$72 50	\$28 86	32	...	...	...
FOND DU LAC—									
Alto.....	1	9	17	31 50	22 78	18	...	...	...
Ashford.....	1	10	16	34 00	23 38	18	...	47	39 50
Auburn.....	1	9	15	30 00	22 67	18	...	66	38 00
Byron.....	1	11	24	35 16	27 74	22	...	163	85 00
Calumet.....	1	5	9	36 00	27 00	10	...	...	...
Eden.....	1	7	13	33 75	26 50	12	...	142	105 00
Eldorado.....	1	7	14	41 50	23 33	16	...	110	75 00
Empire.....	1	8	15	29 00	22 45	16	...	...	...
Fond du Lac.....	1	7	13	...	22 45	12	...	63	18 00
Fond du Lac city.....	1	32	39	150 00	30 52	...	...	270	135 00
Forest.....	1	7	10	40 00	20 21	14	...	...	...

TABLE No. III.—Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.							LIBRARIES.			
	No. of schools with two departments.	No. of schools with 3 or more departments.	No. of teachers req'd to teach the schools.	No. of different persons emp'd as teachers during the year.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of fem. teachers per month.	No. of schools visited by the Co. Supt during the year.	No. of volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during the year.	Whole No. of volumes in the library.	Cash value of library.
FOND DU LAC—con.											
Friendship.....	.....	.....	5	9	\$28 00	\$25 25	10	.....	.....	64	\$40 00
Lamartine.....	.....	.....	9	15	44 00	21 48	18	.....	.....	16	5 50
Marshfield.....	.....	.....	3	3	32 12	26 50	6	6	\$31 00	26	81 00
Metomen.....	.....	1	18	21	39 06	25 83	29	.....	.....	40	20 00
Oakfield.....	1	.....	8	13	45 00	27 00	16	.....	.....	122	130 00
Oascola.....	.....	.....	8	14	31 67	22 78	14	6	9 60	6	9 60
Ripon.....	.....	.....	8	14	60 00	25 53	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ripon city.....	.....	2	9	10	30 57	23 15	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosendale.....	1	.....	9	18	38 00	28 00	23	.....	.....	142	115 00
Springdale.....	.....	.....	9	19	41 25	24 50	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taycheedah.....	1	.....	7	11	31 00	23 52	12	.....	.....	96	87 50
Waupun.....	.....	.....	8	15	80 00	23 18	16	.....	.....	38	55 00
Waupun village.....	.....	1	7	8	.....	22 50	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3	10	215	353	\$43 71	\$24 53	362	16	51 60	1,410	1,009 10
GRANT—											
Beetown.....	.....	.....	8	17	40 66	28 12	8	.....	.....	38	5 00
Bloomington.....	.....	.....	5	8	86 78	29 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blue River.....	.....	.....	4	5	85 00	27 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Boscobel.....	1	7	9	67 50	35 00	5	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	25 00
Cassville.....	1	6	9	37 55	29 50	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clifton.....	.....	8	13	50 00	27 14	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ellenboro.....	.....	6	10	28 00	21 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fennimore.....	.....	14	18	33 80	30 02	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glen Haven.....	.....	6	10	35 00	29 33	2	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	50 00
Harrison.....	.....	9	12	31 50	27 10	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hazel Green.....	.....	10	13	50 25	32 51	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hickory Grove.....	1	7	10	33 50	27 70	1	.....	.....	.....	25	11 00	415 00
Jamestown.....	.....	7	10	44 33	28 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lancaster.....	1	15	24	32 50	24 36	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liberty.....	.....	7	11	28 00	22 36	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lima.....	.....	8	16	40 00	25 93	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Grant.....	.....	8	12	38 50	25 65	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marion.....	.....	4	7	31 00	27 86	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Millville.....	.....	4	6	33 00	21 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mount Hope.....	.....	6	9	37 50	29 40	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muscoda.....	1	6	8	50 00	30 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paris.....	.....	6	10	45 83	27 75	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patch Grove.....	.....	6	11	30 00	25 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Platteville.....	.....	15	21	56 25	29 93	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potosi.....	2	12	16	44 75	22 88	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smelser.....	1	7	13	48 75	26 25	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterstown.....	.....	4	7	34 50	32 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterloo.....	.....	7	11	.....	25 83	1	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	250
Wingville.....	.....	8	11	55 00	28 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodman.....	1	5	8	35 66	28 88	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyalusing.....	.....	7	12	31 50	28 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	3	232	337	\$39 88	\$27 44	151	25	11 00	591	.....	.....	\$497 50
GREEN—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adams.....	.....	7	13	.....	23 62	2	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	33 00
Albany.....	1	9	15	38 25	17 90	7	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	27 50

TABLE No. III.—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, &c.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, &c.								LIBRARIES.			
	No. of schools with two departments.	No. of schools with 3 or more departments.	No. of teachers req'd to teach the schools.	No. of different persons emp'd as teachers during the year.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of fem. teachers per month.	No. schools visited by the Co during the year.	No of volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during the year.	Whole No. of volumes in the Dist. Library.	Cash value of Library.	
GREEN—continued.												
Brooklyn.....	9	15	40 00	22 53	9	.....	.....	102	43 00	
Cadiz.....	10	20	28 88	22 77	9	.....	.....	20	8 00	
Clarno.....	10	14	33 23	18 62	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decatur.....	1	12	21	35 40	17 99	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exeter.....	6	12	40 00	24 82	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	10	19	34 40	23 93	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jordan.....	7	13	30 00	19 05	6	.....	.....	17	2 00	
Monroe.....	1	20	34	78 60	24 56	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mount Pleasant.....	9	18	88 00	23 25	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Glarus.....	4	7	29 83	22 01	2	.....	.....	20	100 00	
Spring Grove.....	8	16	29 00	17 62	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sylvester.....	8	17	35 00	21 65	8	.....	.....	28	10 00	
Washington.....	7	14	35 00	22 07	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
York.....	4	8	33 00	23 53	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	3	140	256	256	\$37 20	\$21 55	112	.....	\$12 31	464	223 50
GREEN LAKE—												
Berlin.....	8	14	36 25	21 75	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berlin City.....	10	11	85 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

GREEN LAKE—concluded.

Brooklyn.....	1	8	17	24 00	23 00	7	.....	79	45 00
Green Lake.....	13	23	23	32 00	22 50	11	.....	65	80 00
Kingston.....	4	8	8	25 00	21 00	4	.....	69	15 00
Kingston village..	1	3	5	50 00	37 00	2	.....	.....	.....
Mackford.....	6	11	11	41 00	25 00	8	.....	.....	.....
Manchester.....	8	13	13	33 00	20 00	8	.....	.....	.....
Markesan village..	2	3	3	38 25	27 50	2	.....	.....	.....
Marquette.....	3	5	5	.....	24 50	3	.....	.....	.....
Princeton.....	1	9	17	34 50	18 00	7	.....	131	100 00
St. Marie.....	5	5	8	30 00	12 00	5	.....	.....	.....
Seneca.....	4	4	8	34 00	17 00	4	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	4	88	148	\$38 56	\$22 60	69	2	\$10 00	\$190 00
IOWA—									
Arena.....	13	24	24	.....	24 30	15	13	15 00	48 00
Glyde.....	4	8	8	30 50	18 63	5	.....	.....	.....
Dodgeville.....	21	28	28	44 00	27 47	16	.....	128	43 00
Highland.....	14	23	23	47 14	26 10	13	.....	.....	.....
Linden.....	12	18	18	36 44	26 00	12	.....	.....	.....
Miffin.....	9	18	18	38 17	27 18	10	.....	.....	.....
Mineral Point city..	9	14	14	80 00	30 00	.....	.....	200	100 00
Mineral Point.....	11	14	14	45 91	26 75	12	.....	2	14 00
Moscow.....	6	9	9	42 50	24 85	6	.....	5	10 00
Pulaski.....	8	15	15	40 61	28 46	7	.....	.....	.....
Ridgeway.....	3	26	26	28 71	.....	18	.....	93	28 00
Waldwick.....	6	9	9	.....	26 41	6	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	7	13	13	.....	26 50	8	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	123	219	219	\$43 39	\$26 05	123	13	\$15 00	\$243 00
JACKSON—									
Albion.....	8	12	12	50 50	30 16	5	.....	24	25 00
Alma.....	13	20	20	37 40	24 00	12	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. III.—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.							LIBRARIES.			
	No. of schools with two departments.	No. of schools with 3 or more departments.	No. of teachers rep't to teach the schools.	No. of different persons emp'd as teachers during the year.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. of schools visited by the Co. Supt. during the year.	No. of volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during the year.	Whole No. of volumes in the Dist. Library.	Cash value of Library.
JACKSON—concluded.											
Hixton.....			8	13	\$40 50	\$25 00	7				
Irving.....			6	11	32 62	24 40	5				
Manchester.....			5	6		24 00	5				
Meiose.....			8	12	25 00	24 25	5				
Northfield.....			2	2		24 00	1				
Springfield.....			5	8		25 22	5				
Totals.....	2		55	84	\$37 20	\$25 12	49			24	\$25 00
JEFFERSON—											
Aztalan.....			6	12		19 25	6				
Cold Spring.....	1		6	11	27 08	15 60	5			27	30 00
Concord.....			10	18	40 00	26 66	10				
Farmington.....			10	16	32 17	22 50	10				
Hebron.....	1		8	14	38 66	22 07	7			44	50 00
Ixonia.....			9	9	28 00	24 00	9			214	226 00
Jefferson.....	1		17	29	37 86	22 14	16			78	64 00
Koshkonong.....		1	14	19	55 00	22 18	9				
Lake Mills.....		1	9	16	49 00	19 80	7			8	10 00
Milford.....			7	11	26 75	20 00	4				

Oakland.....	6	12	30 66	17 33	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palmyra.....	9	17	38 25	20 66	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan.....	9	16	38 75	18 00	7	.....	.....	28	19 00
Sumner.....	4	6	38 00	22 50	3	.....	.....	8	12 00
Waterloo.....	7	10	.....	22 35	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterloo village.....	1	2	40 00	22 92	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watertown.....	11	22	32 00	21 77	11	.....	.....	204	52 00
Watertown city.....	17	18	56 67	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	4	160	\$37 74	\$21 37	127	.....	.....	606	\$498 00
JUNEAU—									
Armenia.....	3	4	.....	21 33	1	.....	.....	85	75 00
Clearfield.....	2	2	.....	19 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fountain.....	4	8	35 00	20 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gerantown.....	6	10	45 00	20 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kildare.....	6	9	54 25	25 25	.....	.....	28 50	6	24 00
Lemonweir.....	7	14	25 00	22 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lindina.....	7	14	37 50	24 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00
Lydon.....	7	7	77 78	22 55	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lydon.....	4	7	.....	19 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marion.....	3	6	.....	19 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marston.....	3	5	55 00	22 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Needah.....	3	4	80 00	20 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange.....	2	3	38 00	28 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth.....	6	13	.....	25 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seven Mile Creek.....	10	18	31 67	21 57	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Summit.....	8	13	.....	27 00	.....	.....	.....	54	25 00
Woneoc.....	6	12	.....	21 10	.....	.....	.....	35	.....
Total.....	1	2	\$47 92	\$22 34	7	.....	\$28 50	180	\$129 00

TABLE No. III.—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.							LIBRARIES.			
	No. of schools with two departments.	No. of schools with 3 or more departments.	No. teachers required to teach the schools.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during the year.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. schools visited by county superintendent during the year.	No. of volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during the year.	Whole No. of volumes in the dist. library.	Cash value of library.
KENOSHA—											
Brighton.....			9	13	28 00	28 13	9			262	194 00
Bristol.....			9	18		25 50	9				
Kenosha city.....	1	2	15	16	83 38	34 16				315	400 00
Paris.....			10	18	38 00	26 00	10			51	39 00
Pleasant Prairie.....			11	23	37 50	25 80	11			128	77 00
Randall.....			3	6	42 00	27 00	8				
Salem.....	1		10	20		28 16	9	41	50 00	91	70 00
Somers.....			8	13		33 75	8	5	10 00	403	340 00
Wheatland.....			6	9	37 00	23 00	6				
Totals.....	2	2	81	125	\$43 47	\$27 94	65	46	\$60 00.	1,250	\$1,120 00
KEWAUNEE—											
Albion.....	1		7	10	45 00	26 40	6				
Carlton.....				9	37 00	27 00	5				
Chas.....				4	32 00	19 00	5				
Franklin.....				6	30 67	22 00	4				
Kewaunee.....	1		4	6	43 00	22 33	4				
Lincoln.....						21 00					
Montpeller.....				6	35 00	22 97	5				

TABLE No. III.—Schools, Wage, Teachers, etc.—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.							LIBRARIES.			
	No. of schools with two departments.	No. of schools with 3 or more departments.	No. of teachers req'd to teach the schools.	No. of different persons emp'd as teachers during the year.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. of schools visited by the Co. Supt. during the year.	No. of volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during the year.	Whole No. of volumes in the Dist. Library.	Cash value of Library.
LA FAYETTE—con.											
White Oak Springs.....			2	4	20 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	65	50 00
Willow Springs.....			9	17	35 00	30 00	3	.....	.....	14	3 00
Wiota.....			11	21	28 00	20 05	5	.....	2 00	.....	3 50
Totals.	26	10	109	219	\$32 19	\$22 12	29	141	64 40	680	568 99
MANITOWOC—											
Cato.....			8	15	30 00	28 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Centerville.....			5	5	35 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cooperstown.....	1		7	7	.....	22 00	.....	.....	.....	11	74 00
Eaton.....			6	8	28 33	23 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....			8	11	38 00	21 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibson.....			7	13	29 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	.....
Kosuth.....			5	8	37 66	28 60	.....	.....	.....	143	95 00
Liberty.....			5	7	40 33	28 75	.....	.....	.....	2	2 00
Manitowoc.....	1	2	15	17	67 50	30 30	.....	36	121 74	223	521 73
Manitowoc Rapids.....			6	9	37 50	40 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maple Grove.....			4	6	42 00	23 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meene.....			6	9	35 00	24 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Mahicott.....	8	12	\$31 58	\$21 00		8	\$2 45	20	\$27 00
Newton.....	6	7	38 38						
Rockland.....	3	5	25 00	22 00					
Schlewig.....	8	8	38 50	25 00			8 00		
Two Creeks.....	2	4	35 00	22 25					
Two Rivers.....	9	10	47 50	28 80				340	204 00
Totals.....	3	118	\$37 20	\$25 24		39	\$132 19	847	\$859 74
MARATHON—									
Berlin.....		6	\$31 00	\$30 00		2			
Knowlton.....		5		32 50		1			
Maine.....		3	32 00	30 00					
Marathon.....		4	40 00	38 00			\$51 00	6	10 40
Mosinee.....		7		30 75		2			
Stettin.....		5	38 00	30 00					
Texas.....		6		28 00					
Wausau.....		6		30 00		3			
Wausau Village.....	1	3	88 98	44 44		1			
Weston.....		2		29 00					
Totals.....	1	53	\$45 98	\$32 07		8	\$51 00	6	\$10 40
MARQUETTE—									
Buffalo.....		6	35 00	20 00		7			
Crystal Lake.....		4	20 50	15 37		2		131	60 00
Douglas.....		7	26 00	21 00		4			
Harris.....		5	40 00	21 66		3			
Mecan.....		2	25 00	20 00					
Montello.....		6	31 00	21 60		4			
Moundville.....	1	3		22 59		2		63	80 80
Neshkoro.....		2		27 50		2			
Newton.....		6	22 00	18 60		4			
Oxford.....	1	7	23 00	17 63		8			

TABLE No. III.—Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.						LIBRARIES.				
	No. of schools with two departments.	No. of schools with 3 or more departments.	No. of teachers req'd to teach the schools.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during the year.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. of schools visited by the Co. Sup. during the year.	No. of volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during the year.	Whole No. of volumes in the Dist. Library.	Cash value of Library.
MARQUETTE—cont'd.—											
Packwaukee.....	.....	.....	5	9	.....	17 60	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shields.....	.....	.....	4	6	23 85	20 00	3	.....	.....	77	75 00
Springfield.....	.....	.....	4	7	.....	18 18	2	.....	.....	1	4 00
Westfield.....	1	.....	4	6	30 50	21 17	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals ?.....	3	.....	57	100	\$27 68	\$20 20	42	.....	.....	262	\$219 80
MILWAUKEE-1 Dis.											
Franklin.....	.....	.....	7	7	35 50	25 75	7	26	3 00	395	367 50
Greenfield.....	.....	.....	12	20	32 66	26 00	12	.....	.....	46	30 50
Lake.....	.....	.....	6	6	35 00	24 40	6	.....	.....	161	110 25
Oak Creek.....	1	.....	12	19	40 00	25 78	10	.....	.....	92	129 00
Wauwatosa.....	1	.....	13	21	41 00	26 68	12	.....	.....	150	25 00
Totals.....	2	.....	50	73	\$36 83	\$25 72	47	26	3 00	844	\$562 25
MILWAUKEE-2 Dis											
Granville.....	.....	.....	9	10	.....	26 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee.....	.....	.....	10	10	41 20	24 25	6	9	10 00	92	131 15
Milwaukee City.....	.....	9	96	114	86 11	34 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	.....	9	115	184	\$63 71	\$28 70	6	9	\$10 00	92	\$131 15

MONROE—

Adrian.....	3	6	34 00	20 66	3	.....
Angelo.....	3	4	55 00	25 00	3	.....
Clifton.....	3	4	28 00	15 75	3	.....
Glendale.....	7	10	36 37	22 84	8	.....
Greenfield.....	4	7	40 00	19 00	5	.....
Jefferson.....	7	9	30 00	20 00	8	.....
La Fayette.....	4	8	.....	22 63	8	.....
Leon.....	14	17	28 55	19 25	20	.....
Lincoln.....	8	15	.....	17 40	14	.....
Little Falls.....	6	10	.....	25 64	8	.....
Oakdale.....	4	8	40 00	33 25	6	.....
Portland.....	6	9	18 00	12 75	9	.....
Ridgeville.....	6	11	32 22	28 50	10	.....
Sheldon.....	4	8	.....	22 00	6	.....
Sparta.....	16	27	70 09	22 10	28	.....
Tomah.....	11	16	43 52	20 65	18	.....
Wellington.....	6	8	25 00	20 25	8	.....
Wilton.....	8	13	37 22	18 50	10	.....
Totals.....	120	190	\$37 03	\$21 42	176	.....

OCOONTO—

Little Suamico.....	2	3	.....	\$26 25	2	.....
Marionette.....	2	4	\$65 00	40 66	1	.....
Oconto.....	8	7	.....	25 81	4	.....
Oconto village.....	6	6	67 50	37 50	2	.....
Pensaukee.....	4	6	45 00	31 00	4	.....
Peshigo.....	1	5	.....	26 50	4	.....
Stiles.....	4	4	.....	30 75	3	.....
Totals.....	31	39	\$69 16	\$31 21	20	.....

TABLE No. III.—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.							LIBRARIES.			
	No. of schools with two departments.	No. of schools with 3 or more departments.	No. of teachers req'd to teach the schools.	No. of different persons employed during the year.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. schools visited by county Superintendent during the yr.	No. of volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during the year.	Whole No. of volumes in the Dist. Library.	Cash value of Library.
OUTAGAMIE—											
Appleton.....	3	1	9	11	.....	\$56 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Black Creek.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	25 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bovina.....	.....	.....	6	9	\$38 00	23 75	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buchanan.....	.....	.....	3	6	.....	27 67	3	00 28	.....	.....	.....
Center.....	.....	.....	6	9	.....	33 50	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dale.....	.....	.....	7	13	87 67	20 50	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ellington.....	.....	.....	7	11	50 00	24 86	7	.....	.....	50	\$25 00
Freedom.....	.....	.....	6	12	47 50	26 17	6	.....	.....	26	25 00
Grand Chute.....	.....	.....	9	17	39 50	24 16	.....	.....	.....	16	20 00
Greenville.....	.....	.....	10	21	48 75	27 48	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hortonville.....	1	.....	6	11	41 30	23 56	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaukauna.....	.....	.....	6	12	36 00	29 00	6	.....	.....	90	145 00
Liberty.....	.....	.....	3	4	36 50	28 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maple Creek.....	.....	.....	3	5	40 00	24 93	3	.....	.....	62	25 00
Osborn.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	23 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seymour.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	25 50	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	4	1	86	149	\$41 52	\$27 68	73	.....	\$90 28	244	\$240 01

OZAUKEE—

Belgium.....	11	11	31 01	.....	8	.....	90	102 00
Cedarburg.....	10	14	35 11	21 00	9	.....	78	80 00
Fredonia.....	10	15	34 29	21 33	10	.....	.....	.....
Grafton.....	6	6	34 00	26 00	5	.....	48	80 00
Mequon.....	15	15	34 10	23 50	18	9	975	1,008 60
Port Washington.....	9	12	35 00	18 00	6	21	59	70 00
Saukville.....	7	10	30 00	20 33	5	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	68	83	\$33 50	\$31 70	56	80	\$30 68	\$1,280 60

PEPIN—

Albany.....	8	6	.....	23 40	8	.....	.....	.....
Durand.....	5	6	.....	24 00	4	.....	.....	.....
Frankfort.....	2	3	.....	23 35	2	.....	.....	.....
Lima.....	5	9	.....	21 80	5	.....	.....	.....
Pepin.....	2	6	57 50	30 00	5	.....	.....	.....
Stockholm.....	2	4	26 00	25 00	2	.....	.....	.....
Waterville.....	4	7	30 00	21 00	4	.....	.....	.....
Waubeek.....	3	6	36 00	22 00	3	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	30	47	\$37 37	\$23 80	28	.....	.....	.....

PIERCE—

Clifton.....	4	8	40 50	29 00	8	.....	.....	.....
Diamond Bluff.....	2	4	50 00	38 00	2	.....	.....	.....
Ellsworth.....	3	6	42 50	28 50	3	.....	.....	.....
El Paso.....	5	6	.....	27 00	5	.....	.....	.....
Hartland.....	4	8	.....	26 50	5	.....	.....	.....
Isabelle.....	1	2	.....	29 67	1	.....	.....	.....
Martell.....	5	7	50 00	22 50	6	.....	.....	.....
Oak Grove.....	4	7	40 00	26 00	4	.....	.....	.....
Pleasant Valley.....	4	6	24 00	29 50	4	.....	.....	.....
Prescott.....	6	7	88 88	35 00	1	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. III.—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.										LIBRARIES.			
	No. of schools with two departments.	No. of schools with 3 or more departments.	No. of teachers req'd to teach the schools.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during the year.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages female teachers per month.	No. of schools visited by the Co Supt. during the year.	No. of volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during the year.	Whole No. of volumes in the Dist. Library.	Cash value of Library.			
PIERCE—concluded.	2		10	17	54 00	31 00	8							
River Falls.....			1	1	.....	18 00	1						
Rock Elm.....			4	3	40 00	23 00	3							
Salem.....			3	5	40 00	25 00	3							
Trenton.....					.....	25 00	1						
Union.....					.....								
Totals.....	2		56	87	\$46 19	\$27 58	50							
POLK—														
Alden.....			2	3	32 50	40 00	2			1	\$5 00			
Black Brook.....			1	2	30 00	30 00	1							
Falls St. Croix.....			6	8	40 00	27 25	6							
Farmington.....			5	7	50 00	23 33	4							
Lincoln.....			3	5	.....	29 23	3						
Oscola.....			3	7	50 00	29 50	3							
Sterling.....			2	3	.....	14 00	2			2	12 00		
Totals.....			22	35	\$40 50	\$27 61	21			3	\$17 00			

PORTAGE—

Almond.....	5	9	\$36 66	\$25 33	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amberst.....	6	8	28 00	22 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belmont.....	6	11	26 66	25 00	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buena Vista.....	4	8	.....	25 75	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eau Pleine.....	3	4	.....	25 50	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grant.....	3	4	.....	20 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hull.....	1	2	.....	23 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lanark.....	5	9	33 33	23 00	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Linwood.....	2	2	30 00	22 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hope.....	4	4	27 40	22 13	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pine Grove.....	4	7	.....	23 50	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plover.....	8	13	100 00	24 58	6	.....	.....	8	8 00
Sharon.....	8	10	30 66	22 16	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stevens' Point.....	2	4	.....	15 50	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stevens' Point city.....	1	8	90 00	27 66	3	.....	.....	299	306 50
Stockton.....	9	17	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	2	76	\$45 52	\$23 15	60	.....	.....	307	\$314 50

RACINE—

Burlington.....	1	8	\$100 00	\$28 66	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caledonia.....	14	24	41 42	24 98	14	.....	.....	455	182 18
Dover.....	7	10	29 00	26 50	7	.....	.....	62	15 00
Mt. Pleasant.....	12	21	40 00	38 00	12	1	3 50	438	185 00
Norway.....	5	5	35 00	25 00	5	.....	.....	41	32 00
Racine city.....	26	31	180 00	33 60	.....	.....	.....	1500	1,000 00
Raymond.....	9	15	40 00	27 50	9	.....	.....	204	133 00
Rochester.....	1	9	40 00	28 80	5	.....	.....	30	16 00
Waterford.....	1	14	87 83	24 28	8	.....	.....	85	23 50
Yorkville.....	10	18	40 75	26 27	9	.....	.....	142	49 00
Totals.....	2	106	\$49 40	\$28 16	75	1	\$3 50	2957	\$1684 68

TABLE No. III.—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns:	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.							LIBRARIES.			
	No. of schools with two de- partments.	No. of schools with 3 or more departments.	No. of teachers reg'd to teach the schools.	No. of different persons emp'd as teachers dur- ing the year.	Average wages of male teach- ers per month.	Average wages of fem. teach- ers per month.	No. of schools visited by the Co. Supt. dur- ing the year.	No. of volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books dur- ing the year.	Whole No. of volumes in the Dist. Library.	Cash value of Library.
RICHLAND—											
Akan.....	1	12	\$35 00	24 50	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bloom.....	7	12	.....	21 29	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buena Vista.....	1	.....	10	19	38 75	22 77	8	.....	.....	61	25 00
Dayton.....	5	9	30 00	24 00	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eagle.....	8	44 00	20 00	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forest.....	14	26 00	23 23	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henrietta.....	6	10	35 73	22 40	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Itasca.....	11	18	26 00	20 00	9	.....	.....	60	45 00
Marshall.....	9	10	25 20	24 12	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orion.....	5	9	50 00	25 75	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richland.....	1	1	10	16	37 88	30 35	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richwood.....	8	14	35 66	29 25	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockbridge.....	7	14	29 83	21 28	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sylvan.....	9	13	20 93	12 18	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westford.....	8	15	20 83	20 88	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Willow.....	7	14	30 00	22 00	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	2	1	96	213	\$32 35	\$22 75	110	.....	.....	121	\$70 00

ROCK—1st District—

Avon.....	1	8	14	34 00	17 90	14	.....	6	2 75
Center.....	1	6	11	40 00	25 00	15	.....	24	2 00
Fulton.....	1	11	22	41 66	33 26	18	.....	16	10 00
Janesville.....	1	7	12	41 00	27 50	15	.....	74	64 00
Janesville city.....	1	25	35	150 00	29 50	1	.....	47	100 00
Magnolia.....	1	7	10	37 25	21 35	13	.....	.....	.....
Newark.....	1	9	16	7 50	22 45	17	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth.....	1	6	12	35 00	28 38	12	.....	.....	.....
Porter.....	1	8	16	40 75	22 50	16	.....	17	12 00
Spring Valley.....	1	8	14	38 80	22 30	13	.....	.....	.....
Union.....	1	11	22	.....	25 70	19	.....	29	28 00
Total.....	3	106	184	\$49 60	\$25 09	153	.....	213	\$218 75

ROCK—2d District—

Beloit.....	1	7	15	33 50	22 14	7	.....	.....	.....
Beloit city.....	2	7	20	.....	25 20	7	24	18 00	218
Bradford.....	1	8	13	37 54	24 13	7	1	4 29	226
Clinton.....	1	9	17	29 50	23 34	9	.....	.....	254
Harmony.....	1	9	14	.....	25 56	8	.....	.....	.....
Johnstown.....	1	9	15	.....	.....	8	.....	28 00	.....
La Prairie.....	1	8	14	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Lima.....	1	12	23	24 60	22 36	12	1	1 25	64
Milton.....	1	7	12	.....	28 00	6	20	19 85	453
Rock.....	1	10	22	34 10	24 50	10	.....	.....	112
Turtle.....	1	9	16	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3	95	180	\$31 85	\$24 28	83	46	\$71 39	1,327

ST. CROIX—

Cylon.....	1	6	31 66	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Eau Claire.....	1	8	28 50	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Erin.....	1	8	30 20	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. III.—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, &c.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.							LIBRARIES.			
	No. of schools with two departments.	No. of schools with 8 or more departments.	No. of teachers re'd to teach the schools.	No. of different persons emp'd as teach'rs during the year.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of fem. teachers per month.	No. schools visited by the Co. Supt'd during the year.	No. of volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during the year.	Whole No. of volumes in the Dist. Library.	Cash value of Library.
St. Croix—continued—											
Hammond.....	.....	.....	.....	10	38 75	34 25	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson.....	.....	.....	.....	8	50 00	28 66	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson city.....	5	5	.....	6	50 00	42 00	.....	75	.....	.....	221 55
Kinnickinnick.....	.....	.....	.....	9	36 00	30 00	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pleasant Valley.....	.....	.....	.....	8	38 00	30 00	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond.....	.....	.....	3	3	41 00	37 50	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rush River.....	.....	.....	.....	4	58 00	31 00	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Somerset.....	.....	.....	8	6	30 00	28 00	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springfield.....	.....	.....	3	3	55 00	29 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	25 00	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Star Prairie.....	.....	.....	6	9	38 60	25 00	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troy.....	.....	.....	.....	9	47 33	28 60	10	26	8 00	38	15 00
Warren.....	.....	.....	1	2	53 00	35 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5	5	18	96	\$44 64	\$31 22	98	101	\$8 00	38	\$236 55
SAUK—											
Baraboo.....	.....	1	10	21	40 00	24 09	7	.....	.....	46	15 00
Bear Creek.....	.....	.....	6	9	.....	25 11	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dellona.....	.....	.....	8	14	28 00	21 20	4	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. III.—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.,—continued.*

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.							LIBRARIES.			
	No. of schools with two departments.	No. of schools with 3 or more departments.	No. of teachers req'd to teach the school.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during the year.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of fem. teachers per month.	No. schools visited by county Superintendent during the yr.	No. of volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during the year.	Whole No. of volumes in the Dist. Library.	Cash value of Library.
SHEBOYGAN—concluded.											
Holland.....			13	23	\$35 00	\$25 00	13	.....	.....	350	\$205 00
Lima.....			13	17	28 00	24 00	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lyndon.....			11	23	34 75	21 12	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mitchell.....			8	16	35 50	22 00	8	.....	.....	18	3 00
Mosel.....			2	2	35 00	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth.....	1		10	20	31 00	26 25	10	.....	.....	12	6 00
Rhine.....			10	11	40 00	25 00	9	.....	.....	28	24 00
Russell.....			2	4	38 00	22 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scott.....			8	16	35 00	27 00	8	.....	.....	8	5 00
Sheboygan.....			7	7	.....	22 09	7	.....	.....	2	3 50
Sheboygan City.....	1		12	14	63 33	35 00	.....	.....	.....	125	150 00
Sheboygan Falls.....			10	14	31 00	25 00	11	.....	.....	20	15 00
Sheboygan Falls vil.....	1		3	6	.....	37 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherman.....			9	15	37 50	23 25	9	.....	.....	123	68 50
Wilson.....			6	10	38 50	23 50	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	2	4	144	228	\$36 85	\$25 50	125	.....	.....	707	\$508 00
TREMPEALEAU—											
Arcadia.....			6	8	\$30 12	\$32 38	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burnside.....			3	4	.....	27 25	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
									.....	.....	\$20 00
									.....	.....	\$20 00

Caledonia.....	5	10	30 00	25 00	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ettick.....	7	7	31 00	27 38	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gale.....	9	13	35 00	27 00	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hale.....	2	3	.....	21 52	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln.....	4	7	.....	29 85	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Preston.....	3	4	.....	27 38	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Summer.....	5	7	.....	27 14	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trempealeau.....	13	19	60 88	28 13	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	60 00	.....
Totals.....	1	82	\$35 39	\$27 24	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	\$20 00	\$70 00
VERNON—												
Bergen.....	4	5	30 32	21 62	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5 00	10 00
Christiana.....	6	9	33 30	25 25	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton.....	7	12	23 51	26 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coon.....	3	5	.....	25 26	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	50 00	12 00
Forest.....	6	12	29 77	21 66	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	10	17	29 08	22 32	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Genoa.....	8	9	35 00	26 16	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenwood.....	5	10	21 50	20 80	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg.....	5	6	38 73	32 90	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	13 00
Harmony.....	6	13	33 33	23 21	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hillsborough.....	6	11	32 80	24 00	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	8	15	31 42	22 16	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	14 00	22 00
Kickapoo.....	7	14	28 80	21 75	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liberty.....	3	4	33 33	21 35	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stark.....	6	10	26 87	23 58	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sterling.....	7	13	35 20	23 00	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union.....	5	8	22 32	22 37	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Viroqua.....	10	17	29 42	24 85	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Webster.....	6	7	26 00	22 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheatland.....	5	8	.....	26 20	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50 00	2 50
Whitestown.....	5	8	21 00	32 17	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	104	209	\$24 82	\$22 92	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	\$119 00	59 50

20 SUP. PUB. LMS.

TABLE No. III.—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.—continued.*

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.							LIBRARIES.			
	No. of schools with two departments	No. of schools with 3 or more departments	No. teachers required to teach the schools	No. of different persons employed as teachers during the year.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. schools visited by county superintendent during the year.	No. of volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during the year.	Whole No. of volumes in the dist. library.	Cash value of library.
WALWORTH—											
Bloomfield.....	1	.....	8	14	39 00	27 55	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darien.....	.....	.....	10	18	46 40	24 23	17	.....	.....	4	50
Delavan.....	.....	1	13	18	38 31	32 30	20	.....	.....	10	8 00
East Troy.....	.....	1	3	3	100 00	30 00	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elkhorn.....	1	.....	9	14	51 25	25 25	14	.....	.....	189	50 00
Geneva.....	.....	1	12	19	51 66	25 14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Fayette.....	.....	.....	9	19	33 33	18 71	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Grange.....	.....	.....	7	14	43 90	26 60	10	.....	.....	.....	5 00
Linn.....	.....	.....	8	13	.....	29 37	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lyons.....	.....	.....	9	13	41 50	26 84	10	.....	.....	145	80 00
Richmond.....	.....	.....	8	15	29 16	28 10	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sharon.....	1	.....	13	22	35 92	25 62	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spring Prairie.....	.....	.....	11	18	42 58	24 20	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar Creek.....	.....	.....	6	11	40 00	23 25	7	.....	.....	75	15 00
Troy.....	.....	.....	7	12	43 00	24 33	9	.....	.....	60	70 00
Walworth.....	.....	.....	7	14	31 01	25 66	13	.....	.....	10	8 00
Whitewater.....	.....	1	13	17	100 00	28 39	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	8	4	153	254	\$47 95	\$25 03	215	.....	.....	443	\$236 50

WASHINGTON—

Addison.....	9	9	\$32 00	\$25 00	5	.....	.....	.....	8	\$25 00
Barton.....	8	15	50 00	16 20	5	.....	.....	.....	99	173 04
Erin.....	5	9	26 00	15 00	2	.....	.....	.....	49	47 00
Farmington.....	8	13	37 50	24 00	7	.....	.....	.....	75	52 25
Germanatown.....	10	12	33 50	23 50	21	.....	.....	.....	96	47 50
Hartford.....	11	15	40 80	26 00	5	.....	.....	.....	65	65 00
Jackson.....	8	11	27 31	18 00	10	.....	.....	.....	180	74 00
Kewaskum.....	6	10	32 50	20 50	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polk.....	12	14	30 50	23 50	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 00
Richfield.....	8	10	28 16	16 50	9	.....	.....	.....	68	38 00
Trenton.....	9	9	36 95	18 55	8	.....	.....	.....	27	10 00
Wayne.....	8	8	31 80	24 30	3	.....	.....	.....	32	58 00
West Bend.....	6	8	52 00	24 00	7	.....	.....	.....	32	25 00
Totals.....	108	143	\$35 31	\$21 15	85	.....	.....	.....	731	\$611 75

WAUKESHA—

Brookfield.....	9	17	\$36 75	\$29 90	8	.....	.....	.....	77	50 00
Delafield.....	9	16	40 92	25 68	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eagle.....	6	10	68 00	27 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Genesee.....	7	9	36 72	24 86	4	.....	.....	.....	71	29 00
Lisbon.....	7	13	.....	23 64	4	.....	.....	.....	17	28 00
Menomonee.....	10	18	40 83	24 75	10	.....	.....	.....	87	115 00
Merton.....	6	11	44 00	27 25	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mukwanago.....	8	12	43 33	23 91	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00
Muskego.....	7	13	31 50	22 40	7	.....	.....	.....	23	17 00
New Berlin.....	8	13	33 50	25 68	8	.....	.....	.....	35	28 00
Oconomowoc.....	8	13	43 33	26 66	7	.....	.....	.....	117	30 00
Ottawa.....	6	9	.....	29 59	5	.....	33 00	.....	44	56 50
Pewaukee.....	10	19	47 50	27 55	9	.....	.....	.....	79	120 00
Summit.....	6	9	42 84	25 94	3	.....	.....	.....	135	82 00

TABLE No. III.—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.							LIBRARIES.			
	No. of schools with two departments.	No. of schools with 3 or more departments.	No. of teachers reg'd to teach the schools.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during the year.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. of schools visited by the Co. Supt. during the year.	No. of volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during the year.	Whole No. of volumes in the Dist. Library.	Cash value of Library.
WAUKESHA—continued.											
Vernon.....	7	12	40 00	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waukesha.....	1	15	25	58 00	22 62	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	5	2	129	219	\$43 87	\$26 09	108	.....	\$33 00	685	\$560 50
WAUPACA—											
Bear Creek.....	3	5	.....	24 66	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caledonia.....	30 00	27 50	5	.....	.....	60	.....
Dayton.....	8	17	30 00	28 90	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farmington.....	7	11	23 50	24 33	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fremont.....	3	6	42 00	22 50	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Helvetia.....	2	2	30 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	38	40 00
Iola.....	3	4	.....	24 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lebanon.....	5	9	37 50	23 26	1	.....	.....	.....	4 50
Lind.....	8	15	35 00	24 81	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Wolf.....	5	10	39 00	25 26	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matteson.....	2	4	33 00	28 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mukwa.....	9	14	43 00	24 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Royalton.....	5	10	.....	21 50	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scandinavia.....	7	8	26 00	23 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. III.—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.*—continued

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.										LIBRARIES.		
	No. of schools with two departments.	No. of schools with 3 or more departments.	No. of teachers reg'd to teach the schools.	No. of different persons emp'd as teachers during the year.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of fem. teachers per month.	No. schools visited by county Superintendent during the yr.	No. of volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during the year.	Whole No. of volumes in the Dist. Library.	Cash value of Library.		
WINNEBAGO—contin'd—													
Black Wolf.....	5	10	23 33	25 00	9	.....	.....	95	55 00		
Clayton.....	8	17	38 20	22 50	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Menasha.....	1	11	17	63 25	24 30	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neenah.....	1	11	16	53 50	23 64	5	.....	.....	76	58 00	
Nekini.....	7	13	42 69	27 88	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nepeskin.....	6	12	37 37	24 63	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omro.....	1	13	21	61 77	26 03	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oshkosh.....	5	9	28 50	19 50	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oshkosh city.....	1	21	24	150 00	31 60	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poygan.....	6	10	.....	22 75	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rushford.....	1	11	21	53 00	26 75	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utica.....	7	14	42 33	25 64	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vinland.....	8	15	32 75	22 70	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winchester.....	7	10	26 91	24 70	5	.....	.....	1	4 00		
Winneconne.....	6	14	42 00	26 50	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wolf River.....	6	6	30 00	21 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	5	141	237	237	\$48 07	24 64	84	.....	.....	232	\$149 00

TABLE No. III.—RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

Counties.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.							LIBRARIES.			
	No. of schools with two departments.	No. of schools with 3 or more departments.	No. of teachers rep'd to teach the schools.	No. of different persons employed during the year.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. of schools visited by the Co. Supt. during the year.	No. of volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during the year.	Whole No. of volumes in the Dist. Library.	Cash value of Library.
Adams.....	.....	.....	58	109	\$34 16	\$19 18	51	.....	.....	20	\$10 00
Ashland.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	35 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bayfield.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown.....	4	1	83	131	41 89	27 08	65	2	\$5 25	479	459 75
Buffalo.....	.....	.....	46	66	37 99	27 81	70	2	4 50	12	38 00
Burnett.....	.....	.....	2	3	33 00	28 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calumet.....	2	.....	64	102	34 98	20 75	.....	23	27 88	293	361 54
Chippewa.....	.....	1	36	48	32 00	28 87	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clark.....	.....	.....	16	21	38 44	26 33	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia.....	8	3	171	307	40 07	23 19	.....	34	52 00	156	311 24
Crawford.....	2	1	99	148	36 43	25 25	82	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dane, 1st Dist.,	1	1	121	231	37 76	24 52	107	20	10 00	611	119 50
Dane, 2d Dist.,	2	2	140	214	41 80	26 90	75	77	94 43	728	404 75
Dodge, 1st Dist.,	1	1	99	168	38 52	23 68	93	32	27 23	12 14	1,334 85
Dodge, 2d Dist.,	10	2	121	209	42 32	24 40	171	3	9 50	320	728 00
Door.....	.....	.....	30	45	41 50	26 55	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglas.....	1	.....	6	10	40 00	30 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dunn.....	1	.....	51	72	37 66	28 12	44	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eau Claire.....	1	.....	41	62	72 50	28 86	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fond du Lac.....	3	10	215	353	48 71	24 53	362	16	51 00	14 10	1,009 10
Grant.....	3	6	232	357	39 88	27 44	151	25	11 00	591	497 50

Green.....	1	3	140	256	37 20	31 55	112	.....	12 31	464	232 50
Green Lake.....	4	4	83	143	38 58	32 61	69	2	10 00	344	190 00
Iowa.....	2	.....	123	219	43 39	26 05	123	13	15 00	486	243 00
Jackson.....	2	.....	55	84	37 30	25 12	49	.....	.....	24	25 00
Jefferson.....	4	4	160	258	37 74	21 37	127	.....	.....	606	503 00
Juneau.....	1	2	87	145	41 92	22 34	7	.....	28 50	180	129 00
Kenosha.....	2	2	81	125	43 47	27 94	65	46	60 00	1,250	1,120 00
Kewaunee.....	2	.....	17	45	35 67	23 08	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Crosse.....	4	2	80	122	45 11	26 82	68	9	10 85	109	110 00
La Fayette.....	26	10	109	219	32 19	22 12	29	141	64 40	680	568 99
Manitowoc.....	3	3	118	161	37 20	25 24	.....	39	132 19	847	859 74
Marathon.....	1	.....	86	53	45 98	32 07	8	1	51 00	6	10 40
Marquette.....	3	.....	57	100	27 08	20 20	42	.....	.....	262	219 80
Milwaukee, 1st dis.....	2	.....	50	73	36 83	25 72	47	26	3 00	844	682 25
Milwaukee, 2d dis.....	.....	9	115	134	63 71	28 70	6	9	10 00	92	131 15
Monroe.....	.....	.....	120	190	37 03	21 42	176	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oconto.....	4	.....	27	33	66 25	34 58	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Outagamie.....	4	1	86	149	41 52	27 58	73	.....	28	244	240 00
Ozaukee.....	3	1	68	83	33 50	21 70	56	30	30 68	1,245	1,280 60
Pepin.....	2	.....	30	47	37 37	23 80	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pierce.....	2	.....	56	87	46 19	27 58	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polk.....	.....	.....	22	35	40 50	27 61	21	.....	.....	3	17 00
Portage.....	.....	2	76	120	45 52	23 15	60	.....	.....	307	314 50
Racine.....	2	1	106	169	49 46	28 16	75	1	3 50	2,957	1,584 68
Richland.....	1	1	96	213	32 35	23 75	110	.....	.....	121	70 00
Rock, 1st dis.....	3	1	106	184	49 60	25 08	153	.....	.....	213	218 75
Rock, 2d do.....	3	3	95	189	31 85	24 28	83	46	71 39	1,327	808 50
St. Croix.....	5	5	18	96	44 64	31 22	93	101	8 00	38	238 55
Sauk.....	4	2	151	262	36 43	24 13	113	11	32 00	841	987 75
Shawano.....	.....	.....	4	21	41 25	26 50	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheboygan.....	2	4	144	228	36 85	25 50	125	.....	.....	707	508 00
Trempealeau.....	1	1	55	82	35 39	27 24	53	.....	20 00	89	70 00
Vernon.....	104	.....	126	209	23 92	23 93	113	4	119 00	38	59 50
Walworth.....	3	4	153	254	47 95	25 03	215	.....	.....	443	236 50

TABLE No. III.—*Recapitulation*—concluded.

Counties.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.							LIBRARIES.			
	No. of schools with two departments.	No. of schools with 3 or more departments.	No. of teachers req'd to teach the schools.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during the year.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages female teachers per month.	No. of schools visited by the Co. Supt. during the year.	No. of volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during the year.	Whole No. of volumes in the Dist. Library.	Cash value of Library.
Washington	4	...	108	148	\$35 31	\$21 15	85	...	...	781	\$311 75
Waukesha	5	2	129	219	43 37	26 09	103	...	\$33 00	685	560 50
Waupaca	1	...	86	146	35 78	24 90	75	...	...	98	44 50
Wausara	3	...	92	159	35 27	20 53	78	...	...	...	...
Winnebago .....	...	5	141	237	48 07	24 44	84	...	...	232	149 00
Wood	1	1	20	26	55 00	25 82	17	...	...	...	...
Totals	254	103	5,059	8,337	\$2,405 19	\$1,580 74	4,223	718	\$1,098 40	28,758	\$19,562 97

TABLE NO. IV.

SCHOOL HOUSES, PRIVATE SCHOOLS, SITES, ETC.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils school-houses will accom- modate.	No. of sites contain- ing less than 1 acre.	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. of sch. houses b'lt of stone or br'k.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dis. which have adopted text books	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. jr. dis. with sch. houses in the town.	Highest valuation of sch. house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of appa- ratus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teach's engaged in such schools.	Av. No. d's such sch. have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended during yr.	Av. No. in daily at- tendance.
ADAMS—																		
Adams.....	9	175	9							\$150 00	\$305 00							
Big Falls.....	1	30	1						8	75 00	50 00	\$5 00						
Dell Prairie....	4	190	4			1				600 00	1150 00	180 00	\$25 00					
Easton.....	8	70	2						2	50 00	70 00	45 00						
Jackson.....	5	150								25 00	1000 00	125 00						
Leola.....	2	50								160 00	260 00	20 00						
Lincoln.....	5	275	4						2	250 00	540 00	41 00	11 00					
Monroe.....	3	50	3				2		2	412 00	750 00	17 00						
New Chester....	4	130	4			1			2	200 00	425 00	80 00						
New Haven.....	5	327	4			2	1	1		500 00	1,600 00	115 00	17 00					
Preston.....	4	150	4						2	210 00	500 00	25 00						
Quincy.....	3	100	1			2			1	200 00	400 00	35 00	20 00					
Richfield.....	3	104	2			3	1		2	210 00	315 00	25 00	75 00					

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Private Schools, Sites, etc.—continued.*

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. of sites containing less than 1 acre.	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. of sch. houses b'lt of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dis which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. jt. dis. w th sch. houses in the town.	Highest valuation of sch. house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teach's engaged in such schools.	Av. No. dis such sch. have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended dis. sch. during yr.	Av. No. in daily attendance.
ADAMS—concluded.																		
Rome.....	8	70	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$25 00	\$135 00	\$45 00	\$25 00	1	1	1	1	1
Springville.....	4	135	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	250 00	580 00	40 00	40 00	1	1	1	1	1
Strong's Prairie...	5	200	4	1	2	2	1	1	1	675 00	880 00	57 00	63 00	1	1	95	16	16
White Creek.....	1	50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	135 00	115 00	10 00	8 00	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	20	2,206	44	4	14	14	4	2	19	\$575 00	\$9,025 00	\$765 00	\$284 00	1	1	95	15	15
ASHLAND—																		
La Pointe.....	1	60	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$50 00	\$50 00	.....	.....	1	1	182	51	18
BAYFIELD—																		
Bayfield.....	1	60	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$100 00	\$100 00	\$100 00	\$150 00	1	1	1	1	1
BROWN—																		
Rellevue.....	1	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	200 00	200 00	50 00	50 00	3	3	1	1	1
Depere.....	4	150	4	1	2	2	1	1	1	200 00	500 00	50 00	50 00	4	4	78	195	175
Depere village....	1	200	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5,500 00	8,000 00	500 00	5 00	5	5	1	1	1
Eaton.....	2	80	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	50 00	50 00	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1

Ft. Howard.....	3	320	3	3	1	2	2	2950 00	2500 00	850 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	
Glenmore.....	3	100	3	.....	.....	.....	1	400 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green Bay.....	2	80	2	.....	1	.....	1	70 00	750 00	70 00	.....	2	200	158	
Green Bay city.....	3	300	3	2	1	2	.....	5000 00	7000 00	2000 00	100 00	5	10	188			
Holland.....	4	162	2	2	4	1	.....	550 00	960 00	85 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Howard.....	4	275	2	2	4	1	.....	450 00	600 00	50 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	
Humboldt.....	3	120	1	1	.....	.....	1	400 00	565 00	22 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lawrence.....	5	376	5	.....	4	.....	.....	3300 00	3540 00	400 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	
Morrison.....	5	800	5	.....	.....	1	.....	170 00	450 00	35 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Denmark.....	5	800	5	.....	1	1	.....	555 00	1235 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pittsfield.....	2	85	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	160 00	250 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pesble.....	3	150	2	1	.....	2	.....	351 00	580 00	61 00	1 00	1	.....	.....		
Rockland.....	5	269	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	225 00	435 00	53 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scott.....	6	275	6	4	2	1	2	500 00	955 00	165 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swamico.....	3	115	3	2	1	1	.....	300 00	650 00	63 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	
Wrightstown.....	7	325	7	1	2	1	1	500 00	890 00	80 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	71	4016	64	19	2	25	17	6	8	\$5500 00	25170 00	\$185 00	20	24	155	943	323	
BUFFALO—																		
Alma.....	4	208	3	1	1	1	550 00	1050 00	100 00	51 00	1	1	20	30	10
Belvidere.....	3	150	3	1	200 00	430 00	30 00	75 00	
Buffalo.....	3	240	3	1	2	2	1	2260 00	2050 00	210 00	45 00	1	1	44	72	80	
Buffalo City.....	1	75	1	1	1	1	550 00	500 00	50 00	160 00	2	2	50	19	21	
Canton.....	2	100	2	1	400 00	560 00	20 00	
Cross.....	4	166	2	1	1	410 00	1050 00	75 00	25 00	
Eagle Mills.....	2	50	2	300 00	534 28	50 00	
Gilmanton.....	4	135	3	1	325 00	610 00	80 00	1	1	66	23	13	
Glencoe.....	4	40	1	1	100 00	250 00	20 00	
Maxville.....	4	136	1	2	300 00	600 00	15 00	
Modena.....	2	90	100 00	175 00	30 00	3 00	
Nelson.....	5	250	200 00	500 00	50 00	
Waumandee.....	6	320	5	1	1	3	1	1	1250 00	3800 00	120 00	25 00	
Totals.....	44	1980	19	2	2	15	8	5	8	\$22 60	12109 28	\$850 00	\$374 00	5	5	45	144	18

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.										PRIVATE SCHOOLS.							
	No. of school houses in the town	No. of pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. of sites containing less than 1 acre.	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. of school houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dis. which have adopted text books	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. jr. dis. with sch. houses in the town	Highest valuation of sch. house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teach's engaged in such schools	Av. No. days such school been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended sch. during yr.	Av. No. in daily attendance.
BURNETT—	2	90	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1072 20	\$1412 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grantsburg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
OALUMET—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brillion.....	5	220	3	2	.....	3	.....	3	.....	430 00	1800 00	113 00	171 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brothertown.....	9	465	8	1	.....	2	5	2	.....	630 00	2305 00	195 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charlestown.....	8	408	7	3	.....	6	2	2	2	420 00	1240 00	210 00	56 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chilton.....	8	540	5	1	.....	6	.....	1	2	600 00	1612 00	157 00	26 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harrison.....	11	675	2	6	.....	8	.....	11	1	593 00	1600 00	750 00	265 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Holstein.....	4	274	4	4	.....	4	.....	3	.....	470 00	1400 00	70 00	90 00	1	1	200	6	16
Rantoul.....	4	269	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	200 00	330 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stockbridge.....	8	503	5	5	.....	3	.....	1	.....	800 00	1925 00	246 00	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodville.....	5	195	5	2	.....	2	1	1	1	310 00	750 00	30 00	33 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	62	3529	43	19	.....	34	8	26	6	\$890 00	12962 00	\$1771 00	\$751 50	1	1	200	6	16
CHIPPewa—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anson.....	1	40	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	175 00	150 00	25 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.												PRIVATE SCHOOLS.					
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils school-house will accommodate.	No. of sites containing less than 1 acre.	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. of sch. houses b't of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dis. which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. lt. dis. with sch. houses in town.	Highest valuation of sch. house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teach's engaged in such schools.	Av. No. d's such sch. have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended dis. sch. during yr.	Av. No. in daily attendance.
COLUMBIA—continued.																		
Otsego.....	6	298	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	845 00	1,080 00	75 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific.....	3	125	3	3	1	.....	.....	1	1	515 00	500 00	45 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portage City.....	4	850	3	3	1	4	.....	4	.....	10000 00	9,800 00	3,500 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Randolph.....	7	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	500 00	1,680 00	175 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scott.....	9	330	9	1	4	2	.....	4	4	250 00	1,200 00	130 00	45 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springvale.....	6	316	5	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	700 00	1,925 00	180 00	57 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Point.....	7	295	7	.....	2	5	6	1	1	700 00	2,575 00	150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyocena.....	8	455	6	1	.....	2	3	.....	2	2,050 00	2,695 00	138 00	99 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	152	8707	120	26	9	74	52	27	35	10000 00	63270 00	10500 50	1,849 00	5	5	53	22	14
CRAWFORD—																		
Clayton.....	13	650	13	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	1	305 00	1,500 00	65 00	140 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastman.....	8	386	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	610 00	1,926 00	125 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Freeman.....	8	274	6	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	1,000 00	320 00	86 00	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haney.....	5	217	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	550 00	1,625 00	70 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lynaville.....	3	100	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	125 00	235 00	35 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marietta.....	4	256	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	120 00	275 00	290 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Private Schools, Sites, &c*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.											PRIVATE SCHOOLS.						
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. of sites containing less than 1 acre.	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. sch'l houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dis. which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. ft. dis. with sch. houses in the town.	Highest valuation of sch. house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. of sch. sch. have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended during yr.	Av. No. in daily attendance.
DANE—2d Dist.—con.																		
Gross Plains.....	7	360	5	2	...	2	...	...	1	770 00	1,340 00	177 00	171 00	1	1	154	178	85
Dane.....	7	355	3	1	1	4	3	...	3	612 00	2,700 00	197 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fitchburg.....	10	519	8	4	1	4	2	...	2	1,000 00	3,665 00	350 00	11 00	...	...	...	...	...
Madison town.....	5	225	5	1	1	4	...	4	2	1,050 00	2,950 00	150 00	75 00	...	...	...	...	...
Madison city.....	6	965	6	6	5	6	1	...	1	18,000 00	25,500 00	5,000 00	2,904 00	6	...	...	...	...
Mazomanie.....	2	400	1	...	4	1	1	1	...	7,800 00	7,800 00	810 00	25 00	...	...	...	...	...
Middleton.....	8	379	7	6	4	8	1	1	...	1,000 00	3,890 00	365 00	122 00	1	1	100	14	10
Monroe.....	7	400	6	...	1	1	1	...	2	1,850 00	3,100 00	165 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oregon.....	9	447	9	2	...	3	2	...	2	2,000 00	3,370 00	335 00	20 00	1	1	180	35	25
Perry.....	5	222	4	...	1	...	...	...	2	406 00	695 00	24 00	10 00	1	...	...	...	...
Primrose.....	7	305	3	...	2	...	1	...	2	608 00	2,075 00	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roxbury.....	6	310	6	2	...	3	...	...	2	50 00	1,000 00	225 00	55 00	1	3	211	148	60
Springdale.....	6	300	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	580 00	930 00	75 00	25 00	...	...	...	...	...
Springfield.....	7	455	9	1	2	3	...	1	2	550 00	2,645 00	365 00	67 00	...	...	...	...	...
Vermont.....	6	400	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	450 00	1,770 00	60 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Verona.....	7	290	6	1	1	2	...	1	1	1,500 00	4,150 00	140 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	118	7,083	91	28	22	45	16	9	23	15,000 00	72,490 00	8,898 00	3,625 00	13	9	135	475	25

DODGE—1st Div.

8	455	8	1	5	.....	3	\$680 00	\$2140 00	\$95 00	\$45 00	.....	.....	.....
7	494	7	2	2	.....	3	1000 00	2100 00	167 50	47 00	.....	.....	.....
8	435	7	2	2	1	.....	430 00	1345 00	280 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....
9	569	9	.....	.....	.....	1	600 00	2810 00	260 00	48 00	8	82	463
8	1050	6	1	3	4	2	10600 00	11850 00	820 00	97 00	.....	.....	.....
7	445	7	1	1	3	2	430 00	1530 00	237 00	14 00	.....	.....	.....
6	346	6	2	1	2	.....	1 400 00	1120 00	140 00	87 00	5	5	598
8	345	7	.....	.....	.....	3	1 400 00	1120 00	140 00	87 00	5	5	598
10	599	10	.....	.....	.....	2	600 00	2636 00	306 00	108 99	1	1	300
10	505	8	.....	.....	.....	3	650 00	1970 00	285 00	22 00	.....	.....	.....
10	505	8	.....	.....	.....	2	950 00	2825 00	385 00	32 00	1	1	.....
8	862	7	.....	.....	.....	3	740 00	1915 00	110 00	.....	6	6	110
6	.....	5	2	4	.....	2	9000 00	10300 00	1240 00	2 25	.....	.....	.....
Totals	5605	87	6	16	45	16	10500 00	42031 00	4315 50	603 24	16	45	175
						23							627
						20							189
DODGE—2d Div.													
9	474	9	1	6	4	2	1	\$820 00	2525 00	285 00	188 00	.....	.....
4	650	1	4	1	4	.....	6500 00	10500 00	2100 00	250 00	2	5	800
6	810	5	1	5	.....	2	550 00	1500 00	425 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....
9	309	9	2	3	.....	1	800 00	1440 00	197 00	75 00	.....	.....	.....
7	340	7	4	4	8	1	1 1000 00	2750 00	412 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....
8	490	7	1	1	7	1	1 100 00	3680 00	400 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....
7	630	7	.....	.....	.....	1	1200 00	3150 00	355 00	100 00	3	3	160
Lowell	476	8	2	2	.....	4	3100 00	4765 00	279 00	15 00	2	2	.....
Oak Grove	537	8	1	3	1	1	2	3000 00	4843 00	785 00	53 00	.....	.....
Portland	8	425	.....	.....	.....	5	2	705 00	2430 00	218 00	12 10	.....	.....
Shields	5	835	.....	.....	.....	2	1	550 00	1250 00	145 00	37 00	1	1
Trenton	12	560	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1500 00	4600 00	475 00	300 00	.....	.....
Waupun village	2	537	.....	.....	.....	2	2	6500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westford	9	425	.....	.....	.....	6	9	500 00	2390 00	325 00	53 00	1	1
						1	4						48
Total	6508	91	23	6	50	24	19	6500 00	45798 00	6401 00	1108 00	9	12
													144
													731
													41

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, &c.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.												PRIVATE SCHOOLS.					
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. of sites containing less than 1 acre.	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. of school houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dis. which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. ft. dis. with sch. houses in the town.	Highest valuation of sch. house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teach's engaged in such schools.	Av. No. of such sch. have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended dis. sch. during yr.	Av. No. in daily attendance.
DOOR—																		
Bailey's Harbor.....	1	40	1			1	1			\$350 00	\$300 00	\$50 00						
Clay Banks.....	2	90	2							300 25	400 00	30 00						
Egg Harbor.....	1	50	3				2	1		525 00	500 00	25 00	29 00					
Forestville.....	1	41	1							350 00	300 00	50 00	250 00					
Gardner.....	2	50	2	1		1					700 00	50 00						
Gibraltar.....	3	40	3	2		2	3			305 00	200 00	120 00	50 00					
Liberty Grove.....	3	121	1				1			200 00	400 00	70 00	45 00					
Nasawaupee.....	4	120				4			1	160 00	520 00	105 00	125 00					
Sevastopol.....	4	102	4			2		1			786 00	71 00	52 00					
Sturgeon Bay.....	4	144	3			1		2		1800 00	2140 00	340 00	65 00	1	1	66	4	14
Washington.....	1	80								200 00			15 00					
Totals.....	26	878	20	3	11	7	4	1	1	1800 00	6246 00	911 00	637 00	1	1	66	4	14
DOUGLAS—																		
Superior.....	2	100	2	1		2	4	1		400 00	750 00	200 00						

DUNN—

Dunn.....	6	240	1	.....	.....	5	.....	500 00	1,400 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eau Gallie.....	2	90	2	.....	1	1	.....	260 00	420 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elk Mound.....	3	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	550 00	750 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grant.....	1	70	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lucas.....	2	85	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	425 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Menomonie.....	3	322	.....	1	1	2	.....	1,500 00	1,675 00	510 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Haven.....	2	90	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	150 00	190 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peru.....	3	119	3	.....	1	3	.....	350 00	660 00	65 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Cedar.....	9	194	9	.....	1	1	1	250 00	715 00	100 00	15 65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rock Creek.....	3	121	2	.....	1	.....	2	400 00	750 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spring Brook.....	6	295	3	1	1	4	1	510 00	1,735 00	115 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weston.....	2	80	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	150 00	180 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	42	1,796	23	2	6	20	4	\$1500 00	\$8880 00	\$145 00	\$90 65	.....	.....	.....	.....

EAU CLAIRE—

Bridge Creek.....	5	300	5	.....	.....	5	.....	\$300 00	\$700 00	\$55 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brunswick.....	5	130	5	1	1	.....	.....	620 00	825 00	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eau Claire.....	5	550	5	1	3	1	1	7,877 00	8,377 00	1,006 00	\$125 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln.....	4	255	3	.....	2	.....	.....	460 00	700 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Eau Claire.....	3	178	3	.....	2	1	.....	440 00	490 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oak Grove.....	2	110	2	1	2	.....	.....	750 00	1,200 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otter Creek.....	3	120	2	.....	2	1	.....	200 00	350 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pleasant Valley.....	3	90	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	135 00	200 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Eau Claire.....	3	360	3	1	3	3	1	2,800 00	3,700 00	800 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	33	2093	30	4	15	10	2	\$7577 00	16542 00	\$2146 00	\$150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....

FOND DU LAC—

Alto.....	9	392	9	2	5	2	2	\$550 00	\$2475 00	\$192 00	\$54 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ashford.....	10	628	10	2	1	3	1	530 00	1920 99	265 00	192 00	2	2	120	30 40
Auburn.....	9	474	9	.....	1	3	4	1,225 00	3450 00	298 00	61 00	2	2	318	147 75
Byron.....	11	580	11	3	2	3	2	550 00	2635 00	420 00	130 00	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. of sites containing less than 1 acre.	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. of sch. houses b't of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. Dis. which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. ft. dis. with sch. houses in the town.	Highest valuation of sch. house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. d's such sch. have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended dis. sch. during yr.	Av. No. in daily attendance.
FOND DU LAC—con.																		
Calumet	5	172	5	2	....	4	2	3	1	\$360 00	\$1400 00	\$385 00	\$145 00	3	4	396	166	178
Eden	6	162	6	1	....	2	....	....	2	800 00	1600 30	190 00	20 00	2	2	80	6	34
Eldorado	7	460	5	3	....	5	1	....	1	1777 00	4075 00	405 00	140 00	....	....	....	....	....
Empire	8	600	8	1	....	8	....	....	1	600 00	2450 00	300 00	100 00	....	....	....	....	....
Fond du Lac	6	250	7	3	....	4	2	....	1	690 00	1368 00	215 00	15 00	....	....	....	....	....
Fond du Lac city.	15	2046	14	15	1	2	1	....	....	34000 00	52100 00	13140 00	1950 00	5	8	175	490	281
Forest	7	474	8	....	....	1	1	....	3	900 00	3755 00	198 00	....	....	....	....	....	....
Friendship	5	271	5	3	....	2	3	1	....	675 00	1600 00	90 00	48 00	....	....	....	....	....
Lamartine	9	359	8	....	....	4	1	....	8	1050 00	2580 00	240 00	11 00	....	....	....	....	....
Marshfield	3	150	3	....	....	....	....	....	2	750 00	780 00	250 00	95 00	....	....	....	....	....
Metomen	11	664	8	3	....	5	9	2	5	4000 00	7108 00	1290 00	100 00	2	3	330	104	55
Oakfield	7	395	4	5	....	6	2	2	1	1200 00	2815 00	405 00	105 00	....	....	....	....	....
Osceola	8	497	8	1	....	1	3	1	1	907 00	2020 00	310 00	87 00	....	....	....	....	....
Ripon	8	260	4	3	1	4	1	1	6	730 00	2150 00	225 00	95 50	....	....	....	....	....
Ripon city	4	650	4	4	2	4	2	4	2	3000 00	5000 00	1050 00	25 00	2	3	176	100	75
Rosendale	8	424	8	1	....	5	6	2	1	1800 00	4450 00	225 00	95 00	....	....	....	....	....
Springvale	4	425	6	1	....	4	3	....	4	1200 00	2150 00	418 00	20 10	....	....	....	....	....
Taycheedah	9	445	6	1	1	1	5	2	....	1850 00	2650 00	350 00	50 00	....	....	....	....	....

Waupun	8	420	6	3	.....	6	3	.....	1	900 00	3175 00	295 00	29 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waupun village ..	1	212	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	5600 00	5000 00	500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	180	11790	163	58	10	58	52	25	42	84000 00	11882799	21566 00	3557 80	18	24	228	1043 105
GRANT —																	
Beetown	8	428	7	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	1000 00	2650 00	245 00	7 00	1	2	220	40
Bloomington	5	255	4	1	.....	4	.....	1	.....	560 00	1270 00	26 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blue River	5	186	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	4500 00	4000 00	500 00	304 00	2	2	60	70
Boscobel	2	456	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	4500 00	6800 00	420 00	180 00	1	1	77	184
Cassville	5	370	5	.....	2	1	5	1	.....	4000 00	1730 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Clifton	8	370	7	1	2	1	7	0	1	500 00	1200 00	60 00	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ellenboro	6	209	6	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	300 00	1200 00	220 00	108 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fennimore	14	480	9	.....	1	4	3	2	3	1510 00	4652 00	100 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glen Haven	6	213	2	1	.....	2	.....	1	1	465 00	1250 00	100 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harrison	9	395	5	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	300 00	1145 00	98 00	45 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hazel Green	7	836	4	4	4	6	6	4	1	9400 00	12800 00	725 00	160 00	1	1	180	60
Hickory Grove	8	300	5	2	1	2	.....	.....	3	605 00	1100 00	37 00	18 09	.....	.....	.....	40
Jamestown	7	400	7	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	475 00	1925 00	235 00	72 00	1	1	44	.....
Lancaster	13	330	4	2	3	3	.....	1	3	15500 00	18150 00	115 00	43 00	3	5	100	90
Liberty	7	480	6	1	2	.....	.....	2	2	670 00	3302 00	115 00	156 45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lima	8	425	8	.....	3	1	.....	2	2	812 00	2370 00	162 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Grant	8	250	4	1	1	5	1	1	2	510 00	1356 00	77 00	78 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marion	4	205	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	440 00	1250 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Millville	4	180	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 00	90 00	15 00	38 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mount Hope	6	246	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	1250 00	2260 00	135 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muscoda	5	350	5	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2000 00	2609 00	150 00	20 00	1	1	190	.....
Paris	6	350	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	600 00	1650 00	220 00	45 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patch Grove	6	270	5	.....	.....	3	1	.....	4	475 00	1600 00	175 00	.....	1	3	190	100
Platteville	8	975	5	2	4	3	5	3	.....	10500 00	19800 00	1610 09	306 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potosi	10	650	8	3	4	2	.....	2	.....	10000 00	2700 00	300 00	195 00	4	4	140	.....
Smeltzer	7	431	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	650 00	3150 00	350 00	50 00	1	1	.....	40
Watertown	4	170	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	1880 00	120 00	37 50	.....	.....	.....	43
Waterloo	7	300	6	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	310 00	1185 00	76 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.												PRIVATE SCHOOLS.					
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils school-house will accommodate.	No. of sites containing less than 1 acre.	No. of sites well enclosed.	Nv. of sch. houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out houses in good condition.	No. dis. which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. jt. dis. with sch. houses in town.	Highest valuation of sch. house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. of such sch. have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended dis. sch. during yr.	Av. No in daily attendance.
GRANT—concluded.	212	11799	134	25	34	54	47	26	42	15500 00	107350 00	7678 00	1949 45	20	29	129	447	46
Wingville.....	8	340	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	2	715 00	2150 00	215 00	35 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodman.....	5	175	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	800 00	1700 00	70 00	.....	4	8	93	53	12
Wyalusing.....	7	285	4	2	2	4	3	.....	3	800 00	2277 00	80 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.	212	11799	134	25	34	54	47	26	42	15500 00	107350 00	7678 00	1949 45	20	29	129	447	46
GREEN—																		
Adams.....	7	312	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	305 00	1085 00	70 00	21 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Albany.....	7	438	5	2	2	4	3	.....	1	1075 00	2880 00	205 00	67 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn.....	9	426	8	3	3	6	1	.....	4	710 00	3025 00	191 00	65 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cadiz.....	10	350	5	.....	1	.....	.....	3	2	530 00	1100 00	160 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clarno.....	9	430	9	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1100 00	4000 00	250 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decatur.....	9	750	6	3	4	4	3	2	1	1500 00	5000 00	1200 00	200 00	1	1	154	20	.....
Exeter.....	6	810	6	3	.....	6	1	.....	1	850 00	2400 00	243 00	75 00	1	1	140	80	27
Jefferson.....	10	710	6	3	5	3	2	3	2	1250 00	4900 00	250 00	137 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jordan.....	7	300	7	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	600 00	1020 00	70 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe.....	10	1500	7	1	1	3	3	2	3	6000 00	11595 00	1065 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mount Pleasant..	8	450	8	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	800 00	2395 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.												PRIVATE SCHOOLS.					
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils school-houses will accommodate.	No. of sites containing less than 1 acre.	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. of sch. houses bilt of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dis. which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. jr. dis. with sch. houses in the town.	Highest valuation of sch. houses and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. of sch. have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended dis. sch. during yr.	Av. no. in daily attendance.
Iowa—continued.																		
Moscow.....	6	355	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	\$750 00	1,605 00	\$105 00	\$56 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pulaski.....	7	495	5	1	3	4	1	2	1	2,000 00	3,920 00	102 00	133 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ridgeway.....	13	683	13	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	450 00	3,030 00	135 00	139 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waldwick.....	6	420	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	620 00	1,850 00	67 50	71 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	7	277	7	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	1207, 223	87	11	17	30	8	12	12	12	100,000 00	54,120 00	\$3621 50	1,276 00	6	9	143	443	47
JACKSON—																		
Albion.....	8	200	3	1	.....	2	1	2	2	1,400 00	2,800 00	675 00	\$50 00	1	1	40	.....	33
Alma.....	12	515	10	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1,030 00	2,875 00	250 00	86 00	1	1	22	2	4
Hixton.....	4	188	3	1	.....	2	1	2	.....	600 00	1,150 00	125 00	43 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irving.....	6	235	4	.....	5	1	.....	3	.....	425 00	1,300 00	130 00	82 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manchester.....	5	210	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	850 00	1,110 00	40 00	18 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Melrose.....	10	446	2	.....	1	5	5	2	2	1,550 00	5,000 00	100 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northfield.....	4	120	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600 00	700 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springfield.....	4	160	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	305 00	550 75	20 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	48	2,082	32	3	.....	18	8	0	5	1,550 00	14,985 75	\$1345 50	\$329 50	2	2	42	2	87

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.—continued.*

Counties and Towns	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. of sites containing less than 1 acre.	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. of school houses b't of stone or brk.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dis. which have adopted text; books	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. jt. dis. with sch. houses in the town.	Highest valuation of sch. house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. dis. such sch. have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended dis. sch. during yr.	Av. No. in daily attendance.
JUNEAU—concluded.																		
Needah.....	2	400	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$1100 00	\$650 00	\$601 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange.....	2	40	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	435 00	435 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth.....	7	260	7	7	7	4	1	1	2	500 00	1300 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seven Mile Creek	9	300	9	9	9	2	1	1	1	200 00	1165 00	42 00	72 77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Summit.....	6	225	6	6	6	4	1	1	1	520 00	2000 00	85 00	56 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wonewoc.....	5	150	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	600 00	1375 00	130 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	78	3786	63	6	6	28	5	9	12	\$4000 00	\$23430 00	\$3511 75	\$498 77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
KENOSHA—																		
Brighton.....	8	410	9	2	2	1	1	2	1	625 00	1650 00	130 00	25 00	1	1	66	.....	34
Bristol.....	9	378	9	1	1	5	1	1	1	375 00	750 00	190 00	26 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kenosha city.....	3	830	1	3	2	3	1	1	1	15000 00	25000 00	3000 00	150 00	4	6	160	230	30
Paris.....	10	396	10	4	4	10	10	4	5	725 00	2675 00	448 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pleasant Prairie.	11	518	10	4	2	10	1	4	8	2660 00	6350 00	500 00	90 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Randall.....	3	151	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	650 00	1040 00	75 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salem.....	9	578	8	1	1	2	2	2	2	900 00	3580 00	205 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Somers.....	3	358	7	6	1	7	3	2	2	1,230 00	3,815 00	250 00	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheatland.....	6	200	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	356 00	1,000 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	67	3,819	60	21	5	38	8	12	15	150 00	458 00	3,068 00	478 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
KEWAUNEE—																			
Ahneepe.....	6	350	5	4	.....	4	1	2	.....	1,000 00	2,800 00	650 00	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carlton.....	6	300	1	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	500 00	450 00	95 00	41 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Casco.....	7	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700 00	625 00	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	5	300	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105 00	503 00	25 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kewaunee.....	4	232	1	.....	.....	2	2	2	1	1,250 00	840 00	405 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln.....	2	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80 00	50 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montpelier.....	5	200	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	200 00	400 00	100 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pierce.....	3	190	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160 00	450 00	32 00	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red River.....	3	250	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00	150 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	41	2,132	20	5	.....	9	3	4	3	1,250 00	6,770 00	1,452 00	201 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
LA CROSSE—																			
Bangor.....	7	420	3	3	.....	6	.....	.....	1	135 00	2,145 00	310 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burns.....	9	490	5	2	.....	7	1	2	3	550 00	2,600 00	395 00	70 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Campbell.....	4	325	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	550 00	1,351 00	320 00	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farmington.....	7	345	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,540 00	8,225 00	111 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenfield.....	4	160	4	2	.....	4	1	.....	1	425 00	1,238 00	106 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	12	387	10	6	1	8	5	4	3	2,750 00	160 00	427 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland.....	4	180	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	900 00	1,000 00	230 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson.....	4	210	4	1	1	3	4	1	.....	1,150 00	1,700 00	95 00	55 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Crosse.....	3	1,075	3	3	2	3	3	3	.....	180 00	3,900 00	8,000 00	800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ona'saka.....	7	375	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	600 00	1,750 00	425 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelby.....	3	140	3	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	450 00	1,000 00	52 50	51 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	4	215	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	245 00	575 00	85 00	57 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	68	4,872	49	20	4	47	15	16	12	180 00	4,964 00	5,556 00	1,183 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.										PRIVATE SCHOOLS.						
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils school houses will accom- modate.	No. of sites contain- ing less than 1 acre.	No. of sites well en- closed.	No. of sch. houses b't of stone or br'k in good condition.	No. dis. which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. jt. dis. with sch. houses in the town.	Highest valuation of sch. house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of appa- ratus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teach's engaged in such schools.	Av. No. of sch. who have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended dis. sch. during yr.	Av. No. in daily at- tendance.
LA FAYETTE —																	
Argyle.....	10	550	10	...	1	...	1	...	1,100 00	2,400 00	40 00	35 00	...	...	...	...	...
Belmont.....	7	296	7	1	2	2	3	2	1,000 00	2,400 00	281 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benton.....	8	400	3	5	2	...	1	4	1,600 00	1,600 00	600 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Center.....	13	925	8	5	12	...	2	...	3,800 00	7,700 00	130 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elk Grove.....	9	550	6	8	2	2	1	3	650 00	3,160 00	150 00	20 00	...	...	...	...	...
Fayette.....	9	350	6	1	1	1	...	...	400 00	1,885 00	256 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gratiot.....	10	439	8	2	1	1	9	2	1,190 00	3,650 00	286 00	78 00	...	...	...	...	...
Kendall.....	6	240	3	60	1	1	...	...	400 00	1,085 00	47 00	15 00	...	...	...	...	...
Monticello.....	5	280	1	...	3	1	1	3	580 00	1,700 00	140 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Diggings.....	3	265	2	1	1	...	...	...	1,415 00	1,300 00	115 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shullsburg.....	6	820	4	...	1	3	2	...	3,300 00	4,200 00	820 00	125 00	2	3	132	75	80
Wayne.....	7	345	2	4	1	3	4	...	600 00	2,200 00	165 00	78 69	...	...	...	...	...
White Oak Spgs.....	2	80	2	1	2	2	...	...	1,200 00	900 00	30 00	50 00	...	...	...	...	...
Willow Springs.....	9	450	4	2	5	2	...	...	510 00	2,450 00	153 00	170 00	...	...	...	...	...
Wiota.....	11	453	8	1	...	2	1	2	540 00	1,775 25	198 00	39 00	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	115	6,423	74	86	20	19	25	15	1,600 00	31,817 25	3,411 00	610 69	3	3	132	75	40

ANITOWOC—

Cato.....	9	510	9	4	1	.....	8	.....	2	.....	1670 00	165 00	188 00	.....	2	.....	125	60
Centerville.....	5	275	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	300 00	100 00	50 00	.....	2	.....	214	.....
Cooperstown.....	6	570	6	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	700 00	50 00	103 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eaton.....	6	410	6	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	1050 00	160 00	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Franklin.....	8	582	8	1	.....	2	.....	.....	4	.....	415 00	1138 00	80 00	138 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibson.....	7	641	4	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	270 00	985 00	125 00	95 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kosuth.....	5	380	3	1	.....	5	.....	.....	3	.....	400 00	1700 00	125 00	115 00	2	.....	2	.....
Liberty.....	5	215	5	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	760 00	1200 00	120 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowoc.....	5	815	5	4	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	4000 00	7800 00	4865 00	400 00	5	.....	7	.....
Manitowoc Rapids	6	465	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2300 00	170 00	88 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maple Grove.....	4	160	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	210 00	820 00	40 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meeme.....	6	840	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1030 00	2200 00	80 00	65 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mishcote.....	8	638	6	3	.....	6	.....	.....	8	.....	400 00	1390 00	360 00	125 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newton.....	6	440	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	310 00	740 00	101 00	140 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockland.....	3	180	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	130 00	.....	50 00	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Schleswig.....	7	504	7	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	3	.....	1065 00	2725 00	188 00	388 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Two Creeks.....	2	125	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	600 00	650 00	70 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Two Rivers.....	6	790	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	400 00	4500 00	600 00	100 00	2	.....	2	.....
Totals.....	104	8020	84	17	1	47	10	37	16	.....	\$4000 00	\$32068 00	\$6879 00	\$2280 00	15	17	172	856

MARATHON—

Berlin.....	10	750	10	2	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	\$310 00	\$1680 00	\$126 00	\$315 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knowlton.....	1	40	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	3	200	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 00	1320 00	60 00	120 00	.....	3	4	3666
Marathon.....	4	190	1	2	.....	3	4	3	.....	.....	687 50	1437 50	90 00	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mosinee.....	5	185	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 00	300 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stettin.....	3	120	3	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	995 00	885 00	5 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	4	105	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	700 00	1500 00	160 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wausau.....	6	115	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	3000 00	25 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wausau Village	1	200	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	405 00	4 00	5 00	.....	1	8	118	.....
Weston.....	1	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	38	1930	26	8	.....	15	4	7	2	.....	\$995 00	\$7376 50	\$506 00	\$670 00	8	11	18780	87

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. of sites containing less than 1 acre.	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. of school houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out houses in good condition.	No. dis. which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. ft. dis. with sch. houses in the town.	Highest valuation of sch. house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teacher's engaged in such schools.	Av. No. dis. such sch. have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended dis. sch. during yr.	Av. No. in daily attendance.
MARQUETTE—																		
Buffalo	7	313	7	1	1	1	1	1	2	\$600 00	\$1835 00	\$31 00	\$36 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crystal Lake.....	4	119	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225 00	500 00	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglas.....	5	280	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	420 00	1860 00	55 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harris.....	3	130	3	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	200 00	375 00	45 00	18 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mecan.....	2	160	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100 00	200 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montello.....	5	310	5	1	5	5	2	1	2	1300 00	1915 00	135 00	65 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moundville.....	3	160	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	430 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neshkoro.....	2	100	2	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	50 00	100 00	5 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newton.....	6	240	6	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	401 00	475 00	56 50	28 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oxford.....	3	140	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	308 00	700 00	53 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Packwaukee.....	4	185	4	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	600 00	750 00	70 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shields.....	4	155	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	170 00	410 00	35 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springfield.....	3	110	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	1	300 00	350 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westfield.....	4	225	3	.....	1	1	1	1	3	800 00	1700 00	35 00	10 00	15	1	20	2	15
Totals	55	2577	50	5	16	6	5	18	\$1300 00	\$11090 00	\$650 50	\$197 00	\$197 00	157	1	20	2	15

MILWKEE-1 Dia.

Franklin.....	7	480	7	1	3	1	1	500 00	2,000 00	380 00	.....	4	4	200	187	126
Greenfield.....	12	755	11	5	4	5	5	700 00	3,400 00	585 00	235 00	2	2	160	.....	4
Lake.....	6	400	5	1	2	.....	.....	1 300 00	2,800 00	800 00	175 25	2	2	200	84	80
Oak Creek.....	10	810	10	5	8	10	1	1,100 00	3,650 00	265 00	130 00	10	1	33	.....	40
Wauwatosa.....	12	801	12	5	4	7	2	1,250 00	3,715 00	1,000 00	175 00	1	1	90	62	.....
Totals	47	3,046	45	17	5	26	9	1,300 00	17,555 00	2,980 00	735 25	19	10	136	288	71

MILWKEE-2 Dia.

Granville.....	11	.....	11	5	1	6	.....	500	400	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee.....	9	870	9	4	7	7	.....	600	1,525	490 00	190 00	1	1	30	5	3
Milwaukee City..	18	5,000	18	15	11	18	.....	88,000	186,000	460 00	269 00	42	151	.....	6,429	3848
Totals	38	5,870	38	24	12	31	.....	88,000	197,925	465 00	270 00	48	162	30	6,434	3846

MONROE—

Adrian.....	2	90	1	.....	2	.....	1	304 09	400 00	45 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Angelo.....	3	160	2	.....	1	.....	2	510 00	975 00	65 00	38 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clifton.....	2	68	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	122 00	300 00	.....	8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glenda.....	7	288	6	.....	.....	.....	2	200 00	625 00	85 00	46 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenfield.....	4	120	3	.....	2	2	2	405 00	700 00	50 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	5	225	3	.....	3	.....	3	310 00	660 00	130 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Fayette.....	4	141	3	1	.....	.....	3	225 00	425 00	76 00	5 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leon.....	6	250	6	2	.....	.....	3	300 00	1,150 00	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln.....	8	7	1	.....	2	.....	4	400 00	1,430 00	138 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Falls.....	5	235	4	.....	1	.....	.....	700 00	1,650 00	28 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oakdale.....	4	175	2	1	.....	1	2	694 00	896 00	53 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portland.....	6	240	4	1	.....	.....	2	200 00	580 00	225 00	2 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ridgeville.....	6	310	3	.....	1	.....	2	925 00	1,860 00	88 00	150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheldon.....	4	115	3	.....	2	.....	1	461 00	450 00	110 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sparta.....	18	729	11	5	7	4	3	2,000 90	8,845 00	2,435 00	68 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.												PRIVATE SCHOOLS.					
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils school-house will accommodate.	No. of sites containing less than 1 acre.	No of sites well enclosed.	No. of sch. houses b't of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dis. which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. jr. dis. with sch. houses in town.	Highest valuation of sch. house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teach's engaged in such schools.	Av. No. of such sch. have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended dis. sch. during yr.	Av. No. in daily attendance.
Monroe—continued.																		
Tomah.....	8	445	6	2	.....	4	1	.....	3	3,500 00	4,250 00	200 00	65 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wellington.....	8	270	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	371 00	1,466 00	73 00	80 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilton.....	6	241	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	300 00	1,080 00	85 00	12 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	101	4109	69	12	.....	27	6	5	30	3,500 00	24,702 00	3,946 00	445 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oconto—																		
Little Suamico.....	2	130	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1,100 00	1,250 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marionette.....	1	196	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2,600 00	2,500 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oconto.....	3	150	3	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	300 00	600 00	50 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oconto village.....	3	152	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1,180 00	2,150 00	230 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pensaukee.....	4	188	2	2	.....	3	.....	1	1	600 00	850 00	200 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peshigo.....	5	300	4	1	.....	3	.....	4	.....	1,100 00	1,607 50	489 00	35 00	.....	2	2	.....	9
Stiles.....	3	123	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1,200 00	40 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	21	1194	17	3	.....	11	2	9	5	2,400 00	10,157 50	1,209 00	165 00	.....	2	2	.....	9

OUTAGAMIE--

Appleton.....	4	726	4	2	2	4	3	3	1,000 00	236 00	00	3,200 00	50 00	2	2	200	274	40
Black Creek.....	1	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	15 00	15 00	5 00							
Bovina.....	6	120	6	1	1	1	2	2	850 00	2,000 00	180 00							
Buchanan.....	3	176	3	2	2	2	2	2										
Center.....	5	220	5	1	1	1	1	1										
Dale.....	7	355	7	1	1	1	3	3	850 00	2,400 00	260 00	260 00	25 00					
Ellington.....	6	260	4	2	2	2	3	4	700 00	2,068 00	260 00	222 00						
Freedom.....	6	286	5	2	2	2	4	1	415 00	1,401 00	95 00	81 00						
Grand Chute.....	9	580	5	2	2	2	7	8	900 00	2,800 00	612 00	25 00						
Greenville.....	10	486	4	1	1	1	8	2	680 00	4,385 00	250 00	120 00						
Hortonia.....	5	802	3	1	1	1	3	4	1,900 00	2,440 00	185 00	127 80						
Kaukauna.....	6	478	6	1	1	1	4	4	240 00	890 00	165 00	24 00						
Liberty.....	3	100	3	1	1	1	2	2	800 00	425 00	40 09							
Maple Creek.....	3	160	2	1	1	1	3	1	325 00	500 00	25 00	20 00						
Osborn.....	1	44	1	1	1	1	1	1	100 00	100 00		12 50						
Seymour.....	2	82	2	1	1	1	1	1	125 00	200 00	55 00							
Totals.....	77	4,355	61	10	2	41	40	15	7	\$1900 00	43169 00	\$5282 00	\$697 00	2	2	200	274	40

OZAUKEE--

Belgium.....	8	800	7	2	3	3	2	3	3,000 00	5,130 00	1,312 00	554 00						
Cedarburg.....	9	880	9	3	2	7	2	3	3,800 00	5,120 00	1,400 00	310 00						
Fredonia.....	10	695	9	1	2	2	2	2	3	620 00	2,295 00	435 00						
Grafton.....	5	475	5	1	2	2	2	2	1,200 00	2,250 00	350 00	105 00						
Mequon.....	18	1,000	13	1	1	7	7	7	1,300 00	5,250 00	875 00	402 00						
Port Washington.	7	556	5	3	3	4	3	2	2,400 00	6,576 00	985 00	800 00						
Saukville.....	7	550	7	2	3	3	3	1	2	600 00	2,140 00	440 00						
Totals.....	59	5,066	55	12	16	26	9	18	11	\$4000 00	28761 50	\$5,797 00	\$1871 00	9	9	206	665	105

PEPIN--

Albany.....	3	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	610 00	800 00	20 00	22 00						
Durand.....	4	172	4	1	1	2	2	2	1,200 00	1,625 00	265 00	3 00						

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils school-house will accommodate.	No. of sites containing less than 1 acre.	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. of sch. houses b't of stone or brick in good condition.	No. dis. which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. lt. dis. with sch. houses in town.	Highest valuation of sch. house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teach's engaged in such schools.	Av. No. d's such sch. have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended dis. sch. during yr.	Av. No. in daily attendance.	
MONROE—continued.																		
Tomah.....	8	445	6	2	4	1	....	3	3,500 00	4,250 00	200 00	85 20	....	....	....	....	....
Wellington.....	8	270	4	....	....	....	....	2	371 00	1,468 00	73 00	30 00	....	....	....	....	....
Wilton.....	6	241	4	....	1	....	....	....	300 00	1,080 00	85 00	12 75	....	....	....	....	....
Totals.....	101	4109	69	12	27	6	5	30	3,500 00	24702 00	3,946 00	446 65	....	....	....	....	....
OCONTO—																		
Little Suamico.....	2	130	2	....	2	....	....	....	1,100 00	1,260 00	100 00	....	....	....	....	....	....
Marionette.....	1	196	....	....	....	....	1	....	2,600 00	2,500 00	100 00	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oconto.....	3	150	3	....	2	2	....	2	300 00	600 00	50 00	30 00	....	....	....	....	....
Oconto village.....	3	132	3	....	....	....	2	2	1,160 00	2,150 00	230 00	50 00	....	....	....	....	....
Pensaukee.....	4	138	2	2	3	1	1	1	600 00	850 00	200 00	10 00	....	....	....	....	....
Peshigo.....	5	300	4	1	3	....	4	....	1,100 00	1,607 50	489 00	35 00	2	2	....	....	9
Stiles.....	3	123	3	....	1	....	1	....	....	1,200 00	40 00	40 00	....	....	....	....	....
Totals.....	21	1194	17	3	11	2	9	5	2,600 00	10157 50	1,204 00	165 00	2	2	....	....	9

OUTAGAMIE—

Appleton.....	4	726	4	2	2	4	3	3	1,000 00	23600 00	3,200 00	50 00	2	2	200	274	40
Black Creek.....	1	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	15 00	15 00	5 00						
Bovina.....	6	120	6	6	1	1	2	2	850 00	2,000 00	180 00						
Buchanan.....	3	176	3	3	2	2	2	2									
Center.....	5	220	5	5	1	1	1	1									
Dale.....	7	355	7	1	3	3	3	1	850 00	2,400 00	260 00	25 00					
Ellington.....	6	260	4	2	5	3	4	4	700 00	2,068 00	260 00	222 00					
Freedom.....	6	286	5	5	2	2	4	1	415 00	1,401 00	95 00	81 00					
Grand Chute.....	9	580	5	2	7	8	1	1	900 00	2,800 00	612 00	25 00					
Greenville.....	10	486	4	1	7	3	2	2	650 00	4,385 00	250 00	120 00					
Hortonia.....	5	302	8	1	8	4	4	1	1,900 00	2,440 00	185 00	127 50					
Kaukauna.....	6	478	6	1	4	4	4	1	240 00	890 00	165 00	24 00					
Liberty.....	3	103	3	3	2	2	1	1	300 00	425 00	40 09						
Maple Creek.....	8	160	2	1	3	3	1	1	325 00	500 00	25 00	20 00					
Osborn.....	1	44	1	1	1	1	1	1	100 00	100 00		12 50					
Seymour.....	2	82	2	2	1	1	1	1	125 00	200 00	55 00						
Totals.....	77	4,355	61	10	2	41	40	15	81900 00	43169 00	\$5282 00	\$697 00	2	2	200	274	40

OZAUKEE--

Belgium.....	8	800	7	2	3	3	2	3	3,000 00	5,130 00	1,312 00	554 00					
Cedarburg.....	9	880	9	3	2	7	2	3	3,800 00	5,120 00	1,400 00	310 00					
Fredonia.....	10	695	9	1	2	2	2	2	1,620 00	2,295 00	435 00						
Grafton.....	5	475	5	1	2	2	2	2	1,200 00	2,250 00	350 00	105 00					
Mequon.....	13	1,000	13	5	1	7	7	7	3,200 00	5,250 00	875 00	402 00					
Port Washington.....	7	656	5	3	8	4	3	2	4,000 00	6,576 00	985 00	500 00					
Saukville.....	7	550	7	2	3	3	3	1	600 00	2,140 00	440 00						
Totals.....	59	5,056	55	12	16	26	9	18	44000 00	28761 50	\$5,797 00	\$1871 00	9	9	206	665	105

PEPIN—

Albany.....	8	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	510 00	800 00	20 00	22 00					
Durand.....	4	172	4	1	1	2	2	2	1,200 00	1,625 00	265 00	8 00					

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.—continued.*

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.,												PRIVATE SCHOOLS.					
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. of sites containing less than 1 acre.	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. of school houses b'lt of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dis. which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. jr. dis. with sch. houses in the town.	Highest valuation of sch. house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. of such sch. have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended dis. sch. during yr.	Av. No. in daily attendance.
Pepin—concluded.																		
Frankfort.....	2	95	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$405 00	\$800 00	\$10 00	\$10 00	1	1	1	1	1
Lima.....	4	150	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	200 00	600 00	30 00	30 00	1	1	1	1	1
Pepin.....	5	300	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,530 00	1,900 00	50 00	50 00	1	1	1	1	1
Stockholm.....	2	100	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	25 00	390 00	20 00	20 00	1	1	1	1	1
Waterville.....	4	150	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	400 00	1,000 00	50 00	50 00	1	1	1	1	1
Warbeck.....	3	66	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	670 00	800 00	70 00	70 00	1	1	1	1	1
Totals.....	27	1,033	23	2	1	5	5	8	8	\$1,530 00	\$7,915 00	\$515 00	\$85 00	1	1	1	1	1
PIERCE—																		
Clifton.....	3	125	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	800 00	1,200 00	115 00	50 00	1	1	1	1	1
Diamond Bluff.....	1	60	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	400 00	400 00	50 00	50 00	1	1	1	1	1
Ellsworth.....	3	140	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	400 00	530 00	115 00	18 00	1	1	1	1	1
El Paso.....	5	200	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	625 00	1,000 00	60 00	60 00	1	1	1	1	1
Hartland.....	5	45	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	310 00	700 00	24 00	310 00	1	1	1	1	1
Isabelle.....	1	45	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	820 00	500 00	20 00	20 00	1	1	1	1	1
Martell.....	6	225	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	200 00	975 00	35 00	35 00	1	1	1	1	1
Oak Grove.....	4			3						1,025 00	1,025 00							

Pleasant Valley...	4	205	3	1	1	2	4	\$900 00	\$1650 00	\$165 00	\$96 00	1	1	66	10
Prescott...	1	300	1	1	1	1	4	2050 00	3800 00	50 00	100 00	2	2	...	30
River Falls...	8	450	3	4	3	3	5	1500 00	3300 00	440 00	165 00	...	...	...	...
Rock Elm...	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	110 00	100 00	10 00	...	1	1	78	16
Salem...	3	80	2	...	...	...	1	255 00	460 00	20 00	50 00	...	...	...	12
Trenton...	3	40	3	1	1	1	...	220 00	200 00	20 00	...	...	...	...	...
Union...	1	36	1	...	...	...	...	303 00	300 00	3 00	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	49	1948	34	6	10	4	13	2050 00	3550 00	1097 00	513 00	4	4	72	16
POLK—															
Alden...	3	135	...	...	2	...	1	715 00	1600 00	30 00	50 00	...	...	...	...
Black Brook...	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	50 00	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Falls St. Croix...	6	330	4	1	2	1	1	1000 00	1825 00	330 00	55 00	...	...	...	...
Farmington...	4	140	1	...	1	1	...	800 00	420 00	27 50	81 00	...	...	...	...
Lincoln...	2	50	2	...	1	1	...	310 00	420 00	10 00	7 00	...	...	...	...
Oscola...	4	175	4	1	4	1	...	800 00	2500 00	275 00	...	...	...	...	...
Sterling	2	40	...	...	...	...	...	75 00	150 00	20 00	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	22	895	11	2	8	2	4	1000 00	6965 00	712 50	193 00	...	...	...	...
PORTAGE—															
Almont...	8	...	4	1	1	...	1	750 00	1650 00	85 00	...	...	...	...	...
Amherst...	7	275	7	...	2	...	...	...	1-75 00	255 00	...	...	...	...	...
Belmont...	6	225	2	1	1	4	...	450 00	1225 00	131 00	43 00	...	...	...	...
Buena Vista...	4	210	3	...	1	2	...	425 00	900 00	67 00	...	...	...	...	...
Eau Claire...	2	150	2	...	...	...	...	600 00	650 00	20 00	5 00	...	...	...	...
Grant...	3	120	3	2	2	...	...	300 00	550 00	75 00	50 00	...	...	...	...
Hull...	1	60	1	...	1	...	1	500 00	625 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...
Lanark...	7	218	6	...	2	...	3	...	575 00	125 00	...	...	...	...	...
Linwood...	4	135	1	...	...	...	1	...	720 00	280 00	1 00	...	...	...	...
New Hope...	4	120	4	1	...	...	...	100 00	325 00	18 00	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, &c.*—continued.

Counties and Towns	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. of sites containing less than 1 acre.	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. of school houses bit of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. d. which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. jr. dis. with sch. houses in the town.	Highest valuation of sch. house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. of such sch. have been taught.	No pupils reg. who have not attended dis. sch. during yr.	Av. No. in daily attendance.
PORTAGE—cont'd.																		
Pine Grove.....	4	110	4	1	1	4	3	1	2	400 00	670 00	25 00	22 00					
Plover.....	6	427	4	1	1	4	3	1	2	3700 00	4440 00	290 00						
Sharon.....	9	226	8			2	9		1	450 00	1500 00	170 00	15 00					
Stevens' Point.....	1	20	1						1	80 00	20 00	10 00	65 00					
Stevens' Pt. city.....	3	311	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	500 00	3700 00	1650 00	25 00					
Stockton.....	7	252	6						1	400 00	1500 00	65 00	115 00					
Totals.....	73	2858	58	7	17	17	19	2	15	3700 00	20325 00	3216 00	341 00					
RACINE—																		
Burlington.....	6	510	5	8	2	4	3	4	1	8120 00	7010 00	1110 00	45 00	8	5	210		
Caledonia.....	14	847	14	10	2	9	8		6	600 00	4325 40	721 00	83 20	2	3			60
Dover.....	7	300	7			1	3		1	600 00	1400 00	160 00	55 00					
Mt. Pleasant.....	12	580	11	4	3	9	5	7	3	1600 00	5225 25	585 00	215 00	1	1			84
Norway.....	5	203	5	1			3	3	2	360 00	710 00	90 00	65 00					
Racine city.....	6	1240	4	6	4	6	1	6	2	3000 00	3000 00	8000 00	400 00	4	7	235	440	440
Raymond.....	9	363	9	4		4	5	1	2	450 00	1460 00	100 00	68 00					

Rochester.....	5	350	4	1	3	2	3	3	2	1950 00	5100 00	345 00	180 00	1	2	60	34	34
Watford.....	8	350	8	2	3	5	3	4	1	650 00	2600 00	256 00	63 00	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Yorkville.....	9	433	7	3	.....	5	7	1	3	2100 00	4075 00	460 00	49 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	81	5202	74	34	17	45	41	29	21	\$2100 00	62103 83	11887 00	\$1173 20	12	19	168	474	64
RICHLAND—																		
Akan.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bloom.....	7	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	850 00	1800 00	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buena Vista.....	9	540	9	3	.....	5	5	3	2	3000 00	5175 00	235 00	63 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dayton.....	5	273	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eagle.....	8	310	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	210 00	855 00	200 00	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forest.....	9	390	5	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	775 00	1430 00	65 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henrietta.....	6	325	4	2	.....	3	2	.....	1	1500 00	2610 00	50 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ithaca.....	11	405	10	1	.....	2	2	1	6	1650 00	3575 00	314 00	68 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marshall.....	9	445	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	500 00	2240 00	30 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orion.....	6	250	4	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	305 00	1430 00	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richland.....	6	485	2	2	.....	2	3	1	4	2300 00	3475 00	400 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richwood.....	8	421	7	.....	.....	2	3	.....	1	350 00	1175 00	275 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockbridge.....	6	260	6	1	.....	2	1	.....	1	240 00	595 00	70 00	32 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sylvan.....	9	365	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	150 00	600 00	110 00	35 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westford.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Willow.....	7	300	7	.....	.....	2	3	2	2	600 00	1300 00	140 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	120	4829	83	9	.....	20	29	8	22	\$3000 00	25660 00	\$2159 00	\$429 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ROCK—1st District—																		
Avon.....	8	364	8	2	4	4	.....	2	1	820 00	2765 00	92 00	18 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Center.....	5	332	3	.....	.....	4	1	.....	2	625 00	2075 00	130 00	55 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton.....	10	730	9	1	6	3	3	.....	2	3000 00	8050 50	515 00	80 40	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Janesville.....	7	297	6	4	4	3	.....	1	1	525 00	2050 00	310 00	13 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Janesville city.....	6	1500	5	.....	5	6	6	6	.....	5000 00	6500 00	10000 00	160 00	3	6	150	.....	.....
Magnolia.....	7	328	3	1	3	4	.....	.....	2	450 00	2110 00	290 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newark.....	7	330	9	1	6	2	1	1	1	1200 00	4800 00	180 00	.....	1	1	42	.....	12

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Private Schools, Sites, etc.—continued.*

	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. of sites containing less than 1 acre.	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. of sch. houses b'lt of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dis. which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. jr. dis. with sch. houses in the town.	Highest valuation of sch. house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. of such sch. have been taught.	No pupils reg. who have not attended yr. dis. sch. during yr.	Av. No. in daily attendance.
Counties and Towns.																		
Rock—1st Dist.—con.																		
Plymouth.....	6	274	5	1	3	1	2	2	2	1650 00	2600 00	830 00	18 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porter.....	8	525	5	3	4	3	3	3	3	850 00	2844 00	215 00	56 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spring Valley.....	8	468	7	4	4	4	2	1	3	1280 00	9225 00	251 00	47 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union.....	10	561	7	.....	1	7	.....	5	.....	800 00	2215 00	505 00	105 00	1	1	100	.....	12
Total.....	84	570	67	16	40	44	18	20	17	50000 00	98434 50	12818 00	542 85	9	12	97	.....	12
Rock—2d District—																		
Beloit.....	7	215	6	3	3	6	.....	2	1	1050 00	1875 00	180 00	68 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beloit city.....	2	1000	.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	15000 00	13000 00	1500 00	500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bradford.....	7	307	7	2	2	4	2	4	3	2600 00	4100 00	425 00	145 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton.....	7	526	5	5	2	4	3	2	3	4000 00	6614 00	725 00	65 00	1	1	70	10	35
Harmony.....	9	430	8	3	.....	6	.....	2	1	450 00	2510 00	285 00	103 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Johnstown.....	8	360	7	4	1	4	1	1	1	2000 00	3855 00	610 00	31 00	1	1	80	37	33
La Prairie.....	8	316	7	4	.....	7	.....	.....	4	1000 00	3250 00	200 00	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lima.....	12	502	11	1	.....	8	.....	.....	8	500 00	3270 00	285 00	42 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milton.....	6	280	3	4	2	6	.....	3	1	1000 00	2250 00	345 00	46 00	2	2	40	.....	40

Rock.....	10	500	10	....	2	4	....	4	900 00	8555 00	261 00	316 00	....	....	....	....
Turtle.....	8	406	6	2	2	4	2	2	1600 00	2775 00	825 00	120 00	....	....	....	....
Totals.....	84	4812	70	30	16	55	10	17	30	15000 00	47054 00	\$5144 00	\$1496 50	4	68	47	36
ST. CROIX —																	
Ceylon.....	3	110	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	500 00	1025 00	10 00	....	....	....	....	....
Eau Galle.....	2	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	200 00	210 00	10 00	....	....	....	....	....
Erin.....	5	450	6	3	....	2	....	....	....	743 00	2613 00	143 00	100 00	....	....	....	....
Hammond.....	6	233	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	625 00	1750 00	245 00	12 00	....	....	....	....
Hudson.....	4	140	2	3	....	....	....	3	2	1400 00	2175 00	1200 00	29 00	....	....	....	....
Hudson City.....	2	256	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	5500 00	4000 00	1500 00	100 00	1	1	68	....
Kinnikinnic.....	4	160	3	1	....	8	1	1	....	400 00	1100 00	100 00	32 00	....	....	....	....
Pleasant Valley.....	4	155	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	800 00	1760 00	75 00	....	....	....	....	....
Richmond.....	3	160	3	1	....	3	....	....	....	1700 00	3000 00	100 00	....	....	....	....	....
Rush River.....	3	110	3	....	....	2	....	....	2	175 00	250 00	25 00	....	....	....	....	....
Somerset.....	3	160	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	800 00	900 00	25 00	....	....	....	....	....
Springfield.....	2	80	2	1	....	2	....	2	....	500 00	1000 00	20 00	....	....	....	....	....
St. Joseph.....	2	90	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	300 00	300 00	....	....	....	....	....	....
Star Prairie.....	6	280	2	1	....	1	....	1	....	700 00	2300 00	30 00	16 00	....	....	....	....
Troy.....	5	185	8	1	....	1	1	....	1	450 00	880 00	210 00	....	....	....	....	....
Warren.....	2	72	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	325 00	725 00	25 00	....	....	....	....	....
Totals.....	56	2643	31	13	....	18	3	7	8	45500 00	23278 00	\$8718 00	\$289 00	1	1	68	....
SAUK —																	
Baraboo.....	7	410	7	1	....	3	3	4	1	1000 00	1650 00	565 00	75 00	3	4	....	....
Bear Creek.....	9	300	6	1	....	3	2	....	1	600 00	1475 00	70 00	....	....	....	....	....
Dellona.....	5	190	1	1	....	2	....	....	2	510 00	1800 00	100 00	2 00	....	....	....	....
Excelsior.....	8	361	7	2	....	5	3	1	2	530 00	1950 00	290 00	3 00	....	....	....	....
Fairfield.....	6	274	5	4	....	4	2	2	....	530 00	1870 00	170 00	115 00	....	....	....	....
Franklin.....	6	266	5	....	3	1	....	....	1	500 00	1310 00	163 00	67 00	....	....	....	....

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.												PRIVATE SCHOOLS.					
	No. of school houses in the town	No. of pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. of sites containing less than 1 acre	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. of school houses b't of stone or brick	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dis. which have adopted text books	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. of sites with school houses in the town	Highest valuation of sch. house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teach's engaged in such schools	Av. No. days such school been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended dis. sch. during y'r	Av. No. in daily attendance.
Sauk—concluded.																		
Freedom.....	6	195	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	\$725 00	\$1,075 00	\$65 00	\$78 00	...	...	...	...	...
Greenfield.....	6	215	4	1	1	1	1	2	2	360 00	1080 00	98 00	28 00	...	...	...	...	...
Honey Creek.....	9	400	9	1	1	4	1	5	3	310 00	1395 00	20 00	514 00	...	...	...	...	...
Ironston.....	8	490	8	1	1	1	1	1	3	1200 00	3050 00	370 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lavalle.....	9	430	9	1	1	2	1	1	3	860 00	1775 00	202 50	189 90	...	...	...	...	...
Merrimac.....	6	500	5	1	1	1	1	3	2	1300 00	2162 00	100 00	110 00	...	...	...	...	...
New Buffalo.....	6	350	5	1	1	1	1	3	2	1200 00	2250 00	120 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prairie du Sac.....	7	600	6	2	4	3	7	3	1	30 00	6300 00	600 00	100 00	8	3	304	36	100
Reedburg.....	7	305	7	1	1	6	2	...	1	800 00	2020 00	378 00	85 00	...	...	...	...	...
Spring Green.....	6	380	6	1	1	6	3	...	...	1000 00	3000 00	400 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sumpter.....	2	292	1	2	2	3	3	1	1	2050 00	3653 00	205 00	50 00	...	...	...	...	...
Troy.....	8	403	6	3	4	4	1	3	4	2778 12	2675 00	103 12	75 00	...	...	...	...	...
Washington.....	9	315	9	...	...	...	3	...	2	620 00	1415 00	110 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wesfield.....	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	330 00	610 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Winfield.....	8	250	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	350 00	1350 00	40 50	35 75	...	...	...	...	...
Woodland.....	8	289	8	...	...	3	...	...	2	550 00	...	155 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	156	7035	123	18	12	53	25	24	32	\$8000 00	\$41157 50	\$4925 12	\$1427 65	6	7	101	36	33

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Private Schools, Sites, &c*—continued.

Counties and Towns	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. of sites containing less than 1 acre.	No. of miles well enclosed.	No. of stone or brick houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dis. which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. ft. dis. with sch. houses in the town.	Highest valuation of sch. house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. of such sch. have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended dis. sch. during yr.	Av. No. in daily attendance.
TREMPEALEAU—CON.																		
Gale	9	405	9	8	...	4	1	1	2	75 00	380 00	385 00	26 50	...	...	...	...	...
Hale	1	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75 00	75 00	10 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...
Lincoln	5	180	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preston	3	145	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	440 00	775 00	85 00	4 25	...	...	...	...	...
Sumner	5	185	3	...	...	2	...	...	1	550 00	1,325 00	120 00	20 00	...	...	...	...	...
Trempealeau	9	505	7	...	1	4	3	1	2	12000 00	14165 00	145 00	80 00	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	49	1,969	34	5	1	22	8	4	10	12000 00	17900 00	1,063 00	4,175 00	1	1	56	...	15
VERNON—																		
Bergen	4	170	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	350 00	800 00	50 00	41 00	...	...	...	...	...
Christiana	6	350	6	3	...	8	...	...	2	210 00	800 00	30 00	...	...	...	...	174	100
Clinton	7	345	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	420 00	1,280 00	70 00	50 00	...	...	...	...	...
Coon	4	75	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	100 00	150 00	20 00	20 00	...	...	...	...	...
Fo est.	8	190	4	...	...	...	1	...	2	120 00	245 00	25 00	72 00	...	...	...	...	...
Franklin	9	355	8	...	...	1	1	...	...	350 00	1,400 00	122 00	81 50	...	1	...	12	26
Genoa	6	150	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	200 00	800 00	25 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greenwood	6	216	6	...	...	1	...	...	1	100 00	500 68	81 00	25 00	...	...	...	...	...

Hamburg.....	5	270	5	.....	2	1	1	.....	225 00	585 00	50 00	85 00	1	1	182	.....	20
Harmony.....	5	300	5	.....	1	.....	.....	1	300 00	663 00	58 00	58 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hillsborough.....	6	255	6	.....	1	1	1	2	525 00	1110 00	85 00	55 00	1	1	10	.....	30
Jefferson.....	8	355	4	.....	1	1	1	3	1100 00	3235 00	485 00	45 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kickapoo.....	7	370	6	.....	1	2	.....	.....	700 00	1345 00	90 00	65 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liberty.....	3	140	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	227 00	517 00	43 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stark.....	5	350	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	320 00	820 00	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sterling.....	7	293	7	1	4	.....	.....	2	400 00	1790 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union.....	4	100	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	200 00	325 50	50 50	7 50	1	1	133	1	18
Viroqua.....	8	365	7	2	1	1	1	3	300 00	1600 00	140 00	50 00	1	2	24	.....	54
Webster.....	5	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	380 00	530 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheatland.....	3	175	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	482 00	782 02	30 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitestown.....	5	200	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	350 00	88 00	73 00	23 00	1	1	4	.....	18
Totals.....	121	5314	94	7	17	9	5	22	\$1100 60	20410 15	\$1574 50	\$805 50	6	7	80	197	35

WALWORTH—

Bloomfield.....	7	390	7	.....	4	2	2	2	1	.....	\$3650 00	\$372 50	\$60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darien.....	8	593	5	4	3	5	4	4	3	\$2400 00	4350 00	605 00	86 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delavan.....	6	644	6	3	1	3	1	1	.....	15200 00	15950 00	290 00	332 80	1	1	220	.....
East Troy.....	7	513	5	2	1	6	2	2	2	1700 00	4800 00	500 00	51 00	.....	.....	.....	25
Elkhorn.....	1	160	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2000 00	1925 00	75 00	.....	1	1	200	30
Geneva.....	7	600	5	5	.....	4	7	4	3	1000 00	2500 00	500 00	50 00	1	2	150	50
La Fayette.....	9	391	7	2	2	3	4	5	3	600 00	1300 00	288 00	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Grange.....	9	438	8	3	1	4	4	3	5	1900 00	530 00	435 00	123 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Linn.....	8	320	8	1	1	2	.....	.....	3	650 00	2530 00	425 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lyons.....	9	340	8	6	2	4	4	.....	3	2 00	1060 00	243 00	90 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond.....	8	313	8	1	6	4	.....	.....	2	423 00	1900 00	147 00	72 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sharon.....	12	694	.....	8	2	5	.....	4	4	1600 00	5145 00	570 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spring Prairie.....	10	549	10	5	2	8	2	4	1	2000 00	6000 00	670 00	96 00	1	1	60	25
Sugar Creek.....	6	292	5	2	1	4	2	.....	1	1250 00	1925 00	145 00	.....	1	1	28	18
Troy.....	6	360	6	2	2	2	1	1	1	900 00	2100 00	190 00	80 00	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.												PRIVATE SCHOOLS.					
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupil-school-houses will accom- modate.	No. of sites contain- ing less than 1 acre.	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. of sch. houses b'lt of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dis. which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. jr. dis. with sch. houses in the town.	Highest valuation of sch. house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of appa- ratus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teach's engaged in such schools.	Av. No. d's such sch. have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended during yr.	Av. No. in daily at- tendance.
WALWORTH—con.																		
Walworth.....	8	442	8	5	2	6	4	2	3	\$800 00	\$3400 00	\$300 00	\$107 50	2	2	166	115	95
Whitewater.....	8	643	7	3	3	5	3	2	1	4000 00	3893 50	1115 00	10 00	2	2	166	115	95
Totals.....	129	7682	104	52	22	74	47	35	36	15200 00	67481 00	\$6892 50	\$1245 30	7	8	137	213	40
WASHINGTON—																		
Addison.....	7	3580	7	....	1	6	....	3	1	\$500 00	\$800 00	\$200 00	\$175 00	3	4	270	75	...
Barton.....	6	....	6	....	1	6	....	....	....	650 00	1665 00	235 00	32 00	1	1	168	35	20
Erin.....	5	410	5	....	....	1	1	....	2	240 00	400 00	85 00	25 00	....	....	....	....	....
Farmington.....	8	695	8	3	3	4	4	....	2	425 00	2450 00	225 00	16 00	1	1	80	10	30
Germanatown.....	10	800	10	1	3	10	1	1	1	800 00	4000 00	550 00	150 00	....	....	....	....	....
Hartford.....	9	700	7	2	....	3	8	2	2	1000 00	2690 00	900 00	....	....	....	....	....	....
Jackson.....	10	447	8	2	2	2	1	....	1	800 00	1224 00	423 00	131 00	3	3	....	....	....
Kewaskum.....	6	340	5	....	....	4	....	....	1	500 00	1120 00	295 00	57 00	....	....	....	....	....
Polk.....	12	1143	12	1	3	5	....	....	4	1050 00	4100 00	495 00	495 00	2	2	135	81	45
Richfield.....	8	500	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	125 00	450 00	80 00	....	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.												PRIVATE SCHOOLS.					
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils school-house will accommodate	No. of sites containing less than 1 acre.	No of sites well enclosed	No. of sch. houses b't of stone or br'k	No. with out houses in good condition.	No. uis. which have adopted text books	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. jt. dis. with sch. houses in town	Highest valuation of sch. house and site	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No of such sch. have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended dis. sch. during yr.	Av. No in daily attendance.
WAUPACA—concluded																		
Lebanon.....	5	325	4	4	.....	2	.....	1	1	150 00	400 00	80 00	85 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lind.....	8	415	9	2	.....	5	.....	.....	2	460 00	1975 00	200 00	8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Wolf.....	4	165	4	1	.....	3	2	.....	2	410 00	495 00	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matteson.....	1	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160 00	160 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mukwa.....	7	586	7	7	.....	2	2	2	2	1250 00	4650 00	500 00	.....	1	1	60	.....	.....
Royalton.....	5	305	5	5	.....	5	1	1	1	625 00	1500 00	250 00	13 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence.....	3	140	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	400 00	600 00	130 00	70 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scandinavia.....	5	800	7	4	.....	5	.....	3	2	300 00	750 00	85 00	89 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union.....	3	85	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	214 00	300 00	29 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waupaca.....	7	435	6	1	.....	2	1	2	2	450 00	1150 00	375 00	25 00	.....	2	180	.....	55
Weyauwega.....	5	380	5	1	.....	4	2	2	1	200 00	3300 00	315 00	118 00	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	84	4325	70	13	.....	41	12	18	18	2000 00	21241 00	2677 00	582 00	4	4	190	.....	55
WAUSHARA—																		
Aurora.....	8	432	7	3	.....	5	.....	2	3	1900 00	3900 00	300 00	40 00	1	2	80	112	75
Bloomfield.....	6	212	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	725 00	890 00	88 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloma.....	2	80	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	350 00	500 00	50 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, &c.—continued.*

	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. of sites containing less than 1 acre.	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. of school houses bit of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dis. which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. ft. dis. with sch. houses in the town.	Highest valuation of sch. house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teach's engaged in such schools.	Av. No. d's such sch. have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended dis. sch. during yr.	Av. No. in daily attendance.
Counties and Towns.																		
WINNEBAGO—con.—																		
Winchester.....	7	345	6	3	.....	3	2	.....	1	525 00	1585 00	90 00	28 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winneconne.....	6	275	5	.....	.....	3	1	.....	2	600 00	1430 00	287 00	48 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wolf River.....	5	142	5	.....	.....	8	.....	4	.....	350 00	1200 00	70 00	121 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	111	7,826	94	27	9	56	8	22	28	2500 00	98840 00	19762 00	2047 00	8	10	144	380	40
WOOD—																		
Centralia.....	8	250	2	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1200 00	1600 00	400 00	45 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Rapids.....	4	380	4	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	3300 00	3400 00	800 00	65 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rudolph.....	2	64	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	250 00	300 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga.....	8	110	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	800 00	700 00	40 00	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca.....	8	175	3	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	1000 00	900 00	100 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sigel.....	4	200	4	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	625 00	1340 00	110 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	19	1,179	18	4	.....	10	1	8	2	3300 00	8240 00	1000 00	270 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. IV.—RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

Counties.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.										PRIVATE SCHOOLS.						
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. of sites containing less than 1 acre.	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. of school houses b'lt of st. or brk in good condition.	No. dis. which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. ft. dis. with school houses in the town.	Highest valuation of sch. house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teacher's engaged in such schools.	Av. No. of such sch. have been taught.	No pupils reg. who have not attended sch. during yr.	Av. No. in daily attendance.
Adams.....	60	2256	44	4	14	4	2	19	\$675 00	\$9025 00	765 00	\$234 00	1	1	95	.....	15
Ashland.....	1	60	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	50 00	50 00	.....	.....	1	1	132	51	18
Bayfield.....	1	60	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	100 00	100 00	100 00	150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown.....	71	4016	64	19	25	17	6	8	5500 00	25170 00	4654 00	185 00	20	24	155½	943	323
Buffalo.....	44	1960	19	2	15	8	5	4	2260 00	12109 28	850 00	374 00	5	5	45	144	18½
Burnett.....	2	90	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1072 20	1412 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calumet.....	62	3529	43	19	34	8	26	6	800 00	12962 00	1771 00	751 50	1	1	200	6	16
Chippewa.....	31	1526	24	6	12	5	2	.....	10000 00	14081 00	1553 00	629 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clark.....	13	480	13	.....	1	15	2	2	500 00	2554 00	610 00	125 00	1	1	15	.....	5
Columbia.....	152	8707	120	26	74	52	27	35	10000 00	63270 00	10500 50	1849 00	5	5	53½	22	194
Crawford.....	84	4157	69	3	5	11	28	5	4400 00	22715 00	13076 00	616 09	5	5	70	.....	65
Dane, 1st Dist.	122	6003	108	35	23	54	4	11	40	6000 00	4942 00	8510 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dane, 2d Dist.	118	7083	91	28	22	45	16	9	15000 00	72490 00	8898 00	3625 00	13	9	135	475	25½
Dodge, 1st Dis.	95	5605	87	6	16	45	16	23	10500 00	42031 00	4315 50	603 24	16	45	175	627	31
Dodge, 2d Dist.	107	6508	91	23	6	50	24	19	6500 00	45793 00	6401 00	1103 00	9	12	144	731	41
Door.....	26	878	20	3	.....	11	7	4	1800 00	6246 00	911 00	637 00	1	1	66	4	14
Douglas.....	2	100	2	1	.....	2	4	1	400 00	750 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Genoa.....	42	1796	23	2	9	20	4	6	1500 00	8880 00	1145 00	30 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lac Claire.....	33	203	30	4	15	10	2	9	7877 00	15542 00	2140 00	150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. IV.—Recapitulation—concluded.

Counties.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town	No. of pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. of sites containing less than 1 acre.	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. of sch. houses b't of stone or brick	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. Dis. which have adopted text books	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. jr. dis. with sch. houses in the town.	Highest valuation of sch. house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of appurtenances.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. of such sch. have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended dis. sch. during yr.	Av. No. in daily attendance.
Fond du Lac.	180	11780	162	58	10	83	52	25	42	34000 00	118327 00	21566 00	3557 85	18	24	228	1048	103
Grant.	212	11799	134	25	34	54	47	26	42	15500 00	107350 00	7673 00	1949 45	20	29	129	447	46
Green.	123	7906	97	21	31	33	16	15	26	6000 00	43988 00	4440 00	959 00	4	6	89	90	22
Green Lake.	71	3708	60	15	4	40	1	15	27	8000 00	26995 00	26994 00	419 00	1	1	165	28	25
Iowa.	120	7223	87	11	17	30	8	12	12	10400 00	54020 00	3621 56	1276 00	9	7	143	443	47
Jackson.	48	2062	32	8	...	18	8	9	5	1550 00	14985 75	1345 50	829 50	2	2	424	2	37
Jefferson.	132	8264	110	18	42	66	18	22	39	17000 00	72798 00	11221 00	2247 20	23	32	180	1731	65
Juneau.	78	3786	63	6	...	28	5	9	12	4000 00	23430 00	3511 75	498 77	...	...	...	...	...
Kanabha.	67	3819	60	21	5	38	8	12	15	15000 00	45860 00	5088 00	476 00	6	9	145	270	41
Kewaunee.	41	2132	20	5	...	9	3	4	3	1250 00	6770 00	1452 00	201 00	...	...	...	...	...
La Crosse.	68	4872	49	20	4	47	15	16	12	18000 00	49642 00	5556 00	1183 00	8	14	26	597	57
La Fayette.	115	6423	74	85	20	40	19	25	15	1600 00	31817 25	3421 00	610 65	2	8	132	75	40
La Pointe.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manitowoc.	104	8020	84	17	1	47	10	37	16	4000 00	32068 00	6879 00	2280 40	15	17	172	856	70
Marathon.	38	1930	26	8	...	15	4	7	2	995 00	7376 50	506 00	570 00	8	11	...	...	37
Marquette.	55	2577	50	5	...	16	6	5	18	1300 00	11090 00	650 00	197 00	15	1	20	2	15
Milwaukee, 1 dis.	47	3046	45	17	5	26	21	22	9	1800 00	17565 00	2980 00	735 25	19	10	136	233	71
Milwaukee, 2 dis.	38	5570	38	24	12	31	15	25	...	33000 00	197925 00	45590 00	27090 00	43	152	30	6434	41
Monroe.	101	4109	69	12	...	27	6	5	30	3500 00	24702 00	3946 00	446 65	...	...	...	...	...

Oconto.....	21	1194	17	3	....	11	....	9	5	2600 00	10157 50	1209 00	165 00	2	2	200	274	40
Outagamie...	77	4335	61	10	2	41	40	15	7	1900 00	43169 00	5282 00	697 00	2	2	200	274	40
Ozaukee...	59	5066	55	12	16	26	9	18	11	4000 00	28761 50	5797 00	1871 00	9	2	206	665	105
Pepin.....	27	1033	23	2	1	5	5	....	8	1530 00	7915 00	615 00	35 00	1	1	....	....	....
Pierce.....	49	1946	34	6	....	10	4	5	13	2050 00	13550 00	1097 00	518 00	4	4	72	16	17
Polk.....	22	895	11	2	....	8	2	4	2	1000 00	6965 00	712 50	198 00	....	....	....	....	....
Portage.....	73	2858	68	7	....	17	19	2	15	3700 00	20325 00	3216 00	341 00	....	....	....	....	....
Racine.....	81	5202	74	34	17	45	41	29	21	2100 00	62105 85	11887 00	1173 20	12	19	168	474	64
Richland....	120	4829	83	9	....	20	29	8	22	3000 00	25660 00	2169 00	429 00	....	....	....	....	....
Rock, 1st dis.	84	5706	67	16	40	44	18	20	17	6000 00	48434 50	12818 00	542 85	9	12	97	....	12
Rock, 2d do.	94	4842	70	30	16	55	10	17	30	15000 00	47054 00	5144 00	1496 50	4	4	63	47	36
St. Croix....	56	2643	31	18	....	18	3	7	8	5500 00	23278 00	3718 00	269 00	1	1	....	68	....
Sauk.....	156	7035	123	18	12	53	25	24	32	3000 00	44157 50	4325 12	1427 65	6	7	101	36	33
Shawano....	10	389	8	....	....	2	....	....	3	500 00	1905 00	124 00	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sheboygan...	118	8678	110	24	5	62	23	49	22	14000 00	54167 00	7697 00	1775 00	13	14	90	370	52
Trempealeau	49	1969	36	5	1	22	8	4	10	12000 00	67900 00	1065 00	8175 00	1	1	56	....	15
Vernon.....	121	5314	94	7	....	17	9	5	22	1100 00	20410 15	1574 50	605 50	6	7	80	197	35
Walworth....	129	7692	104	52	22	74	47	35	36	15200 00	67431 00	6892 50	1245 30	7	8	137	213	40
Washington	104	7122	98	12	18	46	19	7	21	4100 00	33689 00	4791 00	1592 61	17	19	153	474	44
Waukesha ..	121	7651	100	32	22	77	4	49	41	9000 00	77620 00	3487 00	1533 50	12	15	158	193	53
Waupaca ...	84	4325	70	13	....	41	12	18	18	2000 00	21241 00	2677 00	582 00	4	4	95	....	55
Waushara....	86	3637	70	11	....	22	....	6	24	1900 00	19857 00	1394 25	493 00	1	2	80	172	15
Winnebago...	111	7826	94	27	9	56	8	22	28	25000 00	93840 00	19762 00	2047 00	8	10	144	360	40
Wood	19	1175	18	4	....	10	1	3	2	3300 00	8240 00	1000 00	270 00	....	....	....	....	....
Totals...	4562	259,284	3621	903	451	1867	876	796	943	\$50,000 00	\$189,158 98	\$333,567 12	\$84,432 35	386	571	4903	18403	2205

TABLE NO. V.
FINANCIAL STATISTICS.--RECEIPTS.

COUNTIES.	Money on hand Aug. 31, 1866.	From Taxes levied and repairing.	From Taxes levied for teachers' wages.	From Taxes levied for apparatus and library.	From Taxes levied at Annual Town Meeting.	From Taxes levied by County Supervisors.	From income of State School Fund.	From all other sources.	Total amount rec'd during year.
Adams.....	\$2,319 89	\$934 06	\$4,851 16	\$9 13	\$688 38	\$554 69	\$1,014 26	\$1,872 84	\$11,525 52
Ashland.....	145 10	.....	22 40	.....	.....	78 76	31 49	74 20	351 95
Bayfield.....	215 26	.....	180 51	.....	203 00	26 00	67 21	.....	891 98
Brown.....	5,612 42	8,318 52	12,214 96	78 76	1,608 19	2,156 96	2,879 28	1,205 54	34,069 97
Buffalo.....	4,651 22	8,233 71	6,537 41	.....	175 00	553 42	673 37	2,337 43	18,161 56
Burnett.....	56 00	237 00	266 00	.....	.....	.....	36 00	.....	615 00
Calumet.....	2,719 16	3,140 41	8,167 35	136 50	762 90	1,223 12	1,688 07	1,643 18	19,392 06
Chippewa.....	430 25	4,215 42	4,844 34	.....	432 42	403 21	485 10	1,300 84	13,016 14
Clark.....	1,928 57	760 00	1,936 16	9 70	.....	176 15	74 08	536 51	4,823 17
Columbia.....	4,732 58	5,814 96	22,861 60	555 54	5,646 50	7,734 29	4,689 08	6,382 29	58,466 94
Crawford.....	2,697 53	3,002 73	15,867 57	104 46	1,059 73	1,474 67	1,911 91	1,711 33	27,301 45
Dane—1st district.....	4,204 53	9,665 08	14,556 69	96 50	2,199 36	3,316 62	3,316 43	2,829 10	42,087 10
—2d district.....	11,344 03	14,422 93	24,642 31	406 88	1,386 46	8,302 96	5,793 79	9,410 99	73,755 22
Dodge—1st district.....	2,792 08	3,026 53	8,854 39	127 40	1,296 32	3,679 08	4,005 94	4,127 95	24,841 63
—2d district.....	3,578 24	5,736 85	21,021 53	80 83	943 94	2,755 82	3,359 50	4,597 69	41,690 75
Door.....	1,818 81	1,453 10	3,243 82	30 00	56 00	268 21	237 10	702 37	7,388 41
Douglas.....	37 53	1,009 40	1,853 75	11 75	.....	.....	95 50	.....	2,632 75
Dunn.....	508 88	1,431 00	5,614 37	.....	792 10	318 48	496 78	402 81	9,563 82
Eau Claire.....	1,508 52	2,269 90	8,818 87	1,350 82	150 00	494 32	781 02	1,694 86	16,356 30

Fond du Lac.....	7,592 64	12,507 30	36,602 20	1,249 16	1,799 14	7,231 90	9,612 44	11,539 78	86,734 76
Grant.....	8,895 81	15,556 72	38,988 20	194 18	3,715 65	5,521 17	6,554 49	9,137 14	83,658 95
Green.....	3,163 04	5,411 63	20,104 87	93 19	1,416 74	3,484 04	3,606 04	3,969 53	48,841 87
Green Lake.....	8,573 27	9,635 91	12,441 84	78 75	153 06	1,415 06	2,043 63	828 30	28,350 18
Iowa.....	4,423 49	7,490 12	19,922 30	281 50	3,066 18	2,833 53	4,023 37	2,509 84	44,465 69
Jackson.....	3,612 63	1,278 87	6,041 94	.....	1,167 44	782 81	883 28	803 90	14,470 87
Jefferson.....	4,682 10	21,408 03	16,273 83	278 00	4,176 42	4,477 10	7,007 74	5,628 27	63,565 39
Juneau.....	4,595 40	5,404 47	13,924 67	182 00	1,619 74	2,170 86	1,835 22	2,151 85	31,472 21
Kenosha.....	1,795 09	4,481 43	14,595 51	118 00	1,476 65	6,174 03	3,230 81	2,406 64	33,049 18
Kewaunee.....	1,918 10	1,569 80	2,891 26	5 00	1,269 75	592 44	1,032 49	1,117 47	11,556 28
La Crosse.....	2,554 00	6,895 97	14,330 60	48 24	428 00	891 10	1,952 07	2,824 79	30,204 77
La Fayette.....	4,295 16	8,017 81	15,392 29	182 18	1,661 59	2,230 68	3,428 52	9,223 22	43,021 96
Manitowoc.....	12,868 80	12,812 33	21,960 17	272 56	1,590 23	4,205 98	5,407 26	2,466 27	61,583 12
Marathon.....	2,366 87	1,064 87	4,463 75	221 84	398 39	526 42	301 47	775 58	9,488 44
Marquette.....	911 45	1,442 62	5,317 24	35 29	166 17	796 63	1,131 81	1,648 92	11,399 53
Milwaukee, 1st dis.....	1,359 39	2,598 71	5,323 78	210 97	1,569 56	1,882 69	2,132 19	1,764 32	16,569 81
Milwaukee, 2d. dis.....	556 91	273 56	32,843 98	.....	.....	32,801 77	10,438 45	1,02 96	75,516 03
Monroe.....	5,746 03	4,871 37	13,765 79	98 80	511 47	1,242 55	2,031 16	2,345 29	30,510 96
Oconto.....	2,624 68	2,841 20	3,316 18	430 87	554 81	315 04	499 64	1,538 81	10,766 07
Outagamie.....	2,541 68	7,092 68	14,709 27	60 00	1,276 50	1,599 46	2,355 59	1,815 99	28,418 16
Ozaukee.....	2,775 14	3,862 74	4,906 39	300 43	3,168 98	3,491 57	3,190 90	1,648 54	22,120 25
Pepin.....	990 60	2,146 30	2,702 16	.....	252 27	188 54	487 36	1,520 91	6,890 84
Pierce.....	2,997 09	3,045 51	11,193 65	32 36	59 38	231 44	619 21	1,569 32	18,412 26
Polk.....	1,556 36	1,226 42	1,758 12	18 00	188 61	202 33	119 70	772 70	5,662 17
Portage.....	2,650 48	3,523 58	10,206 24	.....	78 22	801 16	1,889 99	1,163 15	20,744 70
Racine.....	1,609 94	4,122 86	11,691 49	238 49	9,326 33	4,287 94	4,085 88	2,244 16	38,237 04
Richland.....	4,413 93	6,154 93	9,967 19	24 00	451 08	1,294 38	2,150 30	4,325 49	29,461 25
Rock, 1st dis.....	6,146 18	7,624 27	8,051 41	134 22	7,738 3	5,704 93	3,672 54	2,337 08	46,578 32
Rock, 2d dis.....	5,303 07	4,674 62	15,986 21	2,011 00	276 10	5,372 36	2,049 31	3,715 56	38,913 41
St. Croix.....	1,617 25	4,568 30	10,049 53	223 00	3,765 61	4,07 12	773 11	2,458 38	23,762 41
Sauk.....	4,862 18	4,835 58	18,256 43	131 25	2,032 27	1,846 44	3,884 65	4,542 49	39,848 95
Shawano.....	91 75	923 67	1,294 14	12 00	.....	275 71	98 99	1,80 48	2,018 63
Sheboygan.....	5,661 64	11,617 99	13,270 61	98 81	7,989 42	4,829 87	5,695 00	2,956 51	53,254 52
Trempealeau.....	1,907 45	3,523 10	6,199 47	80 00	1,319 56	4,415 49	1,142 76	1,926 14	17,933 31

TABLE No. V.—*Financial Statistics—Receipts.*—concluded.

Counties.	Money on hand Aug. 31, 1866.	From Taxes levied for building and repairing.	From Taxes levied for teachers' wages.	From Taxes levied for apparatus and library.	From Taxes levied at Annual Town Meeting.	From Taxes levied by County Supervisors.	From Income of State School Fund.	From all other sources.	Total amt't received during year.
Vernon.....	\$3,460 10	\$4,724 25	\$11,751 16	\$132 92	\$613 22	\$2,017 24	\$2,287 19	\$2,677 97	\$27,843 95
Walworth.....	3,714 88	21,342 14	28,886 15	599 72	1,260 75	4,223 03	4,486 83	12,713 78	76,679 63
Washington.....	2,897 79	7,000 51	7,968 23	195 33	8,330 37	4,596 27	5,073 41	2,300 60	32,929 11
Waukeisha.....	4,602 98	7,007 92	22,164 65	176 00	1,657 97	4,319 89	5,118 57	2,875 70	47,727 33
Waupaca.....	4,513 51	6,986 97	12,223 68	81 25	910 90	1,476 97	1,895 24	1,760 05	30,383 51
Wausara.....	2,486 62	3,122 77	8,105 65	85 00	757 35	1,246 33	1,230 21	1,707 72	18,749 00
Winnebago.....	13,070 96	23,213 10	29,302 87	151 57	920 13	7,081 34	6,486 35	1,863 14	82,610 25
Wood.....	301 81	1,275 82	5,134 78	5 00	25 00	119 73	437 72	309 56	7,437 84
Totals	209,127 75	338,034 25	725,463 98	\$11,758 14	\$91,139 64	163,622 22	153,518 26	163,259 88	1,847,899 61

TABLE No. VI.
FINANCIAL STATISTICS--DISBURSEMENTS.

Counties.	For building and re- pairing.	For apparatus and library.	For services of Male Teachers.	For services of Fe- male Teachers.	For old indebted- ness.	For Furniture, Reg- ister and Records.	For all other pur- poses	Total amount paid out during year.	Money on hand Au- gust 31, 1867.
Adams.....	848 04	4 55	878 12	4817 08	336 18	61 38	468 35	7775 71	3143 37
Ashland.....	8 25	.....	.....	210 10	78 86	.....	55 83	351 95	.....
Bayfield.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	.....	.....	39 21	539 21	152 77
Brown.....	7175 23	26 25	4688 16	11606 15	1373 18	531 56	2231 17	27631 75	4748 79
Buffalo.....	3423 07	16 00	4118 31	3969 35	902 07	234 33	682 50	11567 16	6545 24
Burnett.....	295 22	.....	66 00	220 00	.....	38 00	8 00	627 22	.....
Calumet.....	3506 05	190 25	3592 67	6203 83	719 52	152 74	1416 96	15983 53	3316 10
Chippewa.....	5172 09	5 00	810 79	3997 34	467 69	80 70	714 89	11808 41	1301 89
Clark.....	423 31	9 70	534 45	790 88	728 74	36 00	64 25	2587 23	2235 84
Columbia.....	5682 42	596 20	11127 61	23529 31	1851 47	792 73	7130 48	50679 24	7787 70
Crawford.....	2805 26	37 30	7534 47	8608 73	1059 70	534 71	1312 59	23117 07	5184 18
Dane, 1st District.....	8731 00	86 70	7935 50	12844 28	1350 26	500 44	3922 30	36837 94	6633 83
Dane, 2d District.....	26835 41	267 98	9731 98	19834 50	1635 72	1398 53	6302 74	64761 78	9475 83
Dodge, 1st District.....	2156 07	168 86	8107 00	8289 25	518 49	97 27	1466 01	23364 20	4650 84
Dodge, 2d District.....	6836 49	327 60	8492 00	14975 58	1023 46	700 17	5388 62	37523 48	6198 94
Door.....	1060 47	8 00	1721 00	2118 46	591 34	82 87	591 66	6168 80	1689 61
Douglas.....	.....	.....	1292 75	500 00	213 21	17 00	289 41	2363 88	289 37
Dunn.....	1518 96	.....	1059 24	4674 40	647 65	48 60	159 86	8108 71	1463 11
Eau Claire.....	3745 97	17 00	2355 00	5619 82	81 86	54 52	1401 84	13289 95	4072 48

TABLE No. VI.—Financial Statistics—Disbursements.

Counties.	For building and re- pairing.	For apparatus and library.	For services of male teachers.	For services of fe- male teachers.	For old indebted- ness.	For furniture, regis- ters and records.	For all other pur- poses.	Total amount paid out during year.	Money on hand Aug. 31st, 1867.
Fond du Lac.....	\$11970 40	\$291 86	\$13412 71	\$31463 76	\$3842 69	\$2150 18	\$13091 26	\$76025 39	\$10818 64
Grant.....	15235 76	76 00	16486 29	27344 41	2369 01	1391 08	6285 18	68123 72	15992 88
Green.....	10544 32	100 62	8359 43	14643 94	2464 05	347 82	4296 77	38417 15	6211 01
Green Lake.....	9107 46	86 50	5258 26	6805 83	614 25	674 82	1343 71	25466 75	8051 95
Iowa.....	4970 89	100 20	8742 45	17988 71	1831 49	596 04	4021 19	38280 01	6722 22
Jackson.....	2204 14	.....	2857 48	5039 98	759 95	135 00	711 87	11790 54	2687 18
Jefferson.....	14200 11	295 00	10260 08	18658 96	2230 48	766 12	5362 90	49940 77	13557 10
Juneau.....	2844 07	23 15	4594 65	9796 26	1421 08	303 39	2047 99	21033 64	10488 57
Kenosha.....	4494 06	182 10	5679 15	13800 04	1091 84	673 61	4859 04	30279 89	2789 40
Kewaunee.....	1006 75	57 85	2800 34	3223 00	493 55	63 85	391 38	7958 56	2380 16
La Crosse.....	6838 70	49 00	6392 80	10484 82	647 50	156 52	1996 50	25387 58	4827 11
La Fayette.....	6432 55	113 27	9206 40	10497 57	1370 15	7908 86	2978 49	32443 24	6218 44
Manitowoc.....	18657 46	299 36	11921 44	14283 35	1755 83	947 59	8150 70	46015 73	16177 95
Marathon.....	1610 76	111 57	1847 85	3208 31	457 49	29 35	693 52	6655 39	1421 88
Marquette.....	1257 53	1 05	1745 00	5291 61	1007 32	137 01	663 32	10422 00	937 41
Milwaukee, 1st dist....	1818 48	28 44	3111 50	6438 99	313 54	200 54	1391 68	13306 97	8262 84
Milwaukee, 2d.....	3606 62	37 83	6745 60	1328 00	169 53	946 16	12691 36	64779 11	11776 99
Monroe.....	3943 89	95 17	4392 42	10986 78	1030 40	423 10	1382 54	22879 65	8182 99
Oconto.....	2774 49	.....	2064 88	8748 48	329 07	57 96	10149 74	10149 74	2138 24
Outagamie.....	13427 90	93 63	4706 41	12790 75	668 96	349 09	1343 66	23445 42	4006 26
Ozaukee.....	3300 89	198 11	9622 46	3965 00	697 97	269 89	1215 59	16946 40	8734 64

Papin.....	1,213 97	3 56	1,123 00	8,429 00	385 77	12 54	6,9 56	6,715 38	1,467 62
Pierce.....	1,177 66	71 36	2,651 50	7,688 06	989 96	169 28	1,887 04	14,596 89	4,374 72
Polk.....	1,192 94	77 00	169 00	2,292 25	416 38	63 61	239 38	8,814 01	1,194 60
Portage.....	2,767 25	.....	4,628 43	7,109 94	780 63	226 93	831 48	17,221 70	2,964 82
Racine.....	3,924 37	229 16	6,636 23	19,209 34	748 67	417 63	4,711 99	83,777 19	3,848 41
Richland.....	5,718 67	30 00	6,071 95	9,589 22	1,887 22	182 92	1,664 06	24,499 15	4,234 94
Rock—1st District.....	8,376 07	104 48	5,742 89	17,276 32	317 02	662 65	6,982 60	39,619 49	9,607 14
Rock—2d District.....	4,507 69	92 38	7,451 62	16,284 94	777 42	1,345 21	5,308 53	34,478 29	5,148 70
St. Croix.....	2,020 06	90 00	3,733 45	6,625 30	1,099 61	217 01	1,934 33	15,824 76	7,987 65
Sauk.....	4,538 67	57 41	7,244 48	17,440 31	1,649 55	667 48	2,915 42	34,586 22	6,424 88
Shawano.....	438 51	12 00	360 00	1,156 00	188 00	20 00	122 36	1,985 35	298 63
Sheboygan.....	10,973 76	34 89	10,532 23	17,046 41	1,415 88	1,150 10	2,292 47	53,230 69	9,029 83
Trempealeau.....	3,293 29	20 75	2,638 19	6,059 68	676 13	82 55	1,555 84	13,615 60	2,611 22
Vernon.....	4,386 57	64 16	7,179 97	9,248 36	1,046 29	326 15	1,274 90	23,525 39	4,318 66
Walworth.....	26,870 20	73 12	14,139 58	19,548 21	2,259 23	878 78	5,751 21	74,225 28	8,533 50
Washington.....	6,367 27	51 63	11,264 09	8,199 00	1,037 00	176 80	1,381 78	28,418 05	5,063 59
Waukesha.....	6,741 92	42 65	8,997 66	16,423 25	2,835 07	625 67	4,196 36	39,196 28	7,602 62
Waupaca.....	7,963 21	4 50	5,033 89	9,171 45	1,222 51	216 48	1,275 94	25,030 77	5,803 48
Waushara.....	3,310 63	28 70	2,620 84	7,296 23	698 82	328 81	839 13	16,653 58	3,093 42
Winnebago.....	28,272 36	87 77	10,283 85	22,289 64	2,626 97	438 18	7,354 72	71,284 49	12,077 38
Wood.....	1,066 98	.....	1,720 00	2,739 00	559 93	37 00	357 51	6,471 00	672 91
Totals.....	349,593 65	5,116 97	331,910 90	532,778 33	63,540 43	22,127 66	156,343 82	1,565,615 92	314,618 64

TABLE No. VII.

TEXT BOOKS.—Number of Districts using the different Books mentioned.

COUNTIES.	SPELLERS.						READERS.						ARITHMETIC.						Hist. of U. S.			
	Sanders.	McGuffey.	National.	Wilson.	Worcester.	Webster.	Union.	Sanders.	McGuffey.	National.	Wilson.	Hillard.	Union.	Thompson.	Davies.	Ray.	Adams.	Robinson.		Stoddard.	Willard.	Wilson.	Goodrich.
Adams.....	41	6	6	1	1	1	1	31	9	11	1	1	1	1	9	37	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	3
Ashland.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown.....	9	59	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	65	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	65	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo.....	13	2	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	37	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	7	13	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calumet.....	52	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	7	4	.....	.....	.....	39	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Chippewa.....	14	8	7	4	.....	.....	.....	12	9	6	4	.....	.....	6	13	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Clark.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia.....	122	1	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	99	.....	.....	339	.....	.....	78	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	76
Crawford.....	2	64	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	78	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dane—1st District.....	108	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	10	4	.....	.....	.....	57	12	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d District.....	81	11	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	.....	12	3	2	.....	28	29	61	.....	.....	.....	1	22	.....
Dodge—1st District.....	75	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	64	12	4	.....	.....	.....	40	6	35	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....
2d District.....	82	7	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	13	15	.....	.....	.....	46	14	38	.....	22	.....	3	12	28
Door.....	5	19	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Douglas.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Dunn.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	29	.....	.....	2	7	.....
Eau Claire.....	26	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10
Fond du Lac.....	130	3	21	1	.....	.....	.....	118	2	44	2	1	.....	114	22	11	8	17	.....	1	11	28

Grant.....	54	130	39	16	153	14	14	12	12	24
Green.....	68	68	...	...	31	69	17	4	112	14
Green Lake.....	72	6	...	...	72	6	...	38	7	8
Iowa.....	11	87	6	11	11	101	1	...	19	20
Jackson.....	30	21	4	...	23	24	10	1	4	1
Jefferson.....	101	1	28	...	93	1	37	57	53	18
Juneau.....	32	46	...	...	15	63	3	...	2	19
Kanosh.....	54	...	12	...	30	...	84	2	39	7
Kewaunee.....	4	16	...	...	12	3	...	1	14	...
La Crosse.....	6	38	25	...	1	31	35	...	30	4
La Fayette.....	11	7	...	...	3	11	1	7	1	4
Manitowoc.....	88	16	...	...	90	14	...	14	11	4
Marathon.....	18	1	1	...	17	...	16	...	24	...
Marquette.....	41	1	1	...	37	4	2	...	15	13
Milwaukee—1st District.....	13	23	...	...	8	27	5	...	22	13
2d District.....	5	18	2	...	4	19	...	1	1	14
Monroe.....	89	18	7	...	86	23	...	...	14	11
Oconto.....	1	3	8	...	...	10	...	2	19	1
Outagamie.....	10	36	38	...	6	33	...	41	22	3
Ozaukee.....	33	21	4	...	39	16	3	...	17	13
Pepin.....	17	...	8	...	17	...	8	...	2	...
Pierce.....	41	...	4	...	25	...	3	23	2	2
Folk.....	1	...	20	...	...	...	20	...	19	...
Portage.....	39	6	23	...	33	8	29	7	18	2
Racine.....	49	9	13	...	34	6	31	...	25	24
Richland.....	6	53	1	...	41	9	3	42	2	...
Rock—1st District.....	27	39	...	...	21	23	...	27	10	3
2d District.....	35	47	3	...	18	42	11	14	3	8
St. Croix.....	48	...	...	...	42	...	3	7	27	...
Sauk.....	70	27	32	...	68	24	40	...	79	23
Shawano.....	10	2	6	...	11	...	10	...	7	...
Sheboygan.....	108	10	...	...	101	...	19	...	97	23
Trempealeau.....	6	...	4	...	3	...	42	1	44	...
Vernon.....	29	54	...	...	32	81	...	...	4	9

TABLE No. VII.—*Text Books, etc.*—Continued.

COUNTIES.	SPELLERS.							READERS.					ARITHMETIC.						Hist. of U. S.					
	Sanders.	McGuffey.	National.	Wilson.	Town.	Worcester.	Webster.	Union.	Sanders.	McGuffey.	National.	Wilson.	Hillard.	Union.	Thompson.	Davies.	Ray.	Adams.		Robinson.	Stoddard.	Willard.	Willson.	Goodrich.
Walworth.....	93	12	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	11	16	.....	16	.....	56	7	10	62	.....	.....	.....	2	7	27
Washington.....	87	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	78	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	57	15	.....	34	.....	.....	1	5	42
Waukesha.....	103	2	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	3	6	16	1	.....	87	6	3	2	13	.....	.....	3	8	39
Waupaca.....	70	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	7	46	.....	.....	54	11	4	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	25
Waushara.....	78	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	.....	2	19	.....	.....	4	.....	67	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Winnebago.....	81	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	58	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	50	37	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Wood.....	1	12	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	8	.....	.....	.....	2	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Totals.....	242	1144	877	69	62	29	47	6	2063	1159	578	282	67	56	872	936	1827	106	353	26	88	118	656	

TABLE No. VII.—*Text Books, etc.*—continued.

Counties	GEOGRAPHY.						GRAMMAR.						PHYSIOLOGY		ALGEBRA.				
	Colton & Fitch.	Mc Nally & Mon-tath.	Cornell.	Mitchell.	Colton.	Warren.	Smith.	Clark.	Weid.	Green.	Wells.	Pinneo.	Kerl.	Brown.	PHYSIOLOGY		Davies.	Robinson.	Ray.
															Comstock	Cutter.			
Adams.....	33	6	5	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Ashland.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown.....	4	46	12	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	52	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Buffalo.....	42	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calumet.....	9	28	3	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa.....	13	14	1	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Clark.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia.....	65	44	.....	8	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	7	.....	18	.....
Crawford.....	39	6	39	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dane—1st District.....	24	58	14	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Dane—2d District.....	63	14	7	.....	7	2	40	.....	3	2	16	.....	16	.....	3	9	3	4
Dodge—1st District.....	15	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	9
Dodge—2d District.....	88	27	7	.....	2	.....	81	.....	2	2	1	5	8	9	6	11	3	22
Door.....	9	8	4	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	2	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Douglas.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dunn.....	3	25	3	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Eau Claire.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....
Fond du Lac.....	24	37	78	6	.....	.....	.....	24	34	6	21	12	30	8	.....	5	11	5	12
Grant.....	180	15	35	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	12
Green.....	98	15	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10

TABLE No. VII.—*Text Books, etc.*—continued.

Counties.	GEOGRAPHY.						GRAMMAR.					PHYSIOLOGY		ALGEBRA.					
	Colton & Fitch.	McNally & Mon- tah.	Cornell.	Mitchell.	Colton.	Warren.	Smith.	Clark.	Weld.	Green.	Wells.	Pinneo.	Kerl.	Brown.	Comstock	Cutter.	Davis.	Robinson.	Ray.
Green Lake.....	42	28	9	.....	.....	.....	64	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	2
Iowa.....	99	1	8	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	1	8	.....	8
Jackson.....	26	1	11	.....	5	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Jefferson.....	73	43	5	.....	.....	.....	106	.....	.....	1	8	.....	4	.....	8	15	8	10
Juneau.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kenosha.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	4	.....	23	.....	.....
Kewaunee.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
LaCrosse.....	61	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	5	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
La Fayette.....	10	3	5	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	1	9	.....	1	4	6	.....	2
Manitowoc.....	49	44	7	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	16	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Marathon.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Marquette.....	13	8	.....	11	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....	3	1
Milwaukee—1st District.....	20	5	13	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	2	7	.....	7
“ 2d.....	5	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
Monroe.....	55	.....	11	24	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	16	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oconto.....	3	12	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Outagamie.....	66	5	5	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ozaukee.....	41	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pepin.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pierce.....	35	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	.....

	24	2040	1065	556	25	36	80	1866	97	60	852	77	132	992	210	124	214
Polk.....	45	11	4	18	39	1	2	7	5	2	11	3	2	5	11	2	3
Portage.....	70	2	51	40	21	1	2	7	5	2	11	3	2	5	11	2	3
Racine.....	23	57	8	18	5	8	15	6	2	2	2	4	6	2	2	4	2
Rock—1st District.....	15	58	59	26	17	8	28	5	2	2	5	13	10	2	5	13	10
Rock—2d District.....	24	6	14	6	3	3	28	5	2	2	5	13	10	2	5	13	10
St. Croix.....	107	21	107	91	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sauk.....	21	2	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shawano.....	105	2	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sheboygan.....	46	3	18	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Trempealeau.....	69	3	18	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vernon.....	21	63	61	32	31	1	6	34	4	9	9	20	4	4	9	20	4
Walworth.....	69	4	28	57	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	7	2	1	1	7	2
Washington.....	14	81	12	73	5	1	6	3	11	15	15	7	3	4	15	7	3
Waukesha.....	43	43	16	58	6	6	6	3	11	15	15	7	3	4	15	7	3
Waupaca.....	51	5	12	66	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Waushara.....	86	11	11	63	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Winnebago.....	18	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wood.....	18	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals.....	24	2040	1065	556	25	36	80	1866	97	60	852	77	132	992	210	124	214

TABLE NO. VIII.

CERTIFICATES.

COUNTIES.	MALE TEACHERS.			FEMALE TEACHERS.			TOTAL.
	1ST GR.	2D GR.	3D GR.	1ST GR.	2D GR.	3D GR.	
Adams.....			13		4	83	100
Ashland.....					1		1
Bayfield.....				1			1
Brown.....		3	15		1	71	90
Buffalo.....		3	24		1	40	68
Burnett.....			1			2	3
Calumet.....			22			67	89
Chippewa.....			3	1		35	39
Clark.....			4			16	20
Columbia.....	1	5	66	1	3	262	338
Crawford.....	2	7	11		2	80	102
Dane—1st Dist.....	3	2	49		2	109	163
Dane—2d Dist.....	5	1	62	2	5	147	222
Dodge—1st Dis.....			25			66	91
Dodge—2d Dist.....	6	2	55	1	9	144	217
Door.....			12			25	37
Douglas.....	1		4			3	8
Dunn.....		1	16			59	76
Eau Claire.....	1	1	13	1	2	47	65
Fond du Lac.....	3	10	58		23	197	291
Grant.....	2	8	89	2	9	228	338
Green.....	3	2	52		3	169	229
Green Lake.....	3		27	1	4	88	123
Iowa.....	1	1	41		2	129	174
Jackson.....			1		1	31	33
Jefferson.....	5	4	97	4	6	201	317
Juneau.....		3	15		7	79	104
Kenosha.....	3	4	19	1	9	78	114
Kewaunee.....			14		2	29	45
La Crosse.....	4	1	37		2	56	100
La Fayette.....	2	2	8	5	1	85	103
Manitowoc.....			35			82	117
Marathon.....	1	2	33		2	34	72
Marquette.....	1	1	15		2	65	84
Milwaukee—1st Dis.....		1	14	2	1	60	78
Milwaukee—2d Dis.....		1	13			19	33
Monroe.....	3	3	31			143	180
Oconto.....	2	1	2	1		26	32
Outagamie.....	1	2	31		1	81	116
Ozaukee.....		4	41			27	72
Pepin.....			15			48	63
Pierce.....			16			62	78
Polk.....	1	1	2		1	28	33

TABLE No. VIII.—*Certificates*—concluded.

COUNTIES.	MALE TEACHERS.			FEMALE TEACHERS.			TOTAL.
	1ST GR.	2d GR.	3d GR.	1ST GR.	2d GR.	3d GR.	
Portage.....	1	1	13	.....	5	52	72
Racine.....	2	2	17	.....	5	82	108
Richland.....	3	1	35	1	3	121	164
Rock, 1st Dist.....	1	3	31	.....	3	92	130
2d Dist.....	1	5	36	.....	1	106	149
St. Croix.....	.....	.....	15	.....	2	54	71
Sauk.....	.....	4	54	.....	4	198	260
Shawano.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	12	16
Sheboygan.....	2	1	40	.....	.....	90	133
Trempealeau.....	1	.....	34	.....	1	64	80
Vernon.....	2	.....	30	1	.....	77	110
Walworth.....	2	4	66	1	5	152	230
Washington.....	4	5	64	.....	.....	77	150
Waukesha.....	1	9	39	.....	8	127	184
Waupaca.....	2	.....	7	.....	8	49	66
Waushara.....	.....	3	29	.....	8	97	137
Winnebago.....	3	3	24	.....	6	100	136
Wood.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	17	24
Total.....	79	118	1625	26	165	4868	6881

TABLE NO. IX.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES, 1867.

Counties.	Where held.	By whom conducted.	No teachers present.	When held.
Adams.....	Friendship.....	.....	.....	October 15, 1867
Clark.....	Neilsville.....	John S. Dore.....	13	Nov. 1st-3d, 1866
Crawford....	Mount Sterling..	P. I. Adams.....	29	Sept. 24-26, 1867
Dodge, 2d d's	Juneau.....	L. Merrill.....	35	May 1st-3d, 1867
Douglas.....	Superior.....	I. W. Gates.....	10	May 17-18, 1867
Dunn.....	Menomonee.....	C. Lucas and H. W. Bushnell..	14	Oct. 7-11, 1867
Eau Claire..	Eau Claire.....	A. Kidder.....	.....	April and October.
.....do.....	Agusta.....	A. Kidder.....	.....	April and October.
Fond du Lac.	Fond du Lac....	J. C. Pickard....	175	April 2d-7, 1867
.....do.....	Ripon.....	C. W. Allen.....	100	Aug. 26-30, 1867
Grant.....	Patch Grove....	D. G. Purman....	50	Sept. 26-28, 1866
.....do.....	Platteville.....	C. H. Allen.....	70	April 16-18, 1867
.....do.....	Laucaster.....	C. H. Allen.....	65	Aug. 27-29, 1867
Green.....	Monroe.....	J. G. McMynn....	20	Dec. 5-7, 1866
Green Lake.	Dartford village	A. A. Spencer....	32	Se. 17-Oct. 25, 1867
Iowa.....	Dodgeville.....	Samuel Parks....	37	October 8-13, 1866
Jefferson....	Farmington....	G. W. Bird.....	85	October 1-5, 1866
.....do.....	Fort Atkinson..	G. W. Bird.....	64	October 8-12, 1866
Juneau.....	Mauston.....	H. C. Wood.....	30	August 13.
Kenosha.....	Bristol.....	Robert Graham..	52	Oct. 8-18.
La Crosse....	La Crosse.....	J. E. Atwater....	57	April 9-11.
.....do.....	West Salem....	J. E. Atwater....	51	Sept. 11-13.
La Fayette..	Darlington....	E. P. Jennings..	27	October
Monroe.....	Sparta.....	O. W. Kellogg & J. H. Magoffin	30	April.
.....do.....	Tomah.....	J. H. Magoffin..	20	November.
Outagamie..	Appleton.....	John Stephens....	40	Oct. 1-19, 1866
.....do.....	Hortonville....	John Stephens....	28	Mr. 11-Apr. 1, 1867
Ozaukee.....	Grafton.....	P. H. Gannon....	33	Nov. 15-16.
Pepin.....	Durand and Waterville.....	J. R. Hanan....	5	Aug. 27-29, 1867
Folk.....	Osoeo.....	R. H. Clark.....	20	April 1-3.
Portage.....	Plover.....	W. R. Alban.....	25	September.
Richland....	Richland Center	Geo. D. Stevens..	.....	.....
Rock, 1st dis	Oxfordville and Brodhead....	J. I. Foot and B. Sprague....	34	.....
St. Croix....	New Richmond..	A. H. Weld.....	40	October.
Sauk.....	Spring Green..	J. H. Terry and R. B. Crandall	25	Oct. 18-21, 1866
.....do.....	Baraboo.....	R. E. Crandall & J. G. McMynn	62	April 8-13, 1867
Trempealeau	Galesville.....	A. Whiting, &c..	49	Feb. 22-23.
Vernon.....	Viroqua.....	Hartwell Allen..	49	Sept. 26-28, 1867
Walworth..	E'st Troy, White-water and Darien	O. T. Bright....	36	.....
Waukesha..	Oconomowoc...	S. D. Gaylord....	57	Aug. 26-30, 1867
Waushara...	Aurora ville....	John Austin.....	65	Oct. 29-31, 1866
Wood.....	Grand Rapids..	H. H. Himebough & J. W. Harris	20	April 15-25, 1867

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